Reg. No. 1—M.

23/2/23
2/3/23.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 83 MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1923. [Price, 2 as. 6 p.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Military Secretary's Office	213
Public Department	214
Ecclesiastical Department	214
Judicial Department	215
Finance Department	218
Marine	218
Law Department—	
General	219
Registration	221
Legislative	222
Revenue Department	223
Development Department	227
Public Works Department—	
General	230
Irrigation	232
Papers placed at the records of the Press ..	237
Supplements—	
Planters' Labour Notifications.—Tamil, Kanarese and Malayalam.	
Revised rules under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1914—Kanarese.	
Draft rules under the Indian Factories Act, 1911.—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Hindustani.	

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

No. 1.—PROGRAMME OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO TINNEVELLY—FEBRUARY 1923.

Month and date.	Day of week.	Place.	Arrival or departure.	Time. A.M.	Time. P.M.	Remarks
1923. Feb. 21 ..	Wednesday.	Madras (Egmore) ..	Departure ..	..	12-15	By special train. Departure private.
,, 22 ..	Thursday ..	Tinnevelly Bridge	Arrival ..	9-0	..	Public arrival at the station at 10 a.m.
			Departure ..	..	7-0	By special train. Departure private.
,, 23 ..	Friday ..	Madras (Egmore) ..	Arrival ..	4-30	..	Arrival private.

All letters and telegrams should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp, India" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will consist of—
E. Cuzens Smith, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Captain J. Pratt, Aide-de-Camp.

Government House, Madras,
15th February 1923.

R. O. GOLDIE, Major,
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1923.

No. 74.—Under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, Mr. A. J. Corgenven, I.C.S., leave on average pay for one month from the 19th March 1923, to be prefixed to the summer vacation of the Anantapur District Court.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1923.

No. 76.—Under rules 77 and 81 of the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry. S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avergal, an extension of leave on average pay up to the 10th March 1923.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1923.

No. 78.—M.R.Ry. S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avergal, on return from leave, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Anantapur, *vice* Mr. A. J. Corgenven, I.C.S., granted leave.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 77.—The following appointments and transfers of District and Sessions Judges are notified.—

(1) Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S., on the termination of his appointment as Special Judge, Malabar, to be District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar.

(2) Mr. C. G. Austin, I.C.S., on relief in South Malabar, to be Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, in the first instance, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and later on to act as District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, *vice* Mr. J. J. Cotton, I.C.S., granted leave or until further orders.

ERRATA.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1923.

In Public Department Notification No. 66, dated 31st January 1923 [page 162 of Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th February 1923], granting leave to Mr. E. H. Wallace, I.C.S.—*for* "two months" *read* "five months and a half".

In Public Department Notification No. 69, dated 5th February 1923 [page 192 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th February 1923], granting leave to Mr. J. J. Cotton, I.C.S., *for* "rule 91 of the Fundamental Rules" *read* "articles 283, 280 and 301 (5) of the Civil Service Regulations as amended by the rules in G.O. No. 847, Finance, dated 22nd September 1920".

NOTIFICATION.

No. 75.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherever found of the Urdu Pamphlet entitled "Josh-e-Islam" (i.e.) "Love of Islam" containing a collection of poems compiled by Fakhruddin Aqil of Meerut and printed by Munshi Mahomed Abbas at the Gulzar-e-Ahmadi Press, Bombay, and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the said pamphlet in as much as it contains seditious matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 29, 1923.

No. 24.—Mr. A. C. Theobald, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Bartholomew's Church, Mysore, to fill an existing vacancy.

Fort St. George, February 19, 1923.

No. 27.—Mr. G. T. King, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Bartholomew's Church, Mysore, to fill an existing vacancy.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1923.

No. 43.—M.R.Ry. V. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, to be Principal, Central Recruits School, Ambattur.

No. 44.—M.R Ry M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Chingleput district.

POSTINGS.

No. 45.—Mr. O. G. W Adolphus, to Negapatam subdivision, Tanjore district.

No. 46.—M.R Ry. V. Ramachandra Nayuda Garu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Godavari.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1923.

In line 2 of Judicial Department Notification No. 38, dated 9th February 1923, *for* the word "Pellayankuppam" *read* "Vellayankuppam".

R. A. GRAHAM,
Chief Secretary.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1923 [G.O. No. 81, Finance (Separate Revenue.)].

No. 43.—Under section 3, sub-section (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the subjoined notification the draft of which was published on page 2161 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th November 1922, declaring certain ancient monuments in the Madura district to be protected monuments.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monuments described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act:—

SCHEDULE.

Name of district, taluk and village.	Name of monument.	Description, whether wet or dry; with survey or patta number	Boundaries.	Extent.
Madura district, Madura taluk, Tiruparankundram village.	Cavern with Panchapandavar beds on western slope of the hills and similar beds behind the Sikkandar mosque on the top	Government, poramboke, R.S. No. 178-14.	North, railway; east and south, patta lands; west, railway line	172·3 acres. This extent includes the mathom also.
Madura district, Melur taluk, Alagarkoil village.	Alagarmalai Cavern with Panchapandavar beds midway between Alagarmalai and Kedarpatti	Government, dry, reserved forest.	This is situated in the eastern slope of the Alagar hill reserve at an elevation of about 1,000 feet and about a mile to the west of Alagar koil temple.	About 1 square chain.
Madura district, Tirumangalam taluk, Kallathu village.	Jain stutum rock Inscriptions and Panchapandavar beds on the hill.	Government, Vittalapatti reserved forest.	North, Mettupatti Ammayanayakkanur stream. Nilakottai taluk; east, rock; south, Kallathu village; west, rock.	Not ascertainable; situated on the southern slope of the hill.
Madura district, Nilakottai taluk, Mettupatti Ammayanayakkanur south village.	Cave in Sethamalai ...	Government, situated in a chain of hillock at a distance of 1 to ½ miles from Mettupatti.	North, pathway to the temple from Sithargoundanchavadi and Mettupatti; east, footpath leading to Kallathu and Peruvanikolpatti from the temple; south, footpath leading from the temple to Kallathu and Peruvanikolpatti; west, rock before the Kulu nga's temple.	Not ascertainable.
Madura district, Peraiyakulam taluk, Uthamapalayam village.	Kongapanaswami rock and Jain sculptures.	Government, unassessed waste rock, S. No. 1800 portion.	North, S No. 1800; east, S. No. 1770 Drain; south and west, S. No. 1803.	One cent out of 3·53 acres

Fort St George,

No. 44.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the

RECEIPTS.	Current month.	Progressive total.	Budget estimate
	rs.	rs.	rs.
To Sundry revenue heads as detailed—			
II.—Taxes on Income	..	..	6,81,000
V.—Land Revenue	27,63,45;	3,37,69,863	5,40,74,000
VI.—Excise	33,68,816	3,37,37,661	4,82,70,002
VII.—Stamps	18,30,393	1,81,56,373	3,25,00,000
VIII.—Forest	4,77,284	39,91,210	84,09,000
IX.—Registration	2,52,778	27,03,513	31,62,000
XIII.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	— 1,23,587	— 14,80,218	83,74,000
XIV.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept.	9,442	88,748	1,86,000
XVI.—Interest	30 934	5,27,139	9,98,000
XVII.—Administration of Justice	1,40,417	15,42 810	9,73,000
XVIII.—Jails and Convicts' Settlements	3,12,311	11,59,951	8,60,000
XIX.—Police	33,758	6,33,166	7,45,000
XX.—Ports and Pilotage	..	71	1,000
XXI.—Education	12,884	4,76,322	9,22,000
XXII.—Medical	26,629	2,11,491	2,66,000
XXIII.—Public Health	17,218	2,07,097	22,000
XXIV.—Agriculture	15,826	2,01,446	3,51,000
XXV.—Industries	31,149	3,70,367	10,44,000
XXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	19,172	1,10,780	2,93,000
XXIX.—Exchange	..	..	..
XXX.—Civil Works	35,406	9,08,731	9,41,000
XXXII.—Transfers from Famine Insurance Fund	..	..	..
XXXIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	15,007	1,30,788	9,84,000
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing	17,580	1,31,024	3,78,000
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	6,905	6,98,170	97,000
Total Ordinary Receipts as per Civil Books	91,56,552	8,49,47,310	13,23,50,000
Revenue in England converted into Rupees at £1 = Rs. 12 (last account, month of November 1922).—			
Secretary of State	..	..	— 1,000
High Commissioner	..	..	
Total Revenue in India and England	91,56,552	8,49,47,310	13,23,49,000
Contributions and Assignments from the Central Government ..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Adjustments with the Central Government ..	..	..	9,95,000
Famine Insurance Fund	..	..	8,52,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	1,56 900	14,56,812	17,06,002
Loans between Central and Provincial Governments	..	..	1,38,50,000
Total ..	93,13,452	8,64,04,122	15,02,02,000
Add—Opening Balance ..	..	Nil	..
Total ..	..	8,64,04,122	15,02,02,000

February 20, 1923.

Provincial Government of Madras for the month of December 1922.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Current month.	Progressive total.	Budget grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By Sundry charge heads as detailed—			
2. Taxes on Income	..	..	..
5. Land Revenue	11,19,611	99,39,798	1,16,87,000
6. Excise	3,02,342	29,31,542	32,16,000
7. Stamps	38,170	4,37,436	6,00,000
8. Forest	2,64,427	35,47,586	49,58,000
9. Registration	1,83,188	19,46,342	21,09,000
14. Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	..	..	38,32,000
15. Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	1,46,992	16,76,832	25,71,000
16. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	..	..	40,000
19. Interest on Ordinary Debt	..	..	7,12,000
20. Interest on other Obligations	849	344	3,000
22. General Administration	9,93,760	91,87,848	85,41,000
23. Audit	..	..	..
24. Administration of Justice	7,76,859	69,67,014	85,34,000
25. Jails and Convict Settlements	2,43,893	17,91,128	25,02,000
28. Police	16,94,917	1,49,61,734	1,98,39,000
27. Ports and Pilotage	6,253	68,7222	1,04,000
30. Scientific Departments	10,806	95,178	1,71,000
31. Education	24,25,931	70,84,502	1,00,23,000
32. Medical	4,55,708	37,30,955	51,99,000
33. Public Health	1,48,036	8,70,510	28,24,000
34. Agriculture	1,97,646	18,27,552	30,10,000
35. Industries	1,36,913	14,84,004	18,57,000
37. Miscellaneous Departments	71,965	6,85,697	10,52,000
40. Exchange	..	..	16,52,000
41. Civil Works	13,10,000	83,11,884	1,11,19,000
43. Famine Relief and Insurance	100	78,804	6,82,000
46. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	3,58,464	34,45,900	44,31,000
46. Stationery and Printing	1,69,783	9,80,140	19,74,000
47. Miscellaneous	91,819	7,94,046	10,92,000
Total Ordinary Charges as per Civil Books	1,09,61,210	8,46,61,388	10,99,78,000
Expenditure in England converted into Rupees at £1 = Rs. 10 (last account, month of November 1922) :—			
Secretary of State	..	4,350	34,32,000
High Commissioner	..	11,20,160	
Total Expenditure in India and England	1,09,61,210	8,61,85,738	11,34,10,000
Contribution to the Central Government under rule 17 of the Devolution Rules.	..	1,16,50,000	2,40,00,000
Assignment to the Central Government under rule 16 (2) of the Devolution Rules.	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Adjustments with the Central Government ..	..	..	..
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (not charged to Revenue).	13,024	2,70,521	10,72,000
Outlay on Waterworks	..	..	..
Famine Insurance Fund	..	..	..
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	2,99,819	21,26,220	46,13,000
Loans between Central and Provincial Governments	..	2,50,000	10,26,000
Total ..	3,12,74,053	10,05,52,017	17,99,41,000
Add—Closing Balance ..	..	= 1,53,15,106	3,42,000
Total ..	..	9,61,04,123	19,62,83,000

Fort St. George, January 24, 1923 (G.O. No. 93, Finance).

No. 45.—Rules for the entrance examination for clerks of the Local Audit department.

1. No person, unless he is a graduate of a recognized University or is already in permanent Government service, shall be appointed as a clerk in the Local Audit department, unless he has passed the entrance examination to be held by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

2. No one whose age exceeds 22 years or who has not completed the School Final course or passed the Intermediate examination of the Madras University or corresponding examination of an Indian University will be admitted to this examination.

3. The entrance examination shall be in the following subjects :—

(*a*) Dictation.
(*b*) English Composition.
(*c*) Arithmetic.

The maximum marks for each subject shall be 100, and only those candidates who have secured at least 40 per cent in each subject and 50 per cent in the aggregate shall be considered to have passed the examination.

4. The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts shall keep a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of merit and the selection of clerks for appointment shall be made from such list due regard being paid to communal representation.

5. The mere passing of the entrance examination shall not give any person a priority of claim for appointment, nor will any appointment be guaranteed for the successful candidates.

6. The time and place of the examination shall be advertised by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in the local newspapers for the information of intending candidates

7. An entrance fee of Rs. 3 shall be levied from each candidate, which will not be refunded under any circumstances. The entrance fee shall be credited to Government.

Fort St. George, February 15, 1923 (G.O. Ms. No. 107, Finance)

No. 46.—In the exercise of the powers conferred by rules 2 and 3 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council and acting with his Ministers hereby makes the following subsidiary rules under Fundamental Rule 56 :—

1. A Government servant can not under Fundamental Rule 56 be granted leave beyond the date on which he must compulsorily retire, save in exceptional circumstances, e.g., if, within the period of six months preceding such date, he has been deliberately asked to give up leave due to him and to continue to work for Government when it was not convenient for him to do so. The period of leave granted under this rule should, in no case, exceed the period for which the officer has been refused leave in the interests of the public service during the six months referred to above.

A ministerial servant who is allowed to remain in service after the age of 55 years is not eligible for any leave under Fundamental Rule 56 ; but, after his 55th year he may be granted leave under the ordinary rules up to a maximum period of six months in all, if, after the leave, he is expected to return to duty for at least three months.

2. Leave under Fundamental Rule 56 can be granted only by an officer who is empowered under Fundamental Rule 56 and the rules subsidiary thereto to sanction extension of service after the age of 55 years.

Fort St George, February 19, 1923 (G.O. No. 105, Finance).

No. 47.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "and the Government Securities Manual" shall be added at the end of paragraph 1 of the Order in the Finance Department No. 242-A, dated the 20th April 1922 (printed in G.O. No. 412, Finance, dated 3rd May 1922), regarding the procedure to be observed in the case of payments into, and withdrawals from, treasuries of moneys not derived from sources of provincial revenue.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, February 20, 1923.

The following addition will be made to subsidiary rule 5 under Fundamental Rule 44 published with G.O. No. 844, Finance, dated 8th November 1922 :—

Line 2.—After the word "allowance" *insert* the words "or part of the allowance".

E. S. LLOYD,
Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 29, 1923 [G.O. Ms. No. 47, Finance (Marine)].

No. 10.—The following revised by-law No. 8, framed by the Madras Port Trust Board under section 36 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (II of 1905), as amended by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Acts (II of 1916 and II of 1919) and submitted for the approval of Government under section 90 of the said Act, is published for information :—

"8. *Payment of dues.*—Harbour dues on goods shipped, or landed together with all cooly hire and charges for carrying, packing and storing and all godown rent, wharfage or demurrage payable under these by-laws, shall be charged in accordance with the scale of rates fixed by the Port Trust and sanctioned by Government under the provisions of sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Port Trust Act. Such dues whether on exports or imports shall be paid previous to the removal of goods from the harbour premises to the Chief Accountant of the Port Trust or any person or persons authorized by him to receive and grant receipts for them."

E. S. LLOYD,
Secretary to Government.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

(General.)

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1923.

No. 126.—Major M. J. Holgate, I.M.S., Superintendent, Central Jail, extension of leave for four months (i.e., study leave for two months and furlough for two months under Military rules in continuation) with effect from the date of expiry of the leave for one year already granted to him.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 127.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Hugh Maggison Hood, I.C.S., to be a Justice of Peace within and for all the territories administered by the Governor in Council of the Fort St. George excepting the Presidency town.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1923.

No. 128.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the areas comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at the place specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 737, dated the 13th August 1919, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem as amended by notification No. 909, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919, and Notification dated the 24th January 1923, published at page 146 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th January 1923:—

M.R.Ry. Meyyappa Chettiyar Subbiyappa Chettiyar Meyyappa Chettiyar Meyappa Chettiyar Chockalingam Chettiyar Avargal—Kanikudi in the district of Ramnad.

Fort St. George, February 15, 1923.

M.R.Ry Maddali Pichchayya Chetti Garu—Gogole, in the district of Guntur.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1923.

No. 129.—Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are empowered to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class magistrates:—

Mr. C. M. Fairbairn, First-class Magistrate in the district of Madura.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1923.

Mr. Douglas Dumbry Warren, I.C.S., Subdivisional First-class Magistrate in the district of Trichinopoly.

Fort St. George, February 15, 1923.

No. 130.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. Benjamin Daniel Court, Inspector of Customs, Dhanushkodi in the district of Ramnad, for the term of his appointment as Inspector of Customs, Dhanushkodi, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class, as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Dhanushkodi in the district of Ramnad:—

I. Ordinary powers.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 1—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II. Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

No. 131.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer, in the district specified opposite to his name, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class; and, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260 and to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class magistrates:—

Mr. Isaac Green, I.C.S., Second-class Magistrate in the district of South Kanara.

No. 132.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Marian Salvador Fois, First-class Magistrate in the district of South Kanara.

Fort St. George, February 19, 1923.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Vedantam Ramachantham Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector and First class Magistrate in the district of Ganjam.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1923.

No. 133.—The Governor in Council hereby empowers M.R.Ry. Pavanar Kailasa Ayyar Swaminatha Ayyar, Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Vallam in the district of Tanjore, to take cognizance under clauses (a) and (b) of section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, of the offences specified in items (2) to (4) of rule 1 of the rules in Notification No. 787, dated the 13th August 1919, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem, as amended by Notification No. 909, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919 and Notification, dated the 24th January 1923, published at page 119 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th January 1923, arising within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Vallam.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1923 [*G.O. No.* 604, *Law* (*General*)].

No. 134.—The following name of an auditor who has been granted a certificate by the Madras Government, in accordance with the rules made under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, is published for general information :—

Name—M.R.Ry C Cheenula Yagnpath Chandrasekhara Reddi
Address—No. 16, Kolandavelu street, Vepery, Madras.
Restricted or unrestricted—Unrestricted.
Permanent or temporary—Permanent.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1923 [*G.O. No.* 617, *Law* (*General*)].

No. 135.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to place in the settlement at Sitanagaram in the Guntur district the following members of the criminal tribe of Nawabpeta Korachas in respect of which a notification has been published under section 11 of the said Act :—

Family No. 1—C.I.D. No. 307, C.T. No. 235 Padda Venkatigadu, age 65.
C.I.D. No. 309, C.T. No. 236 Mandi (son), age 28.
C.T. No. 631 Tallapati *alias* Muni (wife of C.T. No. 236), age 19.
Family No. 2—C.I.D. No. 308, C.T. No. 237 Vellagi Manigadu (uncle of C.T. No. 236), age 52.
Achi (wife) and four children under seven, age 29.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1923.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·94 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house-sites and approach road to Adi-Dravidas ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Kadavali vattam Melapanayanal hamlet.

	Acres.
Nilakara, inam, dry, No. 267-11 A, belonging to Receiver, Palace Estate, Tanjore, bounded on the north by No. 267-2 ; east and south by No. 267-11 E ; west by Nos. 255 and 254	0·73
Nilakara, inam, dry, No. 256-1, belonging to Receiver, Palace Estate, Tanjore, bounded on the north by No. 252 ; east by No. 256 ; south by No. 256-2 ; west by No. 261	0·27
Total ..	0·94

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·97 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house-sites with approach road for chuckliers ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Veerappudayanpatti, hamlet of No. 30, Badalur village.

	Acres.
Dry, R.S. No. 606-16 (O.S. No. 606 E), belonging to S Vijayaval Odayar, S. Ramachandra Odayar and R. Thulasi Ayya Odayar bounded on the north by R S No. 606 14 ; east by village No. 25, Kovilpathu ; south by R.S. Nos. 606-15 and 607 ; west by R.S. Nos. 606-7, 606-10, 606-12 and 606-7	0·53
Dry, R.S. No. 607-1 B (O.S. No. 607 A, B, C, D & F), belonging to S Ranganayaki Odayar, P. Kallappudayar, D. Thulasi Ammal, N Ramaliga Odayar, N. Gurusami Odayar, S Govinda Odayar, N Ayyavoo Odayar, C. Appuswami Odayar, S. Viraswami Odayar, S. Ramachandra Odayar and R. Thulasi Ayya Odayar, bounded on the north by No. 606, east by village No. 30, Kovilpathu ; south by R.S. No. 607-2, west by R.S. No. 607-1 A	0·44
Total ..	0·97

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·25 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house-sites to Adi-Andhras; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District Labour Officer, Godavari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Labour Officer, Godavari, Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Mummidivaram village.

	Acres.
Government, wet, S. No. 1024-3, belonging to Sagiraju Satyanarayana alias Tatam Raju, bounded on the north by S. No. 1023; east by S No. 1024-1; south by S No 1024-2; west by Anatavaram	0·25

Fort St. George, February 8, 1923

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·32 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for provision of house-sites to Adi Dravidas; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Shiyali taluk, No. 80, Manalgramam village.

	Acs.
R.S dry, No. 203-16 (O.S No. 213), patta No. 180, belonging to 1. A. Kappusami Ayyangar, 2 M S. Govinda Pillai, 3. S. Venga Pillai, 4. C. Chinnappa Pillai, 5 S. Thayarlu Achi, 6. S. Arumugatha Pillai, 7. M Agoram Pillai, 8 T Seenivasa Pillai, 9 minor Kamalathan, guardian Seenuswbai Achi, 10 minor Natarajan, guardian Gowri Achi, 11. C. Muthu Pillai, 12. A. Kathyayaval Pillai, 13. V. Muthuk Pillai, 14. M. Sankaranathachi, 15. A. Krishna Pillai, 16 T. Pallala Pillai, 17 S. Rangaswami Pillai, 18. C. Govindaswami Pillai, 19. N. Ayyathorai Pillai, 20. A Sivakolundhoom Pillai, 21. minor Olaganathan, guardian Soundarachachi, 22. V. Subba Pillai, 23. M. Subba Pillai, 24. S. Ponnusami Pillai, 25. S Govinda Pillai, 26. P. Muthavalu Pillai, 27. N. Poppal Achi, 28. C. Sabapathi Pillai, 29, A Chokkalingam Pillai, 30. M. Muthia Pillai, 31. K. Nataraja Pillai, 32 C Nagarajo Pillai, 33 C. Sattapillai, 34. C. Rathinam Pillai, 35. C. Chidambaram Pillai, 36. S. Arumugham Pillai, 37. S Duraisingam Pillai, 38. minor Ram, guardian Valambal Achi 39. S Govinda Pillai, 40. P. Kasinamani Achi, 41. S. Vaithilingam Pillai, 42 K. Doraiswami Pillai, 43 C. Sanivasa Pillai, 44. S Shanmugam Pillai, 45. M. Natarajo Pillai, 46. M. S Govinda Pillai, 47. minor Swaminathan, guardian Mangalathachi, 48. S. Arumuga Pillai, 49. N. Ramakrishna Pillai, 50 V. Ramaswami Pillai, 51. A. Sama Pillai, 52. V. Ranga Padayachi, 53. M. Nagappa Padayachi alias Doraiswami Padayachi, 54 A. Kappusami Padayachi, 55. T. Singaram Pillai, 56. C. Gnanamal Achi, 57. A. Shanmugam Pillai, 58 R. Chinnatambi Pillai, 59 C. Gurusami Nathan, 60. Ambalavana Pandaram, 61. M. Kanan Nachiar, 62. S. Pakkiria Pillai, 63. S. Subramaniya Pillai, 64 A. Palaniandatha Padayachi, 65. N. Govinda Pillai, 66. V. Sreenivasa Pathan, 67. R. Agoram Pillai, 68. T. Muthukumara Pillai, 69. V. Govinda Pillai, 70 S. Kuppuswami Pillai, 71. A. Govinda Pillai, 72 G. Alamelu Achi, 73 S. Rathinam Pillai, 74 Sree Vaithianathaswami, 75. Sree Pakkavaneswaraswami, 76. M. Ratnam Pillai, 77. V. Narayana Pillai, 78 V. Arumugha Pillai, 79. Sree Pakkavaneswaraswami, 80. P. Subbia Pillai, 81 minor Muthia (guardian Seenuswbai Achi), occupiers 82 R. Samiyatha Pillai, 83. P. Subbia Pillai, 84 minor Muthia (guardian Seenuswbai Achi), occupiers N. David, Nova, Sppa Pillai, V. David, V. Joseph, Saviaschamathu, Anna Pillai, Pacha Pillai, Thavarappan, Gnanakkarasu and Mariya, bounded on the north by No. 203-18; east by No. 210; south by Nos. 203-20 and 203; west by Nos. 203-16 and 203-20	0·76½
R.S. nattam, No. 203-20 B (O.S. No. 211 part), belonging to owners same as above, occupiers Gnanakkarasu, Martan, Thavarappan, Pacha Pillai, Joseph and Saviaschamathu, bounded on the north and east by No. 203-18; south by Nos. 210 and 205; west by No. 210-A	0·42½
R.S. dry, No. 210-8 B (O.S. No. 210-L part), belonging to owners same as above, occupiers Vedamathu, Vedamanikam and Joseph, bounded on the north by No. 210-16; east by Nos. 203-20, 210-10 A and 205; south by Nos 205 and 210-10 A; west by No. 210-9 A	0·12½
R.S. nattam, No. 210-10 A (O.S. No. 210-M part), belonging to owners same as above, occupiers Thambi Pillai and Vedamathu, bounded on the north by Nos. 210-8 B and 203-20; east by No. 210-10 B; south by No. 205; west by No. 210-8 B	0·10½
R.S nattam, No. 210-10 C (O.S No. 210-M part) belonging to owners same as above, bounded on the north by No. 203-20; east and south by No 205; west by No. 210-10 B	0·02
R.S. assessed dry waste land, trees in No. 203 B (O.S. No 867-B), belonging to Chinnappa Pillai, Thayyalai Achi, Palaniya Pillai, Nagalingam Pillai, Sattayya Pillai, Anbanam Pillai, Arunachalam Pillai and Chidambaram Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 210; east by Nos. 203-B, south by Nos. 203-C and 203-I; west by No. 210-4	Seven hundredth parts only.
Total ..	1·32

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Registration.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1923.

No. 10.—M.R.Sy. A. V. Nagaraja Rau Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, Cuddapah district, leave on average pay from date of relief up to the 25rd July 1923 preparatory to retirement on the 24th July 1923, under rule 35 of the Fundamental Rules.

TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1923.

No. 12.—M.R Ry. Y. Venkateswarudu Garu, Registrar of Assurances, Vizagapatam district, to the Cuddapah district, *vice* M.R Ry. A. V. Nagaraja Rao Avargal granted leave

DISMISSAL.

No. 13.—It is hereby notified that M.R Ry T T. Raghava Charlu, late Sub-Registrar, Kotpadi, has been dismissed from service.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 12, 1923 [*G.O. Mis. No* 25, *Law (Legislation)*].

No. 18.—Under the provisions of section 6 (1) of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st April 1923 the three villages hereinafter mentioned in column (2) which now form part of the registration sub-district named against them in column (3) be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district named against them in column (4) in the registration district of Kurnool. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

KURNOOL TALUK.

Government.

Serial number.	Survey number and name of village.	Transfered	
		From sub-district.	To sub-district.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	70 Konganayadu	Dhone	Kurnool.
2	71 Dhidekonda	Do.	Do.
3	74 Tyarlapadu	Do.	Do.

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Legislative.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1923.

No. 19.—Under rules 77 and 81 of the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry. P. V. Karuvila Avargal, Malayalam Translator to Government, leave on average pay for twenty-four days with effect from the 5th March 1923. He is permitted to affix the Easter holidays to the above leave.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 19.—M.R.Ry. N. Duraiswami Rao Avargal, Assistant, Tamil section of the Translators' office, to act as Tamil Translator to Government during the absence of M.R.Ry. C. N. Saravana Mudaliyar Avargal on leave or until further orders.

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, February 19, 1923.

No. 20.—In pursuance of rule 3 (3) of the Madras Electoral Rules, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate M.R.Ry.-Chathu Madhavan Nayar Avargal to be a member of the Madras Legislative Council.

RESIGNATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1923.

No. 21.—Under the provisions of section 39 (1) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Abdul Qussim Ezazy Sahib Bahadur of his office of member of the Madras Legislative Council.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1923.

No. 22.—Under the provisions of section 39 (1) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by M.R.Ry. Chetpet Pattabhirama Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, C.I.E., of his office of member of the Madras Legislative Council.

No. 23.—Under the provisions of section 93 (1) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. Robert George Grieve of his office of member of the Madras Legislative Council.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Council.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1923 [*G.O. No.* 53, *Law* (*Legislative*)].

No. 24.—Under rule 37 (6) (b) of the Madras Electoral Rules, His Excellency the Governor hereby directs the publication of the appended report of the Election Commissioners relating to the withdrawal of the election petition presented by M.R.Ry. P. Nallayyappa Pillai Avargal against the election of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal as a member of the Madras Legislative Council by the Tinnevelly cum Palamcottah non-Muhammadan Urban Constituency at the by-election held on the 17th October 1922.

REPORT.

IN THE COURT OF THE ELECTION COMMISSIONERS AT MADRAS,
FRIDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF JANUARY 1923.

Present:

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter, President
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Venkatasubba Rao
M.R.Ry. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar
} *Commissioners.*

In the matter of the election petition regarding the election of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal as a member of the Madras Legislature Council by the Tinnevelly cum Palamcottah non-Muhammadan Urban Constituency at the by-election held on the 17th day of October 1922.

Between

P. Nallayyappa Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*

and

T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai .. .. *Respondent.*

Read—the following:—

The election petition presented by the petitioner above named on the 14th day of November 1922 to His Excellency the Governor of Madras against the election of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal as a member of the Madras Legislative Council by the Tinnevelly cum Palamcottah non-Muhammadan Urban Constituency at the by-election held on the 17th day of October 1922.

The withdrawal application presented by the petitioner above named on the 21st November 1922 to His Excellency the Governor of Madras praying for leave to withdraw the above election petition.

G.O. No. 283, Law (Legislative), dated the 15th day of December 1922.

The Commissioners appointed to try the above petition beg to submit the following report to His Excellency the Governor:—

At the time fixed for hearing the petition, on the 18th January 1923, Mr. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, vakil for the petitioner, filed an application, dated the 21st November 1922, for leave to withdraw the petition. No reason was given to make the Commissioners of opinion that such application had been induced by any bargain or consideration, if the Commissioners considered it proper. The Advocate-General was a party to the proceedings as representing the public interest and he intimated to the Commissioners that he knew of no reason after making enquiries which should prevent the Commissioners from acceding to the request that the petition should be withdrawn. The Commissioners accordingly under rule 37 of the Madras Electoral Rules sanctioned the withdrawal of the petition and ordered the petitioner to pay the respondent a sum of Rs. 250, by way of costs.

Dated this 19th day of January 1923.

V. M. COUTTS TROTTER, President,
M. VENKATASUBBA RAO,
C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR,
} *Commissioners.*

Fort St. George, February 19, 1923 [*G.O. No.* 53, *Law* (*Legislative*)].

No. 25.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred among the elected members of the Madras Legislative Council owing to the acceptance of the resignation tendered by Abdul Quasim Saiby Saheb Bahadur of his office as member of the said Council, elected by the South Kanara Muhammadan Rural Constituency:

Now therefore in pursuance of the provisions of rule 24 (1) of the Madras Electoral Rules, His Excellency the Governor hereby calls upon the South Kanara Muhammadan Rural Constituency of the Madras Legislative Council to elect before the 27th March 1923 a duly qualified person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy.

Fort St. George, February 20, 1923.

No. 26.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 1st February 1923.

No. 37.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

TRADE FACILITIES AND LOANS GUARANTEE ACT, 1922 (SESSION 2.)

[13 Geo. 5 Ch. 4.]

Arrangement of sections.

Sections.
1. Amendment of s. 1 of 11 & 12 Geo. 5, c. 65.
2. Guarantee of Austrian loan.
3. Guarantee of Sweden loan.
4. Period for which guarantees under the Overseas Trade Acts may remain in force.
5. Charge on the Consolidated Fund of sums required for fulfilling guarantees, and presentation of annual statement to Parliament.
6. Short title.

CHAPTER 4.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION ONE OF THE TRADE FACILITIES ACT, 1921, AND THE OVERSEAS TRADE ACTS, 1920 AND 1921, AND TO AUTHORISE THE TREASURY TO GUARANTEE CERTAIN LOANS TO BE RAISED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SWEDISH RESPECTIVELY.

[15th December 1922.]

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Amendment of s. 1 of 11 & 12 Geo. 5, c. 65.

1. (1) The maximum limit on the aggregate capital amount of the loans the principal or interest of which may be guaranteed under sub-section (1) of section one of the Trade Facilities Act, 1921, shall be increased from twenty five millions pounds to fifty million pounds.

(2) The period within which guarantees may be given under the said section one as amended by this section shall be extended by one year, and accordingly for the words "the year" in sub-section (5) of the said section one there shall be substituted the words "each year."

(3) For the purpose of meeting the costs and expenses incurred by the Treasury in administering the said section one, there shall be charged in connection with application for and the giving of guarantees under the said section, and other matters arising thereunder, such fees as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe.

(4) This section shall be construed as one with section one of the Trade Facilities Act, 1921, and that section and this section may be cited together as the Trade Facilities Acts, 1921 and 1922.

Guarantee of Austrian loan.

2. Whereas with the object of assisting Austria in the work of her economic and financial restoration His Majesty's Government, in conjunction with certain other Governments, has undertaken to guarantee to the extent set out in the Protocol known as Protocol No. II and signed at Geneva on the fourth day of October, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, and the Annexes thereto, a loan to be raised by the Government of the Federal Republic of Austria (in this Act referred to as "the Austrian Government") of such an amount as after payment of the expenses of issue will produce the equivalent of a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty million gold crowns:

And whereas it is provided by the said Protocol No. II, that the loan so to be raised by the Austrian Government (in this Act referred to as "the Austrian loan") is to be employed under the authority of a Commissioner-General to be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, and in accordance with certain obligations undertaken by the Austrian Government as set out in a Protocol known as Protocol No. III, and signed at Geneva on the third day of October nineteen hundred and twenty-two:

And whereas it is provided by the said Protocols that the payment of the amount required in each year to meet the interest on and the sinking fund for the Austrian loan (in this section referred to as "the annual charge") shall be secured by a charge on the gross receipts of the Austrian Customs and of the Austrian Tobacco Monopoly, and the Austrian Government have obtained the necessary powers for securing the said payment by such a charge :—

Now, therefore—

(1) The Treasury may guarantee the payment of—

(*a*) a sum not exceeding the amount of the annual charge in respect of one-fifth of so much of the Austrian loan as is required to produce the equivalent of a sum not exceeding five hundred and twenty million gold crowns;

(*b*) a sum not exceeding the amount of the annual charge in respect of one-third of so much of the Austrian loan as is required to produce the equivalent of a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty million gold crowns;

(*c*) the principal of and interest on any short-term securities which may be issued after the commencement of this Act by the Austrian Government with the consent of the said Commissioner-General in anticipation of the raising of the Austrian loan;

(2) For the purpose of rendering more readily effective any guarantee which may be given by the Treasury in respect of the Austrian loan or of any such securities as aforesaid, the Treasury may, if they think fit, issue for deposit with a person to be agreed upon between the Governments of the several States by whom the Austrian loan is guaranteed securities up to an amount representing, in the case of a guarantee given in respect of the Austrian loan, either the principal of that part of the

loan in respect of which the guarantee is given or the liability of the Treasury under the guarantee in respect of the annual charge, and in the case of a guarantee given in respect of any such securities as aforesaid the principal of the securities :

(3) Any securities so issued in connexion with any such guarantee shall be in such form and expressed in terms of such currency as the Treasury think proper, and shall bear interest at the same rate as the interest payable on the loan or securities guaranteed :

(4) The Treasury may, if the terms on which the Austrian loan is issued provide for the redemption thereof by means of annual drawings, make similar arrangements with respect to any securities issued by the Treasury under this section, and may make regulations with respect to the drawing of the securities and for determining the date on which any securities so drawn are to be redeemed.

Guarantee of Soudan loan.

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Treasury may guarantee, in such manner as they think fit, the payment of the principal of and the interest on any loan raised by the Government of the Soudan for or in connexion with works for the purpose of irrigating the Gezireh Plain (in this Act referred to as "the Soudan loan"), not exceeding in the aggregate an amount sufficient to raise three million five hundred thousand pounds.

(2) A guarantee shall not be given under this section until the Government of the Soudan have provided to the satisfaction of the Treasury and the Secretary of State—

(a) For raising, appropriating and duly applying the Soudan loan for or in connexion with the purposes aforesaid :

(b) For the establishment and regulation of a sinking fund for the purpose of the repayment of the principal of the Soudan loan or any instalment thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the date on which the loan or the instalment is actually raised :

(c) For charging on the general revenues and assets of the Soudan or on any other revenues or assets which may be made available for the purpose, with priority over any charges not existing at the date of the passing of this Act, the principal of and the interest on the Soudan loan and any sinking fund payments for the repayment of the principal :

(d) For charging on the general revenues and assets of the Soudan immediately after the last-mentioned charge the repayment to the Treasury of any sum issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom under this Act on account of the guarantee given under this section, with interest thereon at such rate as the Treasury may fix :

(e) For raising or securing the raising of sufficient money to meet the above charges.

Period for which guarantees under the Overseas Trade Acts may remain in force.
10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 29.
11 & 12 Geo. 5, c. 26.

4. (1) For the purpose of the provisions of the Overseas Trade Acts, 1920 and 1921, relating to the period within which the powers of the Board of Trade with respect to the giving of guarantees in connexion with export transactions may be exercised under those Acts, the date on which the Board enter into an agreement to give guarantees shall be deemed to be the date on which the guarantees are given, whether the agreement provides for the giving of guarantees in respect of specific transactions or for the giving of guarantees generally in respect of transactions up to a specified amount.

(2) This section shall be construed as one with the Overseas Trade Acts, 1920 and 1921, and those Acts and this section may be cited together as the Overseas Trade Acts, 1920 to 1922.

Charge on the Consolidated Fund of sums required for fulfilling guarantees, and presentation of annual statement to Parliament.

5. (1) Any sums required by the Treasury for fulfilling a guarantee given under the Act in respect of the Austrian loan or any securities issued by the Austrian Government, or in respect of the Soudan loan, or required by the Treasury for meeting the principal of or the interest on any securities issued by the Treasury under this Act, shall be charged on and issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom or the growing produce thereof, and any sums received by way of repayment of any amount so issued out of the Consolidated Fund shall be paid into the Exchequer.

(2) The Treasury shall lay before both Houses of Parliament a statement of any guarantee given under this Act in respect of the Austrian loan, in respect of any securities issued by the Austrian Government, or in respect of the Soudan loan, and of any securities issued by the Treasury under this Act, and no amount of any sums issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom for the purpose of any such guarantee or for meeting the principal of or the interest on any securities so issued by the Treasury, in each case as soon as may be after the guarantee is given or the securities or sums are issued.

6. (1) This Act may be cited as the Trade Facilities and Loans Guarantee Act, 1922 (Session 2).

(2) For the purpose of citation the provisions of this Act relating to the Soudan loan shall be deemed to be included among the Acts which may be cited together as the Soudan Loan Acts, 1919 and 1922.

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1923.

No. 38.—Under rule 81 (3) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, M.R.Ry. M. Sundararaja Ayyar Avergal, Treasury Deputy Collector, Nellore, leave on full pay from the date of relief up to 9th June 1923 inclusive.

POSTINGS

Fort St. George, February 16, 1923.

No. 34.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered :—

M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Vedantam Ramanatham Pantulu Garu, on completing special duty in the Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts and in the Agency division, to general duty, Ganjam.

M.R.Ry. Subbiria Venkatanarasu Pantulu Garu, from general duty, Ganjam, to the Godavari treasury, *vice* M.R.Ry. V. Ramakrishnayya Pantulu Garu to retire.

(This cancels the posting of M.R.Ry. T. Abbay Nayudu Garu to the Godavari treasury, ordered in notification No. 27, dated 1st February 1923, published at page 174 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th February 1923.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 16, 1923 (G. O. Mis. No. 291, Revenue).

No. 36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following amendments to the rules published in notification No. 193, dated 9th June 1920, on pages 746 and 747 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th June 1920, as modified by notification No. 257, dated 28th August 1931, published on page 807 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th August 1921 :—

(i) In rule IV-(b), *for* the word 'five' wherever it occurs *substitute* 'two' ;

(ii) In rule X *for* the words '15th January' *substitute* '31st January'.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, February 12, 1923.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 26·42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Mayaveram-Tranquebar Railway ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Mayaveram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Mayaveram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayaveram taluk, Perayar village.

	Acs.
Wet, No. 178-2, belonging to Muthiya Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 177-2 ; east and south by No. 178-1 A ; west by No. 178-1	2·30
Wet, No. 178-2 B, belonging to Sri Kothandaramaswami, bounded on the north by No. 178-1 A ; east by No. 180-1 A ; south by Nos. 178-1 and 180-2 C ; west by No. 178-1 A	10·67
Wet, No. 180-1, belonging to Sri Kothandaramaswami, bounded on the north by Nos. 180-2 C and 180-2 ; east by No. 180-2 ; south by Nos. 180-2, 180-4 A., west by No. 180-2 B	4·08
Wet, No. 180-4 A, belonging to Muthu Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 180-1 ; east by No. 197-1 ; south by Nos. 180-4 B., west by No. 180-1 A	9·62
Wet, No. 180-2, belonging to Sri Kothandaramaswami, bounded on the north by No. 180-1 ; east by No. 203 ; south by No. 180-3 ; west by Nos. 180-1 and 197-1	7·05
Wet, No. 180-2 B, belonging to Tiramangaldas Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 180-2 A ; east by No. 180-1 A—south and west by No. 184-1 A	0·13
Wet, No. 180-2 C, belonging to Tiramangaldas Pillai, bounded on the north and east by No. 180-2 A ; south by No. 180-1 A ; west by No. 180-2 A	0·08
Wet, No. 180-3 B, belonging to Gnambal, bounded on the north by No. 180-2 A ; east by No. 203 ; south and west by No. 180-2	0·04
Total ..	26·42

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·05 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a pathway from cheri-site to the burning and burial ground in Kalyanakoppam village, Tiruvallur taluk ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Tiruvallur taluk, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Tiruvallur taluk, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chingleput district, Tiruvallur taluk, No. 74, Kalyanakoppam village.

	Acres.
Ayan, wet, belonging to Pola Nayudu, bounded on the north by Nos. 26-1 and 1-3 ; east by No. 12-1 B ; south by No. 3-1 ; west by No. 26-2	0·05

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 12 52½ acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Mayaveram-Tranquebar Railway ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Mayaveram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Mayaveram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Kaliappanallur village.

	Acs.
Dry, No. 325-1, belonging to Govindswami Nayudu, minor Subbarayan, guardian Visalachi Achi, bounded on the north by No. 341, east by No. 329-2, south and west by No. 342-2	0·32
Dry, No. 334-1 B, belonging to Govindaraja Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 67 Manavadu; east by No. 323-1 A, south by No. 326-1; west by No. 328-1 B	0·09½
Dry, No. 336-2 B, belonging to minor Subbarayan, guardian Visalachi Achi, bounded on the north by No. 335-1, east by No. 336-2 A; south by No. 337-1 B; west by No. 336-1 B	0 01
Wet, No. 335-1, belonging to Govindaraja Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 334-1 B; east by No. 336-2, south by No. 336-2 A; west by No. 336-1 B	0·05
Dry, No. 336-1 B, belonging to minor Subbarayan, guardian Visalachi Achi, bounded on the north by No. 67 Manavadu; east by No. 336-1, south by No. 336-3 B, west by No. 336-1 A	0·26
Dry, No. 336-1 C, belonging to minor Subbarayan, guardian Visalachi Achi, bounded on the north by No. 336-1 B, east by No. 336-3 B, south by No. 337-2 A, west by No. 336-1 A	0 00½
Dry, No. 336-1 D, belonging to minor Subbarayan, guardian Visalachi Achi, bounded on the north by No. 337-1 C; east and south by No. 337-1 B; west by No. 336-1 A	0 00½
Wet, No. 337-1 B, belonging to Govindaraja Pillai, bounded on the north by Nos. 334-4 B and 6 A; east by No. 337-1 A; south by Nos. 337-2 A and 3-B; west by No. 340	0·71
Wet, No. 337-1 B, belonging to minor Subbarayan, guardian Visalachi Achi, bounded on the north by No. 337-1 B; east by No. 337-2 A; south by No. 340, west by No. 337-1 A	0·42
Dry, No. 340-1½B, belonging to Gnanduswamy Nayudu, minor Subbarayan, guardian Visalachi Achi, bounded on the north by No. 337-3 B, east by No. 340-2 C, south by No. 341-3, west by No. 339-1 B ..	0·08
Dry, No. 340-1 D, belonging to Govindaswami Nayudu, minor Subbarayan, guardian Visalachi Achi, bounded on the north by No. 338, east and south by No. 337-2 B; west by No. 340-1 A	0 00½
Dry, No. 341-2, belonging to T. D. No. 292 Amuthaguruswami (Pichukkutti), bounded on the north by No. 340; east by No. 341-3; south by No. 341-7, west by No. 341-7	0·21
Dry, No. 342-2, belonging to Padini Padyachi, Govindaswami Nayudu, minor Subbarayan guardian Visalachi Achi, bounded on the north by No. 341-2; east by No. 342-3, south by No. 343-2, west by No. 342-1 ..	1·20
Kuthan, jun., No. 350-4, belonging to Sellvanayakam Pillai, bounded on the north and east by No. 349-3; south by No. 352-1 C, west by No. 351-7 B	0·01
Wet, No. 351-2 B, belonging to Sangumani Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 349-2 B; east by No. 347-3 A; south by No. 347-2 B, west by No. 347-2 C	1·06
Wet, No. 347-2 B, belonging to Selvanayakam Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 347-2 B, east by No. 347-3 C; south by No. 352; west by No. 347-3 A	0·06
Dry, No. 348-1, belonging to David Pillai, Danasami Pillai and Soundaranayakam Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 349-3 A, east by No. 351-1, south by No. 347-2 B, west by No. 347-1 A	0·40
Wet, No. 349-3 B belonging to David Pillai, Danasami Pillai and Soundaranayakam Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 352-2 C; east by No. 351-1 A and 2-B, south by No. 347-2 B, west by No. 349-2 A ..	1·28
Wet, No. 352-1 A, belonging to Muttukumaraswami Nadan, bounded on the north by No. 351-1 B, east by Nu. 349-3 B; south by No. 353, west by No. 349-2 B	0 20
Kuthan, jun, No. 691-1 A, belonging to Pasupti, Kuppu, Sigamani Pillai and Jagarnatha Pillai, Chokanand Hussan, bounded on the north by Nos. 352-4 C and 5-B, east by No. 351-1 B, south by No. 351-2 B, west by No. 349-2 B	0·35
Dry, pu 351-2 B, belonging to Muttukumaraswami Nadan, bounded on the north by No. 351-1 A; east by No. 349-2 B; south and west by No. 353	0·01
Dry, No. 352-5 B, belonging to Luther Mission Church, bounded on the north by No. 353-1; east by No. 352 1 C, south by No. 352-2 B, west by No. 351-1 A	0 11
Dry, No. 352 2 B, belonging to David Pillai, Danasami Pillai and Soundaranayakam Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 352 1 B; east by No. 352-3 B; south and west by No 352-3 A	0·20
Dry, No. 352-2 C, belonging to David Pillai Danasami Pillai and Soundaranayakam Pillai, bounded on the south by No. 352-3 B, east by No. 352-1 B, south by No. 351-1 B; west by no 352 2 A	0 20
Dry No. 352-1 B, belonging to Selvanayakam Pillai, bounded on the north by Nos. 352-1 B and 2 B; east by No. 352-2 C, south by No. 352-2 C; west by No. 352-1 B	0·18
Dry. No 352-2 B, belonging to Selvanayakam Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 352-2 B; east by No. 352 2 A, south by No. 351 1 B; west by No. 352 2 A	0·21
Dry, No. 405-2, belonging to T.D. No. 253, Sellaswamiswami, bounded on the north by No. 387-2 B; east and south by No. 387 2 B, west by No. 405-1	0·03
Trees standing on assessed dry waste No. 345-3, belonging to David Pillai, Danasami Pillai, Soundaryanayagam Pillai, Selvanayagam Pillai Jagan da Pillai and Ramasamni Pillai.	
Total ..	12 12½

Fort St. George, February 16, 1928.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·04 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for an irrigation bathi to the lands granted to the depressed classes in S. No. 267 of Ellore; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Ellore taluk, Ellore village.

	CENTS.
Bapai, wet, S. No. 261, belonging to Jasti Subbanna of Jaligadi, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 262 and 264; east by S. No. 263, south by S. No. 260; west by S. Nos. 258 and 264	0·04

R. W. LEGH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1928.

No. 43.—Mr. T. Clear, Deputy Conservator of Forests, leave on average pay for three months with effect from date of relief.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1923.

No. 44.—Mr. A. M. C. Littlewood, District Forest Officer, Chittoor, to be District Forest Officer, Guntur, *vice* Mr. T. Clear granted leave.

No. 45.—Mr. R. B. Cornwall, Assistant Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, to be District Forest Officer, Chittoor, *vice* Mr. Littlewood.

No. 46.—M.R.Ry. A. Hanumantha Rao Avargal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to act as District Forest Officer, Chittoor, until Mr. Cornwall returns from leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1923.

No. 47.—The Governor in Council notifies, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the area specified below which was declared to be preserved forest under section 16 of the Act in notification No. 283, dated 6th June 1903, published on page 1081 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th June 1901, shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from 15th March 1923 :—

Guntur district, Bapatla taluk.

[Portion of reserve of Nilayapalem forest disforested—area 9·41 acres.]

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from the point where the new railway feeder road meets the western boundary of the reserve, the line runs along the southern margin of the road in a distance of 940 links with a bearing of 137° to its junction with the margin of Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line.

East.—Thence along the above railway line to a distance of 842 links with a bearing of 221°, then again to a distance of 1,548 links with a bearing of 223° up to its junction with the western boundary line of the reserve.

West.—Thence along the western boundary line of the reserve to a distance of 2,137 links with a bearing of 20° to the starting point.

Brief description and reasons for disforestation.—This portion is occupied by a shantry and tank constructed for the use of the public. It is proposed to assign the area to the shantry.

Fort St. George, February 12, 1923.

No. 48.—Under the powers vested in him under sections 35 and 38 of the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following amendments to the rules published at pages 69-74 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd January 1918, for the regulation of the transport of sandalwood in South Arcot district :—

(i) *For* the entry "Forest Ranger Office" against Tirukkoyilur in schedule 'C' attached to the rules, *substitute* the words "near the Union Office" and

(ii) *delete* the word 'Puoruti' and the entries against it in the last column of the schedule.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1923.

No. 49.—With reference to Notification No. 294, dated 7th June 1893, published under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, at page 859 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th June 1893, declaring No. 102, Melmayi, to be reserved forest, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amended and more accurate description of the boundary of the said forest be substituted for the description contained in the said notification :—

Chittoor district, Palmaner taluk.

[Melmayi Kallapalle village, No. 102, Melmayi reserved forest block.]

Boundaries.

North and north-east.—Starting from the village boundary stone on Thumbalagandi between the Government villages of Kallapalle and Punganur samudrai which is also the disforestment point of survey No. 470 of the said Government village, the line runs East in a north-easterly and subsequently in a generally east-north-easterly direction along the boundary of the Pungamur samudrai as far as the trijunction stone between the Government villages of Kallapalle, Melmayi and Pungamur samudrai, thence first in a north-easterly and subsequently in an east-south-easterly direction along the boundary of the Pungamur samudrai as far as the village boundary stone and the forest cairn at Bairagangala at the north-east corner of Melmayi village.

East.—Thence first in a generally south-south-easterly direction along the boundary of the Pungamur samudrai as far as a village boundary mark on Mothikambamani Banda (rock) about 650 links north-east of the easternmost corner of survey No. 772 of Melmayi village.

South and west.—Thence north-westwards for 2,320 links to a cairn (situated 950 links north-east of the south-east corner) of survey No. 767, thence straight on in the same direction for 2,420 links to the easternmost angle of survey No. 743; thence first in a north-north-westerly and subsequently in a north-westerly direction along the eastern and northern boundaries of survey No. 768 of Melmayi village as far as the village boundary stone at the northernmost angle (of of Melmayi village and all according to the resurvey of 1914), thence in a north-westerly direction along the eastern boundary of survey No. 470 of Kallapalle village to the starting point (all according to the resurvey of 1917).

Remarks.—Right of way for men and cattle to a width of ten yards is allowed over the path from Kallapalle to Pandalchain of Pungamur.—It enters the reserve about a quarter mile south-east of Thumbalagandi, runs north-eastwards through the reserve for a distance of about two and a half miles and quits it on the north-eastern boundary of the reserve about two furlongs north-west of Bungangala.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1923 (*G. O. No.* 80, *Development*).

No. 50.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act, 1919, the Government (Ministry of Development) hereby direct that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Pennyadipatti in the Sattur taluk of the Sivakasi division of the Ramnad district from 3rd March 1923 to 17th March 1923 inclusive.

Fort St. George, February 12, 1923.

No. 61.— NILGIRI FISHING RULES.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas it is necessary to take steps to protect the trout carp and other non-indigenous fish, introduced with a view to their acclimatisation in certain waters on the Nilgiri plateau, and to regulate fishing generally within the Nilgiri district and in the adjoining portions of the Malabar and Coimbatore districts, the Governor in Council is pleased, under the powers vested in him by sections 4 and 5 of Madras Act II of 1879, sections 21, 76 and 82 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882 and section 5 of the Indian Fisheries Act IV of 1897, to make the following rules which shall remain in force for twelve months from the date of this notification:—

RULES.

Area covered by the preamble.—The area referred to in the above preamble, wherein fishing is regulated by the rules hereinafter noted, is that included within the following boundaries:—

(i) The south bank of the Bhavani river from Attapadi in the valley of that name to its junction with the Moyar river,

(ii) From that point, the north bank of the Moyar river, as far as the boundary of the Nilgiri district, and thence the boundary of the said district, as determined for ordinary administrative purposes, to the Nilgiri Peak,

(iii) From that point the western crest of the Nilgiri Hills to its termination below Suspara,

(iv) Thence along the northern, western and southern crests of the Silent Valley range to its southernmost point

(v) From that point to Attapadi

Note.—The whole of the Silent Valley reserved forest is included in this area.

2. The following rules apply to all waters within the area defined in rule 1 above, with the addition of the Siruvani and the Gopanari rivers and their tributaries which flow into the Bhavani from the south.

3 *Definition.*—In these rules 'fishing' includes the 'capture of or the attempt to capture fish by any means, including fixed engines, scurves, weirs, or nets or by the damming or baling of any water.

4 *Exception.*—Nothing in these rules applies to fishing conducted by or under the orders of the Collector of The Nilgiris.

5. *General prohibition.*—The poisoning of water or dynamiting of fish is absolutely forbidden in all waters.

6. *Waters in which fishing is entirely prohibited.*—The Parson's Valley stream, Gangi Tappal stream, Yemmakal stream and the Upper Billithadahalla above the Bangi Tappal crossing are closed to all fishing.

7 (*a*) *Waters in which fishing is permitted without a license.*—Fishing in the Ootacamund lake with rod and line, but not otherwise, is permitted throughout the year without license.

(*b*) *Waters in which fishing is leased annually.*—The fishing in the Bhavani river from the inflow of the Talmalai stream below Niralai down to its junction with the Moyar river and in the Moyar river from that junction up to Gazalhatti will be leased out from 15th September to 15th March every year in sections to the highest bidder and the use of nets in these portions will be permitted under the lease provided that the mesh of such nets is not less than 1½" square measured from knot to knot when the nets is wet

8. The following waters are specially reserved for trout-fishing only, subject to the special rules noted hereunder, but the holder of a trout licence may take any other fish that he may catch in them —

The Mukerti river.
The Kurmund stream to its junction with the Mukerti river.
The Mukod stream below the Mukod waterfall
The Avalanche river and Emerald Valley streams to their junction.
The Billithadahalla stream and its tributaries below the Bangi Tappal crossing.
The Peermund stream.
The Thinkola stream.
The Tiger Hill reservoir.

RULES.

(*a*) No fishing shall be permitted in any of the above waters, except under a special trout licence issued by the Collector of The Nilgiris, which licence confers no right to fish in waters other than those above specified.

(*b*) Fishing for trout in the above waters shall be permitted only between such dates in each year as the Collector may notify in the District Gazette, but the Billithadahalla stream below Bangi Tappal crossing will be opened for fishing on the 15th of March and will be closed on the same date as that notified by the Collector in regard to the other streams.

(*c*) No fishing in the above waters shall be permitted before 9 a.m. or later than 7 p.m.

(*d*) All fishing in the above waters shall be with artificial fly and on a single hook only. No lead in any form may be attached to the fly cast, or line.

(*e*) Every licence-holder shall carry a disgorger.

(*f*) The fee for a licence for fishing for trout in the waters specified above except Billithadahalla and the number of fish which a licensee is entitled to kill shall be as follows.—

For the season, Rs. 100 to cover 250 fish.
For one month, Rs. 45 to cover 100 fish.
For one week, Rs. 15 to cover 35 fish.
For the week end (Friday evening to Monday morning), Rs. 10 to cover 20 fish.
For one day, Rs. 5 to cover 10 fish,

There shall be no limit to the number of licences issued to any individual provided that the maximum 250 trout be not exceeded, which maximum shall not include fish caught in the Billithadahalla river.

Additional licences at the above rates for certain specified rivers will, however, be issued to any licence holder who has killed 200 fish provided the collector is of opinion that the rivers have not been over fished.

A special fishing licence for the Billithadahalla stream from the 15th March to the opening of the general trout fishing season for Rs. 20 and the daily licence for Rs. 2 shall be issued and no restriction made as to the size or number of fish killed.

These rates are subject to alterations as Government may direct by notification from time to time.

(g) Licences taken for the day, for the week end, or for one week, which will be issued in the form of stamped post cards, must be returned after expiry of the period for which they are valid to the District Forest Officer after note has been made thereon as to the streams fished, the number of trout killed and the number returned in each stream and the weight of the fish killed. Every holder of a monthly or season licence must furnish after each occasion on which he fishes similar information on post cards, a supply of which can be had at the District Forest Office on application. Failure to furnish licences or omit the returns of fish caught may be met by refusal to issue further licences or by cancellation of existing licences or both.

(h) No licence shall be issued for less than its full face value and every time-expired licence shall be deemed to be exhausted whether the number of fish specified thereon shall have been killed or not.

(i) The season during which the licences permit fishing shall be clearly endorsed thereon.

(j) Daily licences for fishing for trout will be issued at the Post Offices at Ootacamund, Aravankadu, Wellington, Coonoor and Pykara or through any other agency which the Collector may notify from time to time on prepayment of the prescribed fees. Trout fishing licences for periods longer than one day and special licences to fish in the Billithadahalla river for any period between the 15th of March and date of the opening of the general trout fishing on other rivers will be issued at the District Forest Office only on production of a treasury receipt from any Government treasury in the Nilgiri district for the fees payable therefor.

(k) No refund of daily trout fishing licence fee is permissible unless the licence is sent to the District Forest Officer by registered post on day prior to that for which the licence was issued or unless it is presented to the head clerk of the District Forest Office before midday on the date on which it is current or unless it is posted so as to bear the Ootacamund 11-10 a.m. delivery post mark on the day for which it is current. In the case of licences presented to the head clerk of the District Forest Office, an unused licence can be accepted unless accompanied by a certificate from the person to whom the licence was issued that he or she has not made use of the licence.

(l) No licence holder may take trout for the purpose of stocking private waters. All fish retained must be killed at the water side.

9. In the following waters fishing for any species of fish with rod and line only and with any bait or lure is permissible subject to the special rules noted hereunder:—

(i) The Pykara river between the inflow of the Kromund stream and the Pykara falls and such of its tributaries as are not reserved for trout fishing.

(ii) The Pykara river from its source down to the inflow of the Taimalai stream below Nedumalai and such of its tributaries as are not reserved for trout fishing.

(iii) The Moyar river between the Pykara falls and the Gazelhatti chetram and such of its tributaries as are not reserved for trout fishing.

(iv) The Kundah river below the junction of the Emerald Valley and Avalanche streams and such of its tributaries as are not reserved for trout fishing.

(v) Sirumani and Gayatri rivers and their tributaries lying in the Malabar and the Coimbatore districts.

RULES.

(a) No fishing shall be permitted in any of the above waters except under a licence issued by the Collector of the Nilgiris which licence confers no right to fish in waters other than those above specified.

(b) The fee for a licence to fish in the above waters shall be Rs. 25 for each season or part of a season or Rs. 2 for any one day provided that when no close time is prescribed, the season shall be held to run from the 1st January to the 31st of the following December, both days inclusive.

(c) The season during which the licences permit fishing shall be clearly endorsed thereon.

(d) Annual licences for fishing in the above waters will be issued at the District Forest Office only on production of a treasury receipt from any Government treasury in the Nilgiri district for the fee payable therefor. Daily licences for fishing will be issued at the District Forest Office and at the Post offices at Ootacamund and Pykara.

(e) Licences taken for the day are in the form of stamped post cards and must be returned after expiry of the period to the District Forest Officer after noting on the same the streams fished, the number of fish killed and returned in each stream and weight of fish killed. Every holder of a season licence must furnish after each occasion on which he fishes similar information on post cards a supply of which can be had at the District Forest Office on application. Failure to return licences or omit the return of fish caught may be met by refusal to issue further licences or by cancellation of existing licence or both.

(f) No license-holder may take fish for the purpose of stocking private waters. All fish retained must be killed at the water-side.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LICENCES.

10. (1) Licences issued under rules 8 and 9 shall not be transferable and shall be shown on demand to any Forest, Revenue or Police Officer, or to the Inspector of Fisheries or any person authorized by him in his behalf and licence-holders shall on demand show their catch to any of the above officers.

(2) The Collector may refuse to grant a licence under these rules to any applicant if the latter has been convicted of an offence against these rules or against the Nilgiris Game Rules or of offences against the provisions of Madras Act, 1879, or the Indian Fisheries Act IV of 1897, or for any

other reason to be stated in writing and may cancel any licence already granted for like reasons. If the licence is cancelled, the licensee shall not be entitled to the refund of any fee he has paid for such licence.

11. The Collector may by notification in the District Gazette declare from time to time all or any waters specified in rules 7, 8 and 9 closed to fishing, or may prohibit fishing for any particular species of fish in all or any waters during any year or part of a year.

PENALTIES.

12. (a) Any infringement of rules 5, 6, 7 (b), 8 (a), (c), (d), (f), (m) and 9 (a), (f) and any notification issued under rules 8 (b) and 11 within any area reserved under section 18 of Act V of 1882 shall render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or both as provided by section 21 of the said Act and any such breach within any area at the disposal of Government but not so reserved as defined by sections 26 and 33 of the said Act shall render the offender liable on such conviction to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or to fine which may extend to Rs. 100 or both under section 26 of the said Act V of 1882.

(b) Except in cases falling under rule [a] supra any person convicted before a Magistrate of a breach of rules 5, 6, 7, 8 [a], [c], [d], [f] and [m] shall be liable to the penalties and forfeiture prescribed by section 7, Act II of 1879.

[c] Except in cases falling under rule [a] supra any person convicted before a Magistrate of a breach of rules 7 (b) 8 [a], (f) and any notifications issued under rule 11 shall be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 100 and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 10 for every day after the date of the first conviction during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in.

[d] Except in cases falling under rule [a] supra any fixed engines erected or used or nets used in contravention of rule 7 [b] and of any notification issued under rule 11 shall be liable to seizure and removal by any Police Officer or other person specially empowered by the Local Government under section 7 of the Indian Fisheries Act IV of 1897, to make arrest without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant and any Magistrate trying any breach of these rules of any offence punishable under the Indian Fisheries Act may declare that any fixed engine erected or used or nets used in contravention of these rules and any fish taken in contravention of the said rules by means of any fixed engine or net shall be forfeited.

13. Every person appointed by the Collector or under his authority by the District Forest Officer for the purpose of enforcing these rules shall be deemed to be a Forest Officer under Act V of 1882.

J. M. TURING,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(General.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1923.

In modification of the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 2nd January 1923, Mr. Crofton Peddie, Executive Engineer, is granted, with effect from the 3rd February 1923, leave on average pay for eight months including a period of twenty nine days' leave on full pay corresponding to the privilege leave at his credit on the 1st January 1923.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Captain George Morrison Philip, D.S.O., M.C., R.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, extension of leave not due on half average pay for three days from the 1st January 1923.

TRANSFERS.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1923.

Mr. Albert Stevenson Laurie, Executive Engineer, from the Godavari Western division, II Circle, to the Godavari Northern division, I Circle, and to hold charge of the Godavari Head Works division in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure, in relief of Mr. Michael O'Brien. To proceed on relief.

2. Mr. Michael O'Brien, B.E., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, from the Godavari Head Works division, I Circle, to the Bellary division, III Circle, no relief by Mr. Laurie.

3. Mr. Frank Charles Lechmere Clift, A.C.G.I., Executive Engineer, from the Bellary division, III Circle, to the Godavari Head Works division, I Circle, on relief by Mr. O'Brien.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 15, 1923.

Mr. Robert McIntosh, B.sc., Assistant Executive Engineer, is declared to have passed on the 1st February 1923 the professional examination prescribed for the Engineer officers of the Public Works Department

A. H. MORIN, Col.,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., P. W.D. (General, Buildings and Roads).

(Irrigation.)

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Fort St. George, February 15, 1923.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·4 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening an irrigation field channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act, and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Salem district, Krishnagiri taluk, Velangamudi village.

	CENTS.
Government, dry, R S No. 117-2, belonging to Tiruvengada Mudali, bounded on the north by No. 440 supply channel; east by No. 117-3; south by R.S. No. 118-1 A (another land to be taken up); west by No. 425	0·2
Government, dry, R S. No. 118-1 A, belonging to Tiruvengada Mudali, bounded on the north by No. 117-2 (another land to be taken up), east by No. 118-1 B, south by No. 118-3, west by No. 425 ..	0·2
Total ..	0·4

Fort St. George, February 17, 1923.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 9·70 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to Venkatapathiraja tank of Peddapur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Peddapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Peddapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Peddapur taluk, Peddapur village.

	ACRES.
Jirayiti, dry, portion of S. No. 760, belonging to Dantuluri Ramayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 760, east by S. No. 840; south by S. No. 760, west by S. No. 761	9·70

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation).

PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 13TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY 1923.

Administration Report—1921-22—Public Works Department—Recorded.
G.O. No. 189 W., dated 6th February 1923. [1 *a.*]

Floods—Hannah—Detailed report.
G.O. No. 207, Revenue, dated 3rd February 1923. [1 *a.*]

Administration Report—Tirunelveli municipality—1921-22—Reviewed.
G.O. No. 326, Local Self-Government (E. & M.), dated 8th February 1923. [1 *a.*]

[N.B.—*Copies of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against each on application to the Superintendent, Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras.*]

R. A. GRAHAM,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്ജ് ഗസറ്റ്

I-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുമേളിച്ച സപ്ലിമെൻറ്.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

FEBRUARY 20, 1923.

നമ്പ 8.] മദിരാശി: ചൊവ്വാഴ്ച ഫെബ്രുവരി 20-ാം൹, 1923 ഫിബ്രുവരി 20-ാം൹. [വില, 4 ചക.

ഗവൺമെണ്ട് പരസ്യങ്ങളുടെ മലയാള തർജ്ജമ.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്.

(ജനറൽ.)

പ ര സ്യ ം.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1923 ഫിബ്രുവരി 10-ാം൹.

നമ്പ 122.—നീലഗിരിയിൽ കർഷകാവശ്യത്തിനു വഡംബണ്ടും ഗാലണ്ടും എസ്റ്റേറ്റുകളിലെ മിസ്റ്റർ ചാൾസ്‌വിൽസും നോപ്പർ ടൈലർ എന്നവരെ കുലിവേലക്കാരുടെ കയിൽ നിന്നിടുന്നതു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുവാനായി മദിരാശി തോട്ടർക്കിക്കാരുടെ കുലിവേല ആക്ട് (1903 ലെ 1-ാം ആക്ട്) 4-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ടി. എൽ. ഗ്രീൻ,

സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക് കൂടിയ ഗെക്രട്ടരി.

സെക്രട്ടേറിയറ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്.

പ്രസ്യം.

ഫോർട്ട്സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1923 ജനവരി 25-ാം൹.

നമ്പർ 23.—1922 ലെ II-ാം ആക്ടിനാൽ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയ പ്രകാരമുള്ള 1911 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ വേലശാല ആക്ട് (1911 ലെ 12) 87-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ പുറപ്പെടുവിപ്പാൻ പോകുന്ന താഴെക്കാണുന്ന കരടുചട്ടം എല്ലാവരും

അറിവാനായി പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. കരട് ചട്ടത്തിനുപറ്റി വല്ല ആക്ഷേപങ്ങളും 1923 മെയി 1-ാം തിയതിക്കു മുമ്പായി കിട്ടുന്നതായ വല്ല വിദഗ്ധാഭിപ്രായങ്ങളുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ സൂക്ഷ്മങ്ങളുടെ ക്രമപ്രകാരം ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു എന്നും ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

കരടുചട്ടം.

1922 ഒക്ടോബർ 10-ാം തീയതിയിലെ ഗോവ്ട്ട്"സെന്റ് ജോർ" ഗസറ്റ് I-ാം ഭാഗം 1046-1061 പുറങ്ങളിൽ പ്രൊഫഷണൽ" ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്"ചെയ്യുക 309-ാം നമ്പർ പരസ്യത്തിനു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ വേലശോല കരടുചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 72-ാം ചട്ടത്തിനു ശേഷം 72-A എന്ന ചട്ടമായി താഴെപ്പറയുന്നതുചേർക്കുക:—

"ആക്ട്പ്രകാരമോ ചട്ടങ്ങൾപ്രകാരമോ വെക്കുവാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതായ എല്ലാ രജിസ്റ്റർകളും റിട്ടേൺകളും അറിയിപ്പുകളും ഇപ്പോഴിരിക്കുന്ന വേലശോല എതൊരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്കിലാണൊ ആ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്കിലെ പ്രധാന വേലശാലയിലൊ വെക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ജെ. എ. ട്രൂമിങ്ങ്,
ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation)

P. T. KURUVILLA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1923. [Price, 4 annas.

Part I-A.—Local Self-Government.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1923.

No. 169.—Major Robert George Gibbon Croly, I.M.S., leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for four months with effect from 1st April 1923 or from the date on which he avails himself of the leave.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 19, 1923.

No. 170.—Major Sidney Milverton Hepworth, I.M.S., will be considered to have acted as Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras, for two days, 28th and 29th January 1923.

Fort St. George, February 20, 1923.

No. 171.—Under section 9 (4) (a) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.R.Ry. G. Rama Reddi Garu of Gownivaripalli village to be a member of the Anantapur District Board.

No. 172.—Under section 9 (4) (a) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint the Reverend Father T. Boche, S.J., to be a member of the Trichinopoly District Board.

No. 173.—Under sections 7 (3) and 11 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.R Ry. Rao Sahib P. S. Venkateswarlu Naydu Garu to be a Councillor of the Berhampur Municipal Council.

No. 174.—Under sections 7 (3) and 11 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint Colonel Herbert Cartwright Reid, C.M., to be a Councillor of the Vizagapatam Municipal Council.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 175.—Under rule 2 of the rules for the election of councillors of the Corporation of Madras by the Madras Trades' Association, the Government hereby notify that the name of the councillor to be elected by the Association to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. A. M MacDougall should be reported to the Government not later than 20th March 1923.

No. 178.—The following appendices to G.O. No. 1890, P.H., dated the 6th December 1922, are published for general information:—

APPENDIX I.

Memorandum of information for the guidance of patients desiring to undergo Anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, the District Headquarter hospital or the General Hospital, Madras.*

1. Coonoor is situated on the Nilgiri Hills about 6,000 feet above sea level and can be reached by the Nilgiri Railway from Mettupalaiyam in about three hours.

2. Mettupalaiyam is on the south-west branch of the South Indian Railway and is easily accessible from all parts of Southern India. The Institute is about a mile from the Coonoor Railway Station.

3. *Climate.*—The temperature of Coonoor ranges between 60° F and 75° F from March to September and between 45° F and 60° F from October to February.

4. The rainfall is about 70 inches, the greater part being received during the north-east monsoon in October, November and December.

5. Persons coming from the plains require fairly warm, but not heavy clothing and bedding. Indigent Indian patients will be supplied with blankets.

6. *Accommodation.*—There are several hotels and boarding houses which are open all the year round and also a residential club.

(*a*) Europeans and Eurasians are not accommodated at the Institute, but must make their own arrangements for board and lodging about which there is no difficulty. Persons who cannot afford hotel rates can find inexpensive lodgings in the town within three-quarters of a mile of the Institute.

(*b*) Well-to-do Indians can find houses in convenient situations and others can arrange for lodging and meals in the town. Indigent patients are accommodated in the free quarters in the Institute compound and will be provided with blankets and cooking pots.

(*c*) British soldiers and their families stay in the sanitarium at Wellington and are sent daily to the Institute in a tonga.

(*d*) Soldiers of Indian regiments will be accommodated in tents in the Institute compound.

7. Patients who are sent to the Institute by or at the expense of private employers, friends or other private persons or associations should be provided by them with the cost of their return journey and also with sufficient money to pay for their food during the course of treatment, which lasts fourteen days. If desired, money for these purposes may be sent to the Director of the Institute, and this course is strongly recommended in the case of menial servants and illiterate or other irresponsible people.

8. (i) Patients when bitten by an animal which has since disappeared or been killed should, if rabies be suspected, immediately undergo anti-rabic treatment; in other cases they are advised to consider the following points before deciding to undergo treatment:—

(ii) A rabid animal may be furious or it may be paralysed;

(iii) an animal may be rabid without being afraid of water;

(iv) an animal is never infective more than ten days before it becomes rabid;

(v) treatment is only necessary in the case of bites which have broken the skin, or when the saliva has come in contact with a fresh abrasion;

(vi) the risk of infection has become very small two months after the person has been bitten;

(vii) never kill the animal until certain that it is rabid, but see it is impossible for it to bite anyone else, if it lives for ten days after biting anyone, treatment is not necessary;

(viii) if the dog is suspected to be rabid, do not wait until the brain has been examined, as a negative result of the examination is inconclusive.

After it has been decided to undergo a course of treatment, no time should be lost in proceeding to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, or the District Head Quarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, whichever is nearest or most easily accessible.

9. All persons who desire to proceed to Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute may do so at their own expense. Those who do not desire to do so and all indigent persons may obtain anti-rabic treatment at the Head Quarter Hospital of the district and in Madras City at the General Hospital. Treatment at the General Hospital and at the Head Quarter Hospital will be free only to indigent persons. All others will be charged Rs. 10/- for the course of treatment; if they are admitted as in-patients, the usual nursing and diet charges will be levied in addition.

10. All treatment at the Institute is free, but patients in a position to do so are expected to contribute something towards its upkeep. The course of treatment lasts fourteen days and patients are not laid up but can go about as usual having regard to the rules of life recommended. Patients should always endeavour to bring with them the brain of the animal that bit them, one-half in pure glycerine and the other half in a mixture containing 3 per cent of bichromate of potash and 5 per cent glacial acetic acid in distilled water.

* *Note.*—In the Nilgiri district, treatment is undertaken only at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor and at the Headquarter hospital at Ootacamund.

APPENDIX II.

Rules for the grant of concessions to Government servants and indigent persons not employed in the public service to enable them, when bitten by rabid animals, to proceed to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, the District Head Quarter Hospital or the General Hospital, Madras, for treatment.*

I.—Concessions to Government Servants.

1. "*Government servant*" in these rules means a Government servant, whether temporary or permanent, paid from Central or Provincial Revenues or from Port and Marine funds administered by the Government, but does not include a Government servant on foreign service or in Municipal or Local Fund Service.

2. Government servants when bitten by rabid animals may proceed for anti-rabic treatment either to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, or to the District Head Quarter Hospital* or the General Hospital, Madras, whichever is nearest.

3. Any Government servant who has been bitten by a rabid animal and who is advised by the Medical Officer in charge of the inoculation at the General Hospital or any Head Quarter Hospital to proceed to Coonoor, but who is too poor to do so at his own expense may, provided that he is drawing not more than Rs. 100 a month, be granted:—

(i) His actual travelling expenses to Coonoor and back, (a) a single fare each way by railway of the class by which he is entitled to travel on duty, (b) for journeys by road or river the actual cost of transit, not exceeding the amount admissible under rule. The expenses for the return journey should be paid to the patient at Coonoor after the treatment is finished, by the Treasury Officer at that station, on production of a discharge certificate from the Director of the Institute.

(ii) An advance of one month's pay.

(iii) One month's casual leave, any leave required in excess being treated as leave on full or half average pay as the case may be and debited to his leave account. Provided that if the absence of such Government servant makes it necessary for a substitute to be appointed, the period of absence up to one month may under the orders of Government be treated as extra leave on full average pay not debitable to his leave account instead of casual leave.

NOTE.—The words "not more than Rs. 100 a month" occurring in this rule and the word "pay" occurring in this and subsequent rules should be interpreted as referring to substantive pay as defined in rule 9 (20) of the Fundamental rules.

4. Any Government servant who has difficulty in finding at once the means to enable him to proceed to the Coonoor Institute or the nearest Head Quarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, Madras, and whose pay exceeds Rs. 100/- but does not exceed Rs. 500/- a month, may be granted an advance not exceeding the amount admissible under rule 3 (i) and may also be granted an advance of one month's pay and one month's casual leave, provided that if the absence of such Government servant makes it necessary for a substitute to be appointed, the period of absence up to one month may, under orders of the Government, be treated as extra leave on full average pay not debitable to his leave account and not as casual leave. Any further leave required should be leave on full or half average pay as the case may be, debitable to his leave account.

A similar concession is admissible in the case of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 100/- a month who have to proceed to the District Head Quarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, Madras, for anti-rabic treatment. In the case of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50/- a month or in the case of those drawing over Rs. 50/- and not more than Rs. 100/-, where special circumstances exist, the recovery of the amounts advanced as travelling allowance may be waived altogether or in part, if the Head of the Department thinks fit.

5. Any Government servant drawing not more than Rs. 500/- a month a member of whose family is bitten by a rabid animal and who has difficulty in finding at once the means of sending him or her to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, or the nearest Head Quarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, Madras, may be granted an advance not exceeding the actual travelling expenses admissible under rule 3 (1) plus one month's pay. If he does not draw more than Rs. 100/- a month, an advance of the travelling expenses of an attendant, if necessary, may be given to a similar amount and subject to the same conditions of recovery (see below) as for the patient. In the case of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50/-, or in the case of those drawing over Rs. 50/- but not more than Rs. 100/- where special circumstances exist, the recovery of the amount advanced as travelling expenses of the attendant may be waived altogether or in part if the Head of the Department thinks fit. The Head of the Department may also in special cases waive the recovery of the amount advanced for the travelling expenses of members of families of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50/- a month.

6. All officers of the Civil Veterinary Department of whatever class are treated as on duty for the purpose of pay, travelling allowance and pension for the period covered by their

* In the Nilgiri district, treatment is undertaken only at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and not at the Headquarter Hospital at Ootacamund.

journeys to and from Coonoor, the Head Quarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, Madras, and their residence at any of these places, provided that they come into contact with rabid or suspected animals while actually discharging their official duties.

7. Government servants drawing more than Rs. 25/- per mensem proceeding to the Pasteur Institute or the Head Quarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, Madras, for treatment should bear the cost of their maintenance both during their journey and while under treatment at the Institute or the hospital. Those drawing not more than Rs. 25/- per mensem are entitled to maintenance allowance during treatment as well as during the journey to and from the Pasteur Institute or the nearest Head Quarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, Madras, at the rates of daily allowance admissible to them under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules. The same concession is also admissible to members of the families of Government servants who undergo anti-rabic treatment.

8. The officers of the Madras Presidency mentioned in Appendix II-A are authorized to grant the abovementioned concessions to Government servants employed under them or subject to their authority.

9. The despatch of every Government servant to the Coonoor Institute or the nearest Head Quarter Hospital or the General Hospital for treatment should at once be reported to the officer immediately superior to the officer by whom the patient is sent, and by that officer, if he is not the Head of the Department, to the Head of the Department. Where the Head of the Department himself sends the person, no further report will be required. A report should also at once be made direct to the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or the Superintendent, General Hospital, Madras, as the case may be, in the form given in Appendix II-D.

10. The Director of the Institute or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or the Superintendent of the General Hospital may, on production of satisfactory proof of identity and of adequate evidence that the patient, if a Government servant, did not receive an advance of one month's pay admissible to him under these rules as a recoverable loan, grant to such a Government servant an advance not exceeding one month's pay, intimating the grant to the Head of the Department to which the Government servant belongs with a view to the recovery of the sum advanced from his pay in not less than three but not more than twelve monthly instalments. The proof furnished by the Government servant will be made a voucher and the charge will be recovered by the Director or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent from the officer in charge of the Treasury or Sub-Treasury, who will, when necessary, arrange to pass it on to the district concerned. Subject to the same conditions of proof and recovery, the Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent may also make in very special cases a further advance not exceeding half a month's pay to a Government servant who has already received an advance of one month's pay before his departure for the Institute or the Hospital, but has run short of funds while under treatment, and may also pay as an advance the maintenance and return journey expenses of Government servants drawing not more than Rs. 25/- a month, to the amount admissible under rules 3 (i) and 7. Any of the above advances may also be granted to a Government servant, subject to the above conditions of proof and recovery, if applied for by him on account of a member of his family undergoing treatment at the Institute or the Hospital.

11. The discharge certificate to be granted by the Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or the Superintendent, General Hospital, Madras, should be prepared in duplicate; one copy of it should be despatched by him to the Government servant responsible for the original advance, and the other copy should be attached to the bill for the travelling allowance for the return journey which will be presented for payment at the Treasury.

12. The bill for travelling allowance for the return journey should be at the same rates as were allowed for the journey to the Institute or the Hospital and should also be supported by the original intimation received from the officer who is responsible for the original advance. Maintenance charges for days spent at and for the days of the return journey may be advanced on separate bills drawn by the Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent who will certify thereon the class in which the patient belongs and the number of days that he was under treatment or that will be occupied in the journey.

13. The travelling and maintenance allowances of Government servants who are paid from Central or Provincial revenues should be debited to a special detailed head, viz. 47-Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous charges for anti-rabic treatment. The travelling and maintenance allowances of servants of Port and Marine funds administered by the Government should be debited to the funds from which their salaries are met. Any recoveries of overdrawals to be effected in consequence of a Government servant having been allowed travelling allowance in excess of that to which he was entitled will be made by the Accountant-General.

14. All advances made to Government servants under rules 3, 4 and 5 should ordinarily be recovered in three equal monthly instalments as provided in Article 169 (a) of the Civil

Account Code. But in special cases where it is considered that the enforcement of the rules would cause hardship, the Local Government or the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, the Board of Revenue and the officers named in the margin who have been specially empowered in that behalf, may sanction the repayment of an advance in more than three but not more than twelve instalments.

Surgeon-General.
Inspector-General of Prisons
Do. Police
Do. Registration.
Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras
Presidency Post Office
Director of Public Instruction.
Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
Director of Public Health.

II.—CONCESSIONS TO INDIGENT PERSONS NOT EMPLOYED IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

15. Indigent persons when bitten by rabid animals should proceed for anti-rabic treatment to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, the District Head Quarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, Madras, whichever is nearest. Any indigent person domiciled in British India, not employed in the public service who has been bitten by a rabid animal and who is advised by a medical officer in charge of the inoculation at the District Head Quarter Hospital or the General Hospital, Madras, as the case may be, to proceed to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for treatment, but who, in the opinion of any officer authorized to grant the concession, is unable to do so at his own expense may be granted his actual travelling expenses to Coonoor and back, viz., (a) a single third class fare each way by railway, (b) for journeys by road or river the actual cost of transit, and (c) maintenance allowance at the following daily rates:—

Europeans and Eurasians, one rupee during the journey and Rs. 2-8-0 during treatment; Indians four annas during the journey and six annas during treatment.

Provided that for the purpose of this rule no person or member of the family of a person who pays more than Rs 50/- as kist per annum or whose income from any other source than land exceeds Rs. 30/- per mensem shall ordinarily be classed as indigent; nor shall any person be classed as indigent who has at the time or can obtain from relatives the means of paying his expenses.

A list of officers in the Madras Presidency authorized to grant this concession is given in Appendix II-B.

16. A third class pass or ticket from the patient's station to Coonoor or the Hospital, by the shortest and cheapest route on the terms allowed by the Railway Companies will be procured for the patient by the officer who despatches him. The Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or the Superintendent, General Hospital, will make similar arrangements for the patient's return journey after treatment.

17. The Railways, parties to the Indian Railway Conference Association, noted below, allow concessions to indigent patients and their attendants proceeding to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment under the conditions noted below:—

Assam-Bengal Railway.
Barsoi-Basirhat Railway.
Bari Light Railway.
Bengal-Dooars Railway.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Bhavnagar Railway.*
Gondal-Porbandar Railway.*
Junagad Railway.*
Jamnagar Railway.*
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
Bakhtiarpur-Bihar Railway.
Burma Railways
Dhalpur-Bari Railway.
Eastern Bengal State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.
Howrah-Amtah Railway.
Howrah-Shenkhala Railway.
Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
North Western State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway.
Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway.
Morvi Railway.
Bangalore-Chikballapur Railway.
Champaner-Shivrajpur Railway.
Gujarat Railway.
Gwalior Light Railway.
Jessore-Jhenidah Railway.
Kalka-Simla Railway.
Kolar District Railway.
Mysore-Arsikere Railway.
Nilgiri Railway

* Formerly known as Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.

(a) An indigent person not in the public service (together with one attendant, when such indigent person is a woman or is a child under 10 years of age, or is a man who by reason of age or other sufficient cause, is incapable of travelling alone) will be granted third-class tickets free of charge;

(b) tickets for the return journey will be issued on production of a certificate signed by the authorities of the Pasteur Institute;

(c) only one attendant as above will be allowed with each patient or each party of patients of the same family;

(d) the requisition for tickets must have the impression of the official seal of the office from which issued; it must be signed by one of the authorities mentioned in Appendix II-B.

Erasures and alterations in a requisition must be initialled by the issuing officer.

(c) A certificate in the form printed as Appendix II-C should be filled in by the despatching officer and presented to the station master when application is made for the grant of free third-class tickets or passes to Coonoor.

18. The patient may be paid in advance the actual cost of transit for journeys by road or by river, when necessary, and maintenance allowance for the period of his journey to the Institute or the Hospital. He should take with him and produce a certificate signed by the officer despatching him that he has been sent to the Institute or the Hospital for treatment at the expense of Provincial revenues or by Local or Municipal funds.

19. The maintenance allowance of the patient while under treatment and for the period of the return journey, and also, if necessary, the cost of transit for journeys by road or by river on the return journey, will be disbursed by the Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or the Superintendent of the General Hospital in the first instance and subsequently recovered from the Treasury on production of a discharge certificate.

20. The discharge certificate to be granted by the Director or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent of the General Hospital should be prepared in duplicate. One copy should be despatched by him to the Government servant responsible for the original advance, and the other should be attached to the bill for travelling allowance for the return journey when presented for payment at the Treasury.

21. The bill for travelling allowance for the return journey should be at the same rates as were allowed for the journey to the Institute or the Hospital and should be supported by the intimation received from the officer responsible for the original advance.

22. Maintenance charges for days spent at the Institute, the Head Quarter Hospital or the General Hospital, Madras, and for the days occupied by the return journey may be advanced on separate bills drawn by the Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent who will certify thereon the days that the patient was under treatment or that will be occupied in the journey.

23. Any indigent person who is (a) a woman, (b) a child under 16 years of age or (c) a man incapable by reason of age or other sufficient cause of travelling alone, may be allowed to be accompanied by not more than one attendant (except in the cases provided for in the note below), the cost of such attendant being debited, if no railway concession is granted, to the same fund to which the charges on account of the patient are debited. Such attendant or attendants may be granted travelling expenses and maintenance allowance at the rate sanctioned for patients and also wages not exceeding four annas a day, in cases where the despatching officer is satisfied that the patient is unable to pay the daily expenses of the attendant or attendants. This concession is also admissible to Government servants drawing not more than Rs. 100 a month and subject to the condition in rule 5 to members of the families of such Government servants.

NOTE.—More than one attendant may be allowed on the authority of one of the authorities mentioned in Appendix II-E in special instances, e.g., when the patient is a child unable to travel without the mother or other woman in charge who also requires an attendant, or when the patient is a woman and in addition to one attendant is compelled to take one or more children with her.

24. The despatch of each indigent person to Coonoor, the Head Quarter Hospital or the General Hospital, Madras, for treatment at the public expense should at once be reported to the Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent in the form given in Appendix II-D. A report should also be sent to the Chairman of the Municipal Council or the President of the Local Board concerned, if the area from which the patient is despatched is within the limits of a municipal town or of a local board; and in every case a report should also at once be sent to the Accountant-General.

The report should state—

(a) the amount of travelling allowance (by rail, road or river) advanced;

(b) the number of days for which and the rate at which maintenance allowance has been advanced;

(c) whether it is proposed that the cost should be borne by Provincial revenues or by Municipal or Local Funds.

25. The expenses incurred in the treatment of indigent persons should be debited to—

(a) municipal funds, where the person sent resides within the limits of a municipality;

(b) local funds, where the residence is outside a municipality but in a tract where the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, is in force

(c) Provincial revenues, in all other cases.

The expenditure under Provincial revenues should be debited to a special detailed head, viz. 47 Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous charges for anti-rabic treatment.

26. The Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent may make advances to indigent persons who come to the Institute, the Head Quarter Hospital,

or the General Hospital, Madras, at their own expense, but are unable to maintain themselves there, or to pay for their return journey. The possibility of recovering these advances should then be investigated in the following manner:—

The Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent should correspond direct with the officers in charge of the district to which the patients, to whom advances have been made, say they belong, and should ask them to take over for investigation claims in respect of the advances made. District Officers should take over these claims as soon as they are satisfied that the persons who received the advances actually belong to their districts and should inform the Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent that they have done so. The Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent should then recover the amounts advanced from the Treasury producing the district Officer's "acceptances" as vouchers, and the sums should then be passed on to the provinces concerned, to be adjusted as the amounts advanced are recovered or written off under the local rules. Any sum which is found to be irrecoverable after being passed on to a District Officer will be debited to the province concerned as a provincial charge under the head "47—Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous charges for anti-rabic treatment. Otherwise, i.e., if no District Officer takes over the claim, it will be adjusted finally under the same head in the books of the Accountant-General, Madras.

27. With regard to indigent patients who are sent for treatment from the Pasteur Institute to the Municipal Hospital, Coonoor, the Director may, in the first instance, defray the expenses connected with their diet, and, in case of death, of their burial or cremation, as the case may be, and recover the cost in accordance with the procedure laid down in rules 22 and 26.

APPENDIX II-A

(Vide rule 3, Appendix II).

List of officers empowered to grant concessions to Government servants employed under them or subject to their authority to proceed to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, or the nearest Headquarter Hospital or the General Hospital, Madras, for anti-rabic treatment.

Development Department.

Chief Conservator of Forests.
Officers of and above the rank of extra Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department.
Director of Fisheries.
Director of Industries.
Director of Agriculture.
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cimbatore.
Gazetted Officers of the Agricultural Department.
Superintendent, School of Arts.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
Principal, Madras Veterinary College.
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.
Deputy Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department.
All Inspectors of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Ecclesiastical Department

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras
The Venerable the Archdeacon
The Presidency, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.
The Registrar of the Diocese
All chaplains in charge of principal chaplain's stations and clergymen appointed to act for chaplains under article 602, Civil Service Regulations.

Finance Department.

The Accountant-General and Commissioner of Paper Currency.
The Superintendent of Stationery.
The Superintendent, Government Press
Presidency Port Officer
Chairman, Madras Port Trust
Harbour Engineers to Government
The Deputy Conservator of Port, Madras.
Port officers and Port Conservators.
The Agent for Government Consignments.
Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

Finance Department—*contd.*

Commissioner of Income-tax.
Curator, Madras Record Office.
Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
Officers in the executive line of and above the rank of Assistant Inspector in the Separate Revenue Department.
Superintendent, Archæological Survey.
Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
Postmaster-General in the case of any Superintendent or first class Head Postmaster.
Superintendent of Post Offices in the case of any second class Head Postmaster, any Inspector, any official in a sub or branch office (other than a town, sub or branch office under the direct control of a first class Postmaster) or any overseer
Head Postmasters (first class) in the case of any official in a first class head office or the town, sub and branch offices under the direct control of the first class Postmaster.
Head Postmaster (second class) in the case of any official (other than the Postmaster) in a second class head office.
Inspectors of Post Offices in the case of any postman, village postman, runner or other inferior servant in an Inspector's division
Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, in the case of any railway mail service official below the rank of Superintendent.

Judicial Department.

Inspector-General of Police.
Deputy Inspectors General of Police.
Commissioner of Police.
District Superintendents of Police (including Deputy Commissioners of Police, Madras).
Assistant Superintendents of Police.
Deputy Superintendents of Police
Presidency Magistrates.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Registration.
District Registrars
Sub-Registrars
Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages
Senior Translator to Government
Secretary to the Legislative Council.
Commissioner of Labour
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.
Superintendent, Census Operations.
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
President, Board of Examiners
Protector of Emigrants.
Inspector-General of Prisons.
Superintendents of all Jails.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court.
Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes.
Judges of the Small Cause Court, Madras.
District Judges.
Sub-Judges.
District Munsifs
Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.
The Government Solicitor, Madras.
The Public Prosecutor, Madras.
The Government Pleader, Madras
The Sheriff of Madras
The Crown Prosecutor.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Deputy Director of Public Instruction.
The Commissioner for Government Examinations
The Superintendent, Government Museum, and Principal Librarian, Connemara Library.
Inspectors of Schools.
Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
Principals of Government Colleges.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Surgeon-General.
The Director of Public Health
Assistant Directors of Public Health.
The Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.
The Chemical Examiner to Government.
Commissioned Medical Officers.
Civil Surgeons
Military Assistant Surgeons
Civil Assistant-Surgeon, Civil Apothecaries and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in independent charge of hospitals or dispensaries.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

The Registrar-General of Panchayats.
The Director of Town-Planning.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Resident in Travancore and Cochin
The Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
The Political Agent, Pudukkottai.
Do. Banganapalli.
Do. Sandur.
The Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.
Government Agent, Tanjore.
Special Agent, South Arcot.
His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Pondicherry and Karikal.
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Publicity Officer.
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.
General Officer Commanding, Madras District.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Engineer, General, Buildings and Roads.
The Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Superintending Engineers, including the Sanitary Engineer to Government.
All Subdivisional and Special Officers of higher rank and all heads of offices (for persons immediately subordinate to them)
State railway officers not below the rank of Assistant Engineers
Government Railway Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Apothecaries.
Officers in charge of Survey Parties.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement)
Inam Commissioner.
Agency Commissioner.
Collectors.
Divisional officers.
Tahsildars (including Land Record Tahsildars)
Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge.
Officers of and above the rank of Assistant Director in the Survey Department and Sub-Assistants of Survey.
Officers in charge of Settlement Parties and Supervisors and temporary Supervisors in the Settlement Department.
Heads of public offices in Madras.

APPENDIX II-B.

(Vide rule 16, Appendix II).

List of officers empowered to grant concessions to indigent persons not employed in the public service to proceed to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, Headquarter Hospital or the General Hospital, Madras, for treatment.

(1) Commissioned medical officers.
(2) Civil surgeons.
(3) Military assistant surgeons.
(4) Civil assistant surgeons, civil apothecaries and sub-assistant surgeons in independent charge of hospitals or dispensaries
(5) All officers of the Veterinary Department of and above the rank of Veterinary Inspectors
(6) Veterinary assistants in charge of hospitals or dispensaries.

(7) Collectors
(8) Divisional officers
(9) Tahsildars.
(10) Deputy tahsildars in independent charge.
(11) Officers of the Police Department of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.
(12) Sub-Registrars.
(13) Sub-Assistants of Survey.
(14) Chairmen of Municipal Councils.

} Those officers will exercise their powers only when there is no medical officer present at the station.

2. *List of railway officers empowered to issue certificates.*

I. Officers of the South Indian Railway Company mentioned below:—
(1) Agent.
(2) Secretary to Agent.
(3) Chief Engineer.
(4) District Engineers in charge of districts.
(5) Assistant Engineers posted to districts.
(6) Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
(7) Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
(8) District Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents in charge of districts.
(9) District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent.
(10) Assistant Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents.
(11) Loco Electrical Engineer.
(12) General Traffic Manager.
(13) Deputy Traffic Managers.
(14) District Traffic Superintendents in charge of districts
(15) Assistant Traffic Superintendents posted to districts.
(16) Telegraph Superintendent
(17) Chief Auditor.
(18) Superintendent of Stores
(19) Deputy Superintendent of Stores.
(20) Assistant Superintendents of Stores
(21) Chief Medical Officer.
(22) District Medical Officers in charge of districts.

II. All Gazetted Officers on the staff of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

APPENDIX II-C.

(Vide rule 17, Appendix II.)

Requisition for tickets for indigent persons proceeding to or returning from the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, Headquarter Hospital or the General Hospital, Madras.

(To be signed by an authorised officer—vide Appendix II-B.)

No. (Seal of office of issue)

Station , Date 19 .

To

THE STATIONMASTER,
RAILWAY,
Station,

Please issue to (name of patient with father's or husband's name) , resident of village, taluk, district, * and his/her attendant third-class single journey tickets free of charge from to whither he/she is proceeding for/after anti-rabic treatment. He/She is not in public service and is too poor to defray the railway fare.

* I have satisfied myself that the patient is unable to travel without an attendant.

(*Signature*)
(*Designation in full*)

(To be filled in by station staff.)

Third-class ticket(s) No(s). has/have been issued in connexion with this requisition.

STATION,
Date,

Booking Clerk.

NOTES.—1. This requisition should be signed and issued by the officer granting the concession. Issuing officers should print their designations in full to facilitate reference.

2. The requisition must be free from erasures of any kind, and any alterations made therein must be initialled by the officer issuing it.

3. The requisition must bear the impression of the official seal of the office from which it is issued.

4. In the case of children under 12 years of age, women and infirm persons who are unable to take care of themselves, the railway concessions are extended also to the attendant. Only one attendant will be allowed with such patient or party of patients of the same family. If the patient is capable of travelling alone, the words under * should be scored out and initialled by the issuing officer.

5. The printed forms should be kept in safe custody and only issued under proper supervision.

APPENDIX II-D.

(Vide rules 9 and 24, Appendix II.)

Form of intimation of despatch of patients for anti-rabic treatment.

(1) Name of patient.
(2) Age and sex.
(3) Occupation or designation of appointment if a public servant.
(4) Address in full.
(5) Father's name.
(6) Whether indigent or not.
(7) Name of attendant or attendants, if any.
(8) Whether the expenditure is debitable to Provincial, Local or Municipal funds.
(9) Details of the amount advanced to the patient and the attendant or attendants, if any—
(a) Advance of one month's pay.
(b) Road journey allowance to the entraining railway station.
(c) ——— class railway fare (tickets) from to
——— third-class free tickets from to
(d) class steamer or boat hire at Rs. per head from to
(e) Diet *en route* for days at per day.
(10) The names and addresses of other persons who were bitten by the same animal.

STATION,

Date. *Signature of despatching officer.*

Designation.

Copy to be sent (i) (in duplicate) to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Superintendent, General Hospital, Madras, and the Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor
(ii) to the Accountant-General, Madras.
(iii) to the Chairman, Municipal Council, or to the President, District Board, or to the officer immediately superior to the officer by whom the patient is sent.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1923 (*G.O. No.* 309 *L. & M.*).

No. 177.—Chairmen of Municipal Councils are informed that the conjoint account of a postal savings bank of the provident fund deposits of municipal employees and the postal savings bank deposits pledged as security deposits should be only in the official designation of a 'Chairman of a municipality' and not in the personal name of a Chairman. Whenever there is a change of incumbents a specimen signature of the incumbent should be sent to the post office.

2. Vice-Chairmen of Municipal Councils when exercising the functions of Chairman may transact business with a post office provided a specimen signature is forwarded to the post office.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1923 (*G. O. No.* 320, *L. & M.*).

No. 178.—In G O No. 2373, L. & M., dated 1st December 1922, a draft addition which the Government proposed to make to Form I appended to the rules for the preparation of electoral rolls in municipalities was published for general information and criticism. The Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura, suggests that the words 'or Revenue Officer' may be inserted after the words 'Secretary or Manager' occurring in the draft certificate. The Government accept this suggestion. The words 'if any' will also be omitted. The necessary notification has been published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*—vide notification No. 93 dated 30th January 1923.

Fort St. George February 5, 1923 (*G O. Mis. No*, 214, *P.H.*).

No. 179.—In partial modification of G.O No. 314, P.H. dated 27th February 1922, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct that the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department shall ex-officio be a member and Secretary of the Advisory Committee for Public Health Administration.

Fort St. George, February 9, 1923 (*G.O. Mis. No* 336, *L. & M.*)

No. 180.—In partial modification of G.O. No. 378, L. & M., dated 27th February 1922, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct that the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, shall ex-officio be a member and Secretary of the Advisory Committee for Local and Municipal Administration.

Fort St. George, February 12, 1923 (*G.O. Mis No.* 338, *P.H.*).

No. 181.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Places of Public Resort Act, II of 1888, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act with effect from the date of this notification to the Vriddhachalam union of the Vriddhachalam taluk in the district of South Arcot.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1923 (*G.O. No.* 431, *L. & M.*).

No. 184.—Under rule 4 (*c*) of the rules for the preparation of electoral rolls for taluk boards issued in G.O. No. 1453, L. & M., dated 26th July 1921, the preliminary rolls shall be prepared from the lists referred to in clause (*a*) of that rule and printed, and in rule 11 it is laid down that if it is more convenient, the preliminary rolls together with lists of additions and corrections may be published as final rolls. In G.O. No. 259, L. & M., dated 8th February 1922, the Government directed that the cost of printing electoral rolls should be borne by the local boards concerned. The question has now been raised whether the electoral rolls should be printed annually. Section 51 of the Madras Local Boards Act merely requires that an electoral roll should be annually prepared and published. The Government consider that, in order to minimize the cost of printing involved, it is immaterial whether the rolls are printed year after year or the same lists are utilised and only the corrections are printed till the corrections are so many as to necessitate the reprinting of the rolls afresh. In order to make this clear rule 4 (*c*) has been amended and the requisite notification has been published—vide notification No. 181 on page 88 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th February 1923.

Fort St. George, February 8, 1923 (*G.O. No.* 232, *P.H.*).

No. 183.—The Government have had under their consideration the question of revising the pay and allowances of the temporary sanitary inspectors engaged on plague duty. The Public Health Board, which was consulted in the matter, recommends that qualified sanitary inspectors employed on plague work should be given the initial pay of a sanitary inspector of the amalgamated service of deputy inspectors of vaccination and sanitary inspectors of cholera parties, viz., Rs. 60 and that no change need be made in regard to the pay of unqualified men. The Government accept this recommendation. The pay of qualified plague inspectors paid from Provincial funds will be raised to Rs. 60 per mensem with effect from 1st March 1923, on which date the temporary addition to pay sanctioned in G.O. No. 730, Financial, dated 28th August 1920, will cease.

2. Local Boards and Municipal Councils are requested to adopt a similar scale in the case of qualified men employed by them and paid from their funds.

3. No risk allowance or special plague allowance will be granted to plague inspectors.

4. The question of travelling allowance to be granted to plague inspectors is under separate consideration. The allowance hitherto granted will be continued at the existing rates until further orders.

5. The Public Health Board also recommends that plague supervisors are not necessary. The Government accept this recommendation and direct that this class of officers should not hereafter be employed.

Fort St. George, February 8, 1923 (*G.O. No.* 234, *P.H.*).

No. 184.—The better organization of public health propaganda and the co-ordination throughout the Presidency of the work of voluntary health associations have engaged the attention of the Government for some time past. In G.O. No. 1354-A, P.H., dated 19th October 1921, a programme was laid down for the co-ordination of public health work through the medium of District Health Committees. District Health Officers have been appointed to the districts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Kurnool, and health staffs for these districts have been organized. Arrangements have been made to equip each of the remaining districts with a District Health Officer and staff, with effect from 1st April 1923, and each district will have its District Health Board, a statutory body constituted under the Local Boards Act with the President of the district board as its president. Practical experience has also been gained of the possibilities of propaganda work in the mufassal by the deputation of four Assistant Surgeons in months of January, February and March 1922 on lecturing tours in the districts of Tinnevelly, Madura, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Kistna, Bellary and Chittoor. The Director's report on these campaigns is printed as Annexure D to this order. His report is a most convincing testimony to the value of such work.

2. On the non-official side the cause of public health has been greatly strengthened by the reconstitution of the Health and Welfare Association and the distribution

of its functions between two separate organisations: (1) the Health Propaganda Board and (2) the Maternity and Child Welfare Association, Madras, which is affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford All-India League. This Association had, even before the reconstruction of the Health and Welfare Association, greatly expanded its activities both in the mufassal and also in Madras City, working in the latter area in close co-operation with the health centres of the Madras Corporation. The Corporation health centres have now received definite recognition as a Health Visitors' Training school for the Presidency. A wide field has also been covered by the hookworm propaganda work of the Rockefeller Foundation.

3. The Government have now before them two documents which they hope will give cohesion and permanence to activities which have hitherto been somewhat discontinuous. The first is a "Memorandum on Propaganda and Voluntary Health work" drawn up by the Director of Public Health in pursuance of paragraphs 30 to 33 of G.O. No. 1354-A, P.H., dated 19th October 1921, and the recommendations of the Consultative Council of Public Health therein referred to The second document is a "Memorandum on the Future Policy of the Health Propaganda Board".

4. The Government do not propose to discuss in detail these two documents which speak for themselves and deserve the careful study of every person who is interested in the public health of this Presidency. The Government recognize the necessity for a central agency to co-ordinate the efforts of various associations interested in public health propaganda and understand that the formation of such an agency, on which, no doubt, the Health Propaganda Board will be represented is under consideration The decision as to the grant by Government of financial assistance to voluntary associations for public health propaganda will be deferred pending the formation of the central agency.

ANNEXURE A.

Letter from M R Ry. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swaminadha Pillai Avargal, Chairman, Health Propaganda Board, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, dated the 18th October 1922.

I beg to forward herewith a memorandum on the future policy of the Health Propaganda Board drawn up by Major J. Cunningham, I.M.S., and considered by this board at a meeting held in 16th October.

The board heartily approve of the scheme and have requested me to forward it with a view to soliciting the views of Government on the subject. I would be obliged if you would inform me particularly (1) whether Government approve the suggestion of the board that the Public Health Propaganda Board be constituted the central organization agency for health propaganda in the Presidency; (2) if they agree to (1) whether they would be willing to add to the funds of the board in order to enable them to carry out the scheme in a satisfactory manner; (3) upon what terms they would be willing to supply the board with funds for this purpose.

ANNEXURE B.

Memorandum on the Future Policy of the Health Propaganda Board by Major J. Cunningham, I.M.S.

The Presidential address to the Medical Research Section of the Indian Science Congress this year closed with these words:—

"It is in the observance of these laws (i.e., public health) that India lags so far behind. The mass of her people are even yet hardly aware of their existence and passively oppose the most elementary measures designed for their own safety. Sanitary reform is the most urgent Indian problem of the day, for, without material progress in this direction India cannot hope to take her place amongst the great nations of the world."

No real advance can be made without the consent and co-operation of the people themselves. Such co-operation can only be the result of increased knowledge of the benefits to be derived from the observation of these laws. The first plank in any public health campaign must therefore be the widespread education of the people in public health subjects. A proper system of propaganda has been proved to be the most rapid and effective means of reaching the public ear. The creation of the 'Health Propaganda Board' whose objects are "the stimulation and promotion of

an interest in and a knowledge of all matters connected with the general and personal health of the population of Southern India" is a most important step in this direction. It is of the greatest importance that this Board should carefully consider and formulate a policy which will be commensurate with the importance of the duties with which it has been entrusted.

A successful propaganda campaign can only be achieved by the most careful organization of all the agencies at present working in this field. Conservation of energy and funds so that the most can be made of the available material is most essential. It is not out of place therefore to consider briefly the various bodies at present dealing with public health propaganda and the nature of their activities—

(1) *Government*.—The Director of Public Health, as the Government official most directly interested in the public health, has in past years utilized the services of his cholera parties to diffuse knowledge on such matters in the villages which they visit. The appointment of a District Health Officer and District Health staff in each district will enable him to carry on propaganda work in the mufassal to a much greater extent than has been heretofore possible. During the last financial year, four special lecturers who were supplied with lantern demonstrations on medical subjects, have toured in six selected districts and have met with considerable success. The Government policy of retrenchment has put an end, let us hope only temporarily, to this branch of propaganda work. Public health leaflets drawn up by the Director of Public Health and printed by the Publicity Board have also been distributed.

(2) *Publicity Board*.—The Publicity Board has considered it a part of its duties to issue leaflets on various subjects connected with public health. These have been prepared either in consultation with the Director of Public Health or by medical men specially qualified by their experience to write on special subjects. The Publicity Board has been entirely responsible for the issue of these leaflets.

(3) *The "Health Propaganda" Board*.—This board is one of the new institutions which has arisen out of the ashes of the old Health and Welfare Association. Constituted in 1921, it at present consists of eight members nominated by various interests, both lay and medical, official and non-official, under the chairmanship of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, I.S.O. Under the articles of association the membership can be increased to thirteen with the consent of the trustees. The aims and object for which the Board was founded have already been mentioned. The funds which have been allotted to the Board consist of a sum of Rs. 45,000 transferred to the trustees from the funds of the Health and Welfare Association. The trustees have also been authorized to raise a sum of Rs. 15,000 from the above Rs. 45,000 for the benefit and the interests of the Board. The income derived from the above capital amounts to about Rs. 130 per mensem. There is nothing in the articles of the association which prevents the Board from raising funds in other ways provided that the trustees approve of the methods employed.

The pictures, charts and posters which formed the major part of the old public health exhibition inaugurated by the Health and Welfare Association together with the lantern slides which belonged to the same association have also been handed over to the board and form its sole "stock in trade". The exhibition and the sets of lantern slides continue to be lent out on demand. Continuous use for three years without any renewals or repairs has caused much depreciation and loss and the necessary repairs will require a considerable amount of time, energy and money. The present routine monthly expenditure of the Board is nearly Rs. 85 per month, so that little or no expansion of its activities can be expected without further sources of income.

(4) *The Rockefeller Ankylostamiasis Campaign*.—This investigation, organized and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation in America, has a branch in the Madras Presidency working under Dr. Kendrick. The investigation has organized its own propaganda to a great extent and has used lantern slides and a cinema film for this purpose. The cinema film and the slides I have seen have been made in America and have been imported.

(5) *The press*.—The press has been used from time to time to publish public health articles or to advertise exhibitions or meetings dealing with public health. No systematic use however has been made of this method of propaganda.

(6) *Private local enterprise.*—Numerous private associations, such as the Y.M.C.A. and the Red Cross, occasionally organize lectures or demonstrations on public health subjects. Well-disposed individuals both in the mufussal and the larger towns come forward on occasion to deliver lectures on appropriate subjects. The lantern slides in possession of the Health Propaganda Board have been frequently lent for this purpose.

(7) *The King Institute, Guindy*—has manufactured a number of lantern slides and has lent these slides for demonstration purposes when required to do so.

Want of continuity and an almost entire lack of organization is the obvious criticism which can be levelled at the present methods of health propaganda in this Presidency. The former is due to a great extent to want of continuity of funds. The latter could and should be obviated and would of itself tend to minimize the shortcomings due to financial stress. One of the essentials for a properly-organized system of propaganda is a central agency which will direct the general scheme and co-ordinate the activities of the various bodies engaged in propaganda work. Such an agency may be either directed and controlled by Government or be the outcome of private enterprise. Although Government are vitally interested in the advancement of public health, I am of opinion that such a position would be more suitably occupied by a non-official body, and I submit that the association best fitted to assume the control of public health propaganda in the Presidency would be the Health Propaganda Board which has indeed been incorporated for this very purpose.

4. It must be admitted however that the Board as at present constituted is not in a position to take up this work with any great prospect of bringing it to a successful issue. Propaganda work requires money and the slender income upon which the Board is at present dependent is barely sufficient to pay the services of a small part-time staff, let alone the proper upkeep of the present "stock in trades", repairs to which have to be met from capital. Before the Board can accept such a responsibility it is an urgent necessity that it should see its way clearly to increasing its present finances.

The Board can hope to increase its funds (1) by private donations, (2) by the levying of a small charge for the loan of the exhibits in its possession, and (3) by means of a subsidy from Government. It is unlikely that the first two methods would result in any great improvement in the situation. An appeal for donations at this time is unlikely to meet with any great success on account of the present financial depression, while the Board have already decided against the desirability of levying a charge on the exhibits because it is probable that even the smallest fee would check or quench altogether the present very limited thirst for knowledge in public health matters. In any case the amount realizable in this way would be too small to affect materially the position one way or the other. The Board must therefore look to Government for assistance if it is to increase its sphere of usefulness. While it is hoped that Government would welcome the proposal that an unofficial body should take charge of the organization of public health propaganda in the Presidency, it is unlikely that any subsidy would be forthcoming unless they were satisfied that the Board was really in the position to carry out its own proposals. Any subsidy would thus be made the subject of certain conditions and it is necessary that the Board should consider the form these conditions would probably take.

Looked at from the Government point of view three conditions would at any rate appear essential :—

(1) Appropriate representation on the Board of the officials chiefly concerned with public health propaganda,

(2) A definite scheme of organization for public health propaganda.

(3) Inspection of the annual balance sheet.

1. The Board as constituted at present contains one nominee by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, at present the Director of the King Institute. Other medical associations are represented but the membership does not include any separate representative of the Public Health Service nor does it contain any member of the Education Department where much of the propaganda work must necessarily be done. Any association claiming to act as the central organization of

public health propaganda should be closely associated with these two essential services, and it is only natural that Government would request their representation on the Board.

It has already been pointed out that close co-operation with these two departments is essential. The appointment of a representative from each can therefore only serve to strengthen the Board. To obtain as much benefit in this direction as possible, I am of opinion that the Board themselves should suggest these appointments to Government and request the Director of Public Health and the Director of Public Instruction to serve as members of the Board.

2. *A scheme for the organization of public health propaganda.*—Such a scheme must necessarily be divided into two parts—

(*a*) The Central Association.

(*b*) The agencies by which health propaganda are to be spread in the districts.

The actual organization of the local agencies which include municipalities, district health boards, private associations such as the Young Men Christian Association, maternity and child welfare associations, boy scouts and girl guides schools, etc., for propaganda work is outside the scope of the present scheme. It would be considered the duty of all public bodies such as municipalities and district health boards to arrange for public health propaganda within their own jurisdiction. Private associations would be invited to co-operate as far as possible.

The central agency would keep in close touch with all these local channels, co-ordinate their activities, supply them with advice, and the wherewithal to carry on the propaganda campaign.

The organization of the central agency requires to be considered in more detail.

There are however certain general principles in connexion with public health propaganda which require consideration before the actual organization of the central body can be discussed

1. All classes of the population require education in health subjects. Once the interest of the cultured and educated classes is really stimulated it is to be hoped that they themselves will act as missionaries of the gospel of public health to the lower strata of society.

2. The type of propaganda must be suitable to the social level of public to which it is being addressed.

Methods which would make a definite appeal to the villager or ryot would in many cases outlaw the educated townsman.

3. Propaganda must be issued in a form adapted to this country especially when it is intended for the uneducated classes.

It should illustrate the conditions found in this country and if possible the conditions found in the particular district in which the campaign is at the moment being carried on. A very good example of the application of this principle occurred at the exhibition of the Rockefeller film 'Unhooking the Hookworm' before an educated audience in Madras last year. Many of the audience (particularly ladies) failed to recognize the American type of privy. The significance of the whole of that part of the film which was designed to show infection by means of insanitary conditions was therefore entirely lost to them.

4. The subject dealt with must be clearly expressed and must above all things be accurate. A recent leaflet issued by the Publicity Board mentioned the 'bacillus of malaria' and gave a wrong impression of the part played by the mosquito in the carriage of the malaria parasite. It follows from this that the actual preparation of public health propaganda must be primarily in the hands of the medical experts. The medical profession as a whole however are poor propagandists. The moulding of the various subjects into the form best calculated to appeal to the public should therefore be the subject of discussion between the doctor and the expert in propaganda work.

(*a*) The various ways in which public health subjects can be disseminated are as follows :—

(1) Lectures.
(2) Lantern demonstrations.
(3) Exhibitions.
(4) Cinema demonstrations.
(5) Pamphlets.
(6) Public posters.
(7) Inspired articles in the press.
(8) Set lessons in schools.

Most of these methods are already within the powers of the Board given the necessary money, staff and wise direction. The extended use of cinema demonstrations is at present outside practical politics because of the expense and the want of public health films suitable for the country. The Board should however keep this most important up-to-date method in view and look forward to the time when they can own their own cinematograph apparatus and take their own films. It is obvious from what has been said that the Board will have to have at its command a staff of photographers and artists—whose duty it will be to prepare the pictorial part of the work and keep the demonstrations in serviceable order once they have been prepared. This work could best be done at one place and under the guidance of one of the members of the Board. If the present scheme matured and Government are persuaded to take an active interest in the work, no better place could be selected for this purpose than the King Institute, Guindy. The photographers and artists attached to the Board could then work under the supervision of the Director of the Institute, the accommodation and supervision being considered part of Government's contribution to the support of the Board. The actual cost of materials would of course be debitable to the health propaganda budget.

The arrangements for the preparation of lectures, pamphlets, posters and public health articles in the press would also come within the province of the Board. These would either be prepared by individual members of the Board themselves or by experts invited to contribute on their own special subjects. All lantern demonstrations and exhibitions should be accompanied by skeleton lectures or pamphlets explaining the object of the particular demonstration and giving the lines which any local lecturer or demonstrator should follow in explaining the demonstrations. The printing and translation of leaflets, etc., could best be done by arrangement with the Publicity Bureau. The Board could best carry out its duties as the central organization for public health propaganda by means of two sub-committees which for want of better names could be known as (1) the technical and (2) the administrative. These two committees would in no sense be water-tight compartments but would have to work in the closest co-operation with each other. The duties of the technical sub-committee would be to originate, prepare and pass all public health propaganda. Having arranged the form and scope of the particular subject they would either prepare the details themselves or invite an expert to assist them in this part of the work. They would then arrange for the printing and translation into the proper vernaculars and also for the preparation of the necessary exhibits.

A catalogue of all leaflets, exhibits, etc., would be kept giving details as to subject, scope and type of audience for which they are most suited. All exhibits in circulation would be inspected periodically by this sub-committee so as to ensure their being kept up-to-date and in proper repair. The propaganda, when ready for issue, would pass over to the hands of the administrative sub-committee. The duties of this body, put briefly, would be to organize, stimulate and carry on the propaganda campaign by all means in their power. They would keep in close touch with all local public health associations, both official and private; they would advise these bodies as to the best means of carrying on propaganda work in their districts. They would acquaint them with the subjects available for propaganda work and would invite them to use, or on their invitation supply them, with such subjects as were available. Catalogues could be issued to all affiliated associations giving a full list of available literature and exhibits and additional leaflets could be circulated from time to time advising any additions or corrections somewhat after the manner of a circulating library.

(*b*) They would organize the tours of public health exhibitions with the district health authorities and arrange for the supply of standard lectures and demonstrations. If possible too arrangements should be made on certain occasions, such as large fairs and festivals, to supply special lecturers or demonstrators.

(*c*) They would arrange special courses of lectures on public health and kindred subjects for educated audiences at suitable seasons in the larger centres and would obtain the services of experts specially qualified to deliver such lectures. A model upon which such courses of lectures could be based would be the special series of demonstrations on scientific subjects arranged by the Royal Institution in London for young audiences during the Christmas holidays.

(*d*) The necessary arrangements in connexion with the publication of inspired articles and the publication of cartoons which might have a public health value and the erection of posters in public places such as railway stations and the like would also form part of the duties of this sub-committee. The constitution of these two sub-committees also requires consideration.

The technical sub-committee would naturally have to contain a preponderance of the medical members. The 'publicity side' would, however, also require representation so as to advise on the best method of treating the subject so as to render it most valuable from the propaganda point of view.

The administrative sub-committee representing the publicity side would be composed for the most part of members skilled in propaganda work and in the art of advertising. In this connexion it is a question for consideration as to whether the Board could not be strengthened by the inclusion of one or two members of the Press who would thus give the Board the benefit of their advice on the subject of publicity and advertising.

The above scheme, although manifestly imperfect in many respects, is presented in the hope that it may assist the members of the Health Propaganda Board to come to some decision upon the policy which the board should pursue in the future. If the views put forward in this memorandum prove of any assistance in forwarding the aims and objects for which the Board has been constituted the writer will feel that the time which has been expended in drawing it up has not been wasted.

J. CUNNINGHAM, Major, I.M.S.

ANNEXURE C.

Memorandum on Propaganda and Voluntary Health Work.

I.—THE NEED FOR PROPAGANDA WORK.

1. In G.O. No. 1354-A, P.H., dated 19th October 1921, which gave a brief outline of the different branches of activity which district health boards might be expected to take up, due stress was laid on the importance of diffusing knowledge concerning health by suitable educational measures. It was pointed out that 'the relatively high death-rate in this Presidency as compared with other countries is attributable mainly to poverty, ignorance and dirt' and that 'what is wanted is an intelligent interest on the part of the educated classes (particularly municipal councillors and members of local boards), and willingness on their part to devote thought and leisure to the improvement of the conditions under which their less fortunate fellow-countrymen live'. Importance was also attached to the desirability of 'a sustained effort on the part of educated classes to overcome ignorance and rouse the masses to a lively sense of the dangers of dirt'.

2. During recent years it has become generally recognized that publicity methods have become a science, but if they are to be effective and successful, they must be organized so that they may be properly dovetailed into one another and overlapping avoided. A large number of voluntary societies already exist, whose members are all anxious to help their fellows,—but in order to utilize this public spirit to the full it is necessary to elaborate a well-knit policy and to direct latent zeal into the channels in which it will be most useful. In no direction can the co-operation of voluntary agencies be more successfully utilized than in public health work.

3. The tremendous waste of health and life which goes on year by year in this country is largely due to ignorance and apathy. Most people are quite ignorant of the origin, nature and methods for preventing disease, whilst custom and habit

make it difficult to get even the better educated to adopt reforms for the promotion of health. No one will deny that during the last two or three decades much public money has been wasted on tinkering with public health problems because the people failed to appreciate the hygienic value of the measures which were forced upon them. Experience has taught that 'a healthy regime of life cannot be obtained by law and its administration, or by any practicable degree of supervision', but that 'a widespread and enlightened co-operation of the individual is essential'. That co-operation cannot be obtained until the individual has been convinced of the necessity for reforms in his methods of living. It is the business of public health propaganda to convince him, and it is the duty of the State and of those who have enjoyed the advantages of education to provide information on public health in the manner most likely to carry conviction.

4. 'Every individual must be brought to realize that hygiene and sanitation are necessary for his or her benefit; that in the long run they spell economy and increased efficiency' and that they are measures of the greatest national importance. Health propaganda work must therefore be conducted so as to reach *all* members of the community. It is of chief importance as regards the young, but organized campaigns for the benefit of adults are also necessary. The work too must be continuous if public health is to be permanently improved, and continuity will still be necessary even after the time when every school child shall receive teaching and training in health matters'.

5. Spasmodic efforts under the influence of panic are of little avail, and in the task of introducing sanitary improvements, unwearing attention and perseverance are qualities essential to success. The all-too-frequent passive resistance of the mass of the population to efforts intended to improve sanitary conditions is the natural outcome of ignorance, and cannot usually be regarded as culpable, and in order to dispel the darkness of this ignorance earnest and sustained effort must be made.

II.—A PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

6. A definite plan of campaign must therefore be drawn up. It is certain that any action taken by Government themselves cannot be effective unless a satisfactory machinery exists in each district to carry it through. Owing to financial difficulties and the weakness of public opinion in this country, public health administration cannot advance unless the official agencies are supplemented by voluntary agencies. In the Public Health Board we already have a central controlling authority, one of whose objects is to expand the scope of voluntary agencies to the utmost limit, and delegate to them as much of the public health work of local bodies as they are prepared to undertake. In the newly-formed district health boards we have local committees, who may be expected to devote a considerable part of their time and energy to health propaganda work, and to realise that the value of such work will justify the expenditure of a reasonable sum of money each year. It would be of advantage, therefore, to have some organization which would act as a link between existing agencies, the local bodies and the State on the one hand, and, on the other, the various voluntary associations and societies which have as one of their objects the physical welfare of the community.

7. The Madras Health and Welfare Association, or its branch the Health Propaganda Board, it is suggested, is the body best suited to act as this link. The following diagrammatic representation attached as appendix to this memorandum will probably make the present proposal more easily understood than a description in words. The Health Propaganda Board in this scheme would consist of representatives of both official and non-official bodies but in order to ensure representation of the Public Health and Medical Departments, it would probably be essential for the Government to subsidise the propaganda board annually on the condition that these departments were represented on the Board.

8. The allegation may be made that a scheme such as that outlined above will tend more and more to officialize the public health work of local bodies and of voluntary associations in the mufussal, but the Government have already strongly deprecated the 'officialization' of such work and, when ordering the introduction of district health boards, expressly stated that it was not their intention that these

boards should in any way supersede voluntary effort. 'On the contrary the district health boards should do their utmost to stimulate voluntary agencies to widen their activities and should definitely invite them to undertake work of the kind which the boards in the discharge of their duties discover special need for. The advantage of the district health boards to local bodies, to voluntary agencies and to the public generally would be mutual, and, if the district health boards discharge their duties properly the closest touch will be kept between theory and practice and between executive and central authorities."

III.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND POPULAR HEALTH LECTURES.

9. The Public Health Department in charge of the Director of Public Health has in the past been responsible for a certain amount of health propaganda work. The public health budget for some years up till 1921–22 has included provision for popular health lectures in the mufassal, and while during the years of war and those immediately following the armistice, civil assistant surgeons qualified to lecture were not available, during the latter half of 1921–22 a very successful campaign on these lines was carried out in the districts of Chittoor, Madura, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, North Arcot and Kistna. Both by officials and non-officials the lecturers are reported to have been most successful, and it is entirely regrettable that the small grant for this piece of propaganda work was cut out of the current year's budget.

10. The valuable experience gained by last year's lecturing campaign makes it desirable to renew the effort to marshal all voluntary forces to the assistance of local bodies in their public health work and to stimulate the expansion of their operations. Particularly in Chittoor and Trichinopoly districts, experience showed how much easier it is for propaganda work to be carried on if the way is prepared by an enthusiastic local association. The planning of tour programmes and the collecting of audiences, etc., are best carried out by local associations of this kind. With such help, this form of propaganda work by official agencies reveals unlimited possibilities: without it, it fails to get into real touch with the people and interest in it is only temporary and evanescent.

11. On the other hand lectures by Government officers at the expense of provincial funds should not be necessary if voluntary associations did not constantly fluctuate between activity and stagnation. It would be but reasonable to lend hereafter the services of provincial lecturing officers only to such districts as have taken the trouble to organise voluntary associations. Such a rule should stimulate other districts to follow the example set by those which have been more enterprising. In this direction, too, probably lies a partial solution, at least, of the problem of the relations between the Government and voluntary associations which has already been discussed.

12. By the experience so far gained, several points of great importance have been brought to notice, and before going further, these may perhaps be considered.

In the first place mere ability is not in itself a qualification for propaganda lecturing work. To be successful the lecturer must have the gift of putting scientific facts in an interesting way, and of drawing and retaining the interest of an untutored audience.

13. Secondly, if the women of the country are to be reached, and no one will deny the immense importance of educating the women of India in health matters, women lecturers are required. Especially is this the case in Muhammadan communities. This point must be kept in view so that the suitability of such women doctors as are available for work of this kind should be tested and placed on record.

14. Again it seems very necessary that each lecturer should be provided with a magic lantern of his own, so that he may not be dependent on another department for this essential part of his equipment. Every district health officer should also be similarly equipped so that district propaganda work may be made continuous. There seems no reason, indeed—where district health staffs are in existence—why some of the district sanitary inspectors should not be asked to take their share in this work and certainly local medical officers should be prepared to help. For

this development of propaganda work, each taluk board should be provided with a magic lantern equipment, and in at least one district, this suggestion has already been approved by the District Health Board.

15. The unsuitability of many of the lantern slides has also been brought to notice. The slides should present objects familiar to the audiences, and the abuses they represent should be taken from the people's daily surroundings. Slides manufactured in Europe represent scenes which convey nothing to the average villager and, in order to hold the attention of the audience, they should present connected and dramatized stories from real Indian life and conditions. A useful suggestion has been made that pictures of general interest such as temples and other famous places, might be included in the lecturer's repertoire. Moreover separate pictures must be provided for Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam districts respectively as conditions vary enormously in these four areas. Sets of slides on each subject for each area of the Presidency are therefore essential.

16. Cinematograph films similar to that used in the hookworm campaign will eventually be required for this work, and for the preparation of these and additional slides, photographers will have to be employed to tour in the mufussal and take scenes illustrative of facts given in the lectures. Standard sets of slides could then be prepared and sold to local bodies and perhaps to non-official agencies in this and other provinces, and the sales might possibly be made to cover part of the expense of preparing them.

17. All these are details which might be examined by a small committee of persons experienced in propaganda work. The difficulties are by no means great, and should be overcome by the pooling of all available resources inclusive of every voluntary agency. Missions, the Young Man's Christian Association, etc., are all familiar with lantern lectures, and they always welcome anything which will prove interesting to their constituents.

IV.—VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

18. Before discussing the functions of voluntary associations and the possibility of expanding their activities, it is necessary in the first instance to discuss the status of the associations themselves.

19. A rough list of the agencies at work in Madras City was communicated to the Madras Corporation in G.O No. 658, dated 10th June 1921, and a corresponding list of the mufussal agencies was published in G.O. No. 652, P.H., of the same date. These lists were communicated to the local authorities concerned with a request that they would embody in their annual administration reports a statement of the work done by the associations working within their jurisdiction. From interim reports which have been since received, it is obvious that little in the way of propaganda work is being done either in Madras City or in mufussal areas, and the need for some central organization to assist and guide the activities of these multifarious associations, if progress is to be made, is only too apparent.

20. The Madras Health and Welfare Association has recently been reconstituted into two separate organizations—(1) The Health Propaganda Board, and (2) the Madras Branch of the Maternity and Child Welfare Association affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford All-India League. The Health Propaganda Board has already been suggested as the connecting and co-ordinating link between official and non-official agencies.

21. A scheme has been drawn up for the establishment of a school of health workers in Madras City under the auspices of the Madras Corporation, whose health centres have of recent years set an example, which, it is hoped, mufussal towns will follow. The co-operation of the Corporation has been requested. A number of voluntary associations, including the Madras Maternity and Child Welfare Association, are working in close co-operation with the city health centres, and are supplementing the activities of the Corporation officers. In addition a number of health and welfare associations are to be found scattered through the mufussal. Some are doing useful work, others are less active. A complete list of the organizations at work and of the scope of their operations is necessary if their assistance is to be availed of by local health authorities.

22. The Madras Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund is another important organization which must be mentioned in this memorandum. In addition to its primary object of extending medical relief to women and children, it has given small grants for pre-maternity work in the out-patient department of the Government Maternity Hospital and has also granted scholarships for health visitors. Schemes for training health workers and granting diplomas are at present under consideration.

23. There are other organizations engaged in philanthropic work whose interest might be enlisted. The officers of the Rockefeller Foundation have kept the Government in close touch with their work and a considerable part of their time, energy and funds is spent on propaganda work. The activities of the St. John's Ambulance Association are seldom made public, but a considerable number of its branches are in existence in the mufassal, and these might well be included in the scheme for the spread of public health propaganda.

24. Invaluable work is being done by missions but, except for scattered references regarding grants in aid, the Government are not in possession of any consolidated summary of their activities. By the very fact that they are philanthropic, missions may be expected to be entirely willing to do what they can to assist in health propaganda work particularly in the communities amongst whom they labour. The health lecturers employed in the latter half of 1921-22 pay tribute in their reports to the valuable assistance given to them by missionary bodies working in the districts in which they toured.

In particular, recognition is given to the lady missionaries for arranging meetings for girls and women only. Missions have not yet as a whole been systematically exploited or even approached. Many of the English Protestant Missions are organized under a central council and there is no reason to doubt that the central council could be induced to accept responsibility for co-operation in health propaganda.

25. The Young Men's Christian Association in Madras has successfully conducted more than one health exhibition, and has periodically arranged series of health lectures. The Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association branches in the mufassal, it may be assumed, would be only too willing to co-operate in the same manner. The Young Men's Muhammadan Association and the Young Men's Hindu Association have also got branches scattered all over the Presidency, but although no information is on record as to whether they are willing to do public health work, they are included here as it should be possible for District Health Boards to get in touch with local branches and ascertain their attitude.

26. Lastly, there are the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides Associations with troops and packs in practically every district in the presidency, whose motto is "to help other people at all times". Every effort should be made to induce the local associations of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides to take up public health work in earnest. A trophy has been offered by the old Health and Welfare Association of Madras for the troop that best acquits itself in what is known as the "Public Healthmen Test". The Boy Scout movement in the Presidency is still in its infancy, but by interesting local bodies and District Health Boards in this new branch of public health activity, it should be possible to induce local medical officers and practitioners to give the necessary instructions which would enable boys to qualify for the Public Healthman's Badge. It would be necessary if the boys are required to do this, that public opinion should be roused, that the instructions should be made attractive, and that the passing of the test should be regarded by every boy as a point of honour.

27. Doubtless other organizations exist, and district health boards should, through their district health officers, make a complete review of their districts and prepare lists of all voluntary associations and organizations which are willing to co-operate in one or other branch of propaganda work. Some of these organizations are very efficient, others are very much the reverse. It would be unsound policy for the Government or for local bodies to rely on organizations whose efficiency cannot be trusted. It seems therefore desirable to arrange for some kind of recognition to be accorded to such agencies as deserve it and are willing to co-operate with the local health authorities. It might be possible to devise some system of registration which would offer privileges sufficiently attractive to induce the more efficient

bodies to apply for public recognition. Whether this suggestion is practicable or not is a matter for consideration, and the conditions of registration, and the privileges which registration will convey, would have to receive careful examination. It is also for decision whether registration should be conducted by the Government or by some such body as a central Health and Welfare Association or the Health Propaganda Board.

V.—EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.

28. The sympathy of all who employ labour on a large scale should be readily enlisted in propaganda work. Proprietors of mills and planting estates have shown themselves willing, so far as they have yet been approached, to assist in improving the health of their employees. From the economic point of view their co-operation is well advised, and the class of persons employed by them is most often the class which stands most in need of instruction. Some have questioned the value of health lectures, but on the other hand, no one can deny the use of short talks or addresses to employees (male and female) in factories and workshops. These simple talks are a very valuable means of spreading knowledge of elementary hygiene.

VI.—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

29. Every school in the Presidency, both primary and secondary, should be utilized as a medium for instructing the younger generation in the principles of public health, and hygiene syllabuses approved by the Director of Public Instruction are now in use in primary schools. Even where hygiene is not taught as a set subject in schools, at least occasional conversational digressions by the teachers should be utilized for the teaching and training of school children in health matters. These talks should take the form of carefully prepared statements supplied to all the teachers and they should, of course, be graduated in their scope, etc., to serve all the school forms, and should be illustrated wherever possible by picture posters and stories. Short leaflets might be printed and distributed so that the children may keep them and take them home to their parents. Especially would this be valuable during epidemics.

30. It has been proposed that the health pamphlets which have from time to time been issued by the Publicity Bureau should be revised for publication as a small "Hygiene Reader", and this should be a valuable text-book for pupils of both primary and secondary schools. It does not seem unreasonable to ask that one hour a week should be devoted to hygiene in all secondary schools, the hygiene taught being in close conformity with the policy of the Public Health Department. Nor should it be impracticable or open to objection to arrange for the children both girls and boys, studying in the fourth and third classes of elementary schools to attend lectures at regular intervals in convenient centres.

31. If hygiene is to be taught properly, the teachers must themselves be instructed in the subject in their training colleges. The importance of public health should be impressed on all teachers, not only from the point of view of propaganda campaigns, but because the scheme for the medical inspection of schools and school children—which has long been under discussion—must very shortly be given effect to, and the teachers should be able to give intelligent help to the medical inspectors. Without some knowledge of hygiene and public health, this will be impossible.

VII.—PICTURES AND POSTERS.

32. The meaning of pictures and posters can often be grasped by children and illiterate adults when the spoken word may fail to interest, and the subject-matter of pictorial representations is more likely to remain impressed upon their memory. "Good posters designed to catch the eye and appeal to the mind by virtue of the artist's embodiment of a message, are wanted," and it might be well to invite competition for appropriate designs with the offer of a substantial prize to the most successful competitors for special posters for exhibition in public conveyances, public latrines, public boardings, factories, workshops, schools, and maternity and child welfare centres.

VIII.—EXHIBITIONS.

33. The exhibition of models of sanitary appliances of all kinds, such as kitchens, latrines, baths, etc., made on hygienic lines, together with pictures, posters, graphs, and maps illustrative of different phases of public health activity is a type of propaganda which is of great value, and has been used already with advantage in this Presidency. The Health and Welfare Association in 1920 arranged an exhibition in sections which, after being shown in Madras City for over a week, has been sent in different times to a number of centres in the Presidency with good effect. Now that District Health Boards are to be constituted in every district, a permanent exhibition of this kind should be arranged in each district, so that the local vernacular may be used in the preparation of the posters, graphs and maps.

IX.—PUBLICITY BUREAU.

34. A valuable set of pamphlets in English and all the vernaculars has been issued by the Publicity Bureau. These pamphlets have been widely distributed, and all local bodies should provide both official and non-official agencies in their own areas with quantities of this literature. Every agency might have its own method of distribution but a supply of the leaflets should always be available. When the leaflets are issued in book form, the publication should be of immense value to all voluntary associations interested in public health matters.

X.—THE GENERAL AND LOCAL PRESS.

35. Important communiqués have been provided from time to time for journalistic consumption, but it cannot be said that the newspapers generally have shown a sufficiently lively interest in public health work or an intelligent grasp of the new policy of the Public Health Department. Paragraphs and articles should appear at frequent intervals dealing with current and seasonal matters affecting health, and the health problems of each locality should be adequately dealt with in the local press. Care must be taken to forward suitable material to those publications which are known to be read by the particular section (if any) of the community which it is desired to influence. Appropriate pictures are a very telling means of directing attention to local provisions and requirements, but illustrated papers are as yet unknown in this Presidency and the daily papers do not usually have the space for these pictures.

XI.—OTHER PROPAGANDA AGENCIES.

36. All sanitary inspectors, vaccinators, nurses, midwives, social workers and medical officers should have constantly urged upon them the duty of disseminating knowledge of health matters. Local bodies now have a local health staff capable of imparting useful knowledge upon every aspect of public health. Every one of these should be made to realise that he should act in an educational capacity and that it is not sufficient to perform statutory duties without making those concerned aware of the nature and degree of the risk which it is sought to remove and of the importance of preventing its recrudescence. The sanitary inspectors of district health staffs should also take every opportunity of circulating "Publicity" literature and other health leaflets. In these ways they should make instruction take the place, as far as possible, of legal action. Maternity and child welfare centres should be made one of the agencies for disseminating knowledge on public health, and short talks given by the nurses, social workers, and medical officers are of the greatest value.

XII.—PROGRAMME OF PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGNS.

37. It is unnecessary to elaborate further on possible agencies which may be utilized for propaganda. It remains finally to consider the services which voluntary agencies may most usefully be invited to undertake. The freedom of choice is a very wide one, but the lines upon which service should be rendered is a matter which will depend partly on the inclinations of the agencies concerned and partly on local needs. It should be possible for the local authorities to state their requirements, and to allow voluntary organizations to choose the particular kind of service they prefer to render. What is needed is the elaboration of a programme and the selection of subjects, the pooling of resources, materials and staff and the working out of

details such as fees, deposits and security against loss and breakages These points should be taken up seriatim by District Health Boards after they have made the review of their districts referred to in paragraph 27 above. District health officers may be expected to guide the board in arranging programmes of work and the selection of subjects.

38. Specified propaganda campaigns might well be organized on the following subjects:—

(1) Prevention of Hookworm.
(2) Prevention of Plague.
(3) Prevention of Smallpox:—Vaccination and revaccination.
(4) Prevention of Cholera.
(5) Prevention of Malaria.
(6) Prevention of Tuberculosis.
(7) Prevention of Venereal Diseases.
(8) Child Welfare and Maternity Relief.
(9) Defects in conservancy and its influence on public health.
(10) The House-fly and other insects and their relationship to disease.

39. A number of subsidiary points might be added and developed later on when voluntary organizations have gained experience and when the public are familiarized with their methods. For instance—

(1) *Fairs and festivals*.—In this connexion voluntary agencies and propaganda work may be brought into play under the following heads:—

(*a*) The enrolment and training of voluntary workers as sanitary, police, etc. This has already been discussed in the memorandum issued on 'Fairs and Festivals.'

(*b*) The organization of lectures.

(*c*) The organization of preventive measures generally, the principles of which should be explained in simple terms to all classes concerned.

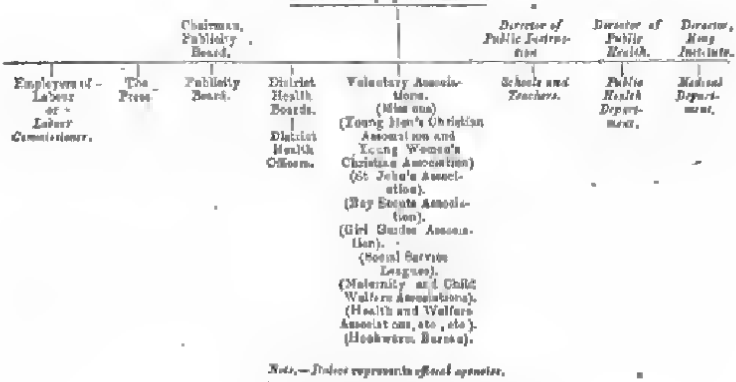
(2) Housing and town-planning, with particular reference to (*a*) civic survey, (*b*) co-operative building societies, (*c*) licences as a means of public health control. This is a subject which the Director of Town-Planning is elaborating, and a draft questionnaire for issue to local bodies which are likely to take up town-planning in the near future is under preparation.

(3) *Ambulance and First Aid*.—This is a matter for which the St. John's Ambulance Association has been organized.

A. J. H. RUSSELL, Major, I.M.S.

APPENDIX.

Health Propaganda Board.


Chairman, Publicity Board.
Director of Public Instruction.
Director of Public Health.
Director, King Institute.
Employers of Labour or Labour Commissioner.
The Press.
Publicity Board.
District Health Boards.
District Health Officers.
Voluntary Associations. (Missions) (Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association) (St. John's Association). (Boy Scouts Association). (Girl Guides Association). (Social Service Leagues). (Maternity and Child Welfare Associations). (Health and Welfare Associations, etc., etc.). (Hookworm Bureau).
Schools and Teachers.
Public Health Department.
Medical Department.

Note.—*Italics* represents official agencies.
Roman represents non-official agencies

ANNEXURE D.

Letter from Major A. J. H. RUSSELL, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department, dated the 1st July 1922, D. No. 750/S.

I have the honour to forward the reports* of the assistant surgeons who were employed on Popular Health Lectoring Work. No propaganda work of this nature had been attempted since 1919, although the grant of Rs. 12,000 was retained in the budget, owing to the fact that the medical department was working very short-handed. Towards the end of 1921, however, the Surgeon-General was in a position to lend the services of four suitable assistant surgeons and, although a considerable portion of the grant had been by that time reappropriated, it was decided to revive this useful branch of public health activity.

2. The districts of Tinnevelly, Madura, Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Kistna, Bellary and Chittoor were selected, but later on Salem and Coimbatore had to be left out for lack of time. One of the four civil assistant surgeons was a Muhammadan, and he was instructed to draw up a programme which would include the Muhammadan centres of Bezwada, Ellore, Narasapur, Masulipatam, Adoni, Bellary, Vellore, Vaniyambadi. His report shows that, while the local officers gave him every assistance, political excitement prevailed to such an extent that even sub-collectors advised him "not to force his lectures on an unwilling people". In spite of the difficulties experienced, he completed his programme on 28th February 1922, the visits made to Vellore and Vaniyambadi being particularly successful.

3. The lectures given by Civil Assistant Surgeon V. C. Kamaraja in Chittoor district were so successful, that, when I ordered his transfer to another district at the end of his three months' programme, the President, District Board, asked for his retention until the 31st March, in order that the remaining parts of the district might be taken up. This was sanctioned, and, with the exception of a few days when he was, at the special request of the Rev. Mr. Whyte, of the London Missionary Society, sent to Jammalamadugu to give a series of health lectures during the annual Tirunal or Harvest Festival at Anavali and Jammalamadugu, Civil Assistant Surgeon Kamaraja spent the whole period of his deputation in the Chittoor district. The remarks made by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the President, District Board, Chittoor, in forwarding Dr. Kamaraja's report, and the letter of Dr. Whyte (a copy of which is attached) make it evident that the lectures were highly appreciated and left a useful impression.

Civil Assistant Surgeon Y. P. Vasudevan lectured in the districts of Trichinopoly and Madura. In Trichinopoly he delivered 57 lectures in 30 places between 25th November 1921 and 17th February 1922, and the lectures were well received, this being testified to by the Collector who was himself present on one occasion. Dr. Vasudevan emphasizes the importance of holding *ob-fresco* lectures and demonstrations in order to attract the masses whom it is particularly desirable to reach. Due acknowledgment must be here made of the valuable assistance given to the lecturer by the officers of the Trichinopoly District Health and Welfare Association. In Madura district he was only able to visit eight places and deliver eleven lectures as work had to be stopped by the 31st March. His work here was also facilitated by the lectures which had already been given under the auspices of the District Board. There is some force in his suggestion that these lectures and demonstrations should be given once a year, so that interest may not be allowed to wane.

Assistant Surgeon C. V. Krishnaswami was sent to the Tinnevelly district and lectured for a month from 16th February to 16th March 1922. His programme was comprehensive and embraced a wide range of subjects, but owing to illness it could not be completed.

From a perusal of the individual reports, it is evident that the personality of the lecturer constitutes a tremendous factor in these propaganda campaigns, and there is no doubt that Drs. Kamaraja and Vasudevan especially possessed the necessary gifts in this direction.

4. Various suggestions have been made by the lecturers with a view to improve the system, and these are well worth considering.

Two refer to the unsuitability of the lantern slides. I agree with them that the slides are not only insufficient in number, but are almost entirely unsuited to the class of people for whom the lectures were intended. The slides should present objects familiar to the audiences, and the abuses they represent should be taken from the people's daily surroundings. Slides manufactured in Europe represent scenes which convey nothing to the average villager, and the suggestions made by Civil Assistant Surgeons Kamaraja and Vasudevan are therefore very appropriate.

5. All four assistant surgeons have represented the difficulty experienced with the lanterns. Under present arrangement the lecturers have to depend upon the generosity of the educational department for them. Whilst we have received every possible help from the educational department in the past, very often lanterns are not immediately available, and parts may be missing or broken, which leads to vexatious delays and very often spoils the effect of the demonstrations which should be as striking and spectacular as possible. If and when the lectures are continued, I consider that a set of magic lanterns should be supplied to this office for issue to the health lecturers. Every district health officer should also be provided with one, so that district propaganda work may be made continuous.

* Not printed.

6 Special arrangements should always be made to give one or more lectures in each centre for women only. Every effort should be made to reach the women of the country and for this purpose, the help and co-operation of Missionary ladies should be sought, wherever available. Dr. Abdul Allam, the Muhammadan lecturer, particularly refers to the importance of this branch of the work in connexion with Muhammadan women, but, in order to carry out his suggestions in this respect, women lecturers are essential.

7. These lectures undoubtedly create a demand for further courses, and no one will deny the need for such propaganda work. More than one local body has applied to have the lectures continued during the current year, but the request unfortunately cannot be complied with as the provision in the budget has been cut out. The work has therefore again fallen into abeyance, but the success demonstrated by the accompanying reports, makes its revival very desirable. Its importance has been impressed upon district health committees in section IV of G.O. No. 1264, dated 19th October 1921, and again in the subsidiary Government Orders which are now being issued. District health officers have also been instructed to give the matter their best consideration.

8 The total cost of the short campaign comprised in this report was only Rs. 3,591-13-9 or Rs. 3,600 approximately. It was money very well spent, and it is a matter of great regret that the present financial position does not permit of the campaign being made a permanent part of the Public Health Department's activities.

Letter from Rev. H. W. WHYTE, M.A., London Missionary Society, Cuddapah district, dated 20th March 1922.

I am writing to express my appreciation of your reply to my request for a health lecturer to be sent to our Tirunals, and of the service rendered by Dr. V. C. Kamaraju in that capacity.

Dr. Kamaraju threw himself into the work most heartily and interested the large numbers that gathered. He was able to give two lectures at each of the tirunals at Atmeli and Jammalamadugu and had large crowds each time. I think he felt it was worth while coming up this side, for, although I can agree with him that for really effective work the smaller crowd and quieter circumstances may be better, still it is a great thing to get the people interested in the matter of propaganda, and the fact of these people hearing the lectures on these occasions will give the lecturer an entrance in many of the surrounding villages any time he may be touring on this side of the country.

Thanking you for your kindness in making provision for this work.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1923 (*G.O. No.* 429, *L. & M.*).

No. 185.—The Government direct that the quarterly list of members of taluk and union boards which are now being submitted by presidents of district boards with reference to G.O. No. 356 L., dated 12th April 1920, and Memorandum No. 6454-1, L. & M., dated 17th November 1920, should be discontinued. The presidents should in future submit annual lists containing the names of members of the taluk and union boards, with particulars regarding the community to which a member belongs and the date of his appointment or election to the local body so as to reach the Government not later than 15th January in each year.

The quarterly list of members of district boards and municipal councils now being sent to the Accountant-General by presidents, district boards and Collectors should hereafter be sent to Government.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1923 (*G.O. No.* 430, *L. & M.*).

No. 186.—Under G.O. No. 2123, L. & M., dated 3rd November 1922, a draft of the amendments which the Government proposed to make in the rules for the election of chairmen and vice-chairmen of municipal councils was published for general information and criticism. The objections and suggestions received have now been considered by the Government.

2. The following alterations will be made in the amendments:—

(i) The following will be substituted for sub rule (2) of rule I:—

(2) Such meeting shall be convened by the chairman on the date of occurrence of the vacancy or on a date within seven days of such occurrence. Notice of the hour and day of the meeting shall be given at least three days previous to the day of meeting.

(ii) The following shall be substituted for rule VIII:—

VIII. An elected chairman or vice-chairman shall enter on his office from the date of his election.

3. The draft amendments as thus revised are now confirmed and the necessary notification has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*—supplement No. 162, dated 13th February 1923.

Fort St. George, February 15, 1923 (*G.O. No.* 270, *P.H.*).

No. 187.—The travelling allowance of district health officers for journeys on transfer from one local body to another will be debited to Provincial funds when the transfers are made at the instance of the Director of Public Health. In other cases it should be borne by the local bodies concerned.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1923 (G.O. No. 427, L. & M.)

No. 188.—In continuation of G.O. No. 2338 L. & M., dated 27th November 1922, Collectors and Presidents of District Boards are informed that the following 10 communities may also be regarded as included in the category of the 'depressed classes':—

Haddis, Bavuris, Dandasis, Madaris—of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.
Valluvans—of the North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura, the Nilgiris, South Arcot, Tanjore and Chingleput districts.
Koragas—of the South Kanara district.
Kotas—of the Nilgiris district.
Nayadis—of the Malabar district.

Fort St. George, February 19, 1923.

No. 189.—In modification of notification No. 150, published on pages 81 and 82 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th February 1923, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published:—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Bellary—		Pollachi —*contd.*	Pollachi town.	Periyakulam —*contd.*	Unjampatti.
Hadagalli.	Hadagalli.		Vadasittur.		Uttamapalaiyam.
	Hanakopatnam.		Andiyur.		Vadapuduppatti.
	Tuccharahalli.		Bedapatti.		Vadugapatti.
Hospet	Ananthasamagudi.		Budimattam.	Ramnad—	
	Anwari.		Dhali.	Aruppukottai.	Mukkulam.
	Dhanakayanken.		Elayamuthur.		
	Hospet town.		Kannamanaickanur.	Salem—	
	Kampli.		Koralkutti.		Anayampalli.
	Nagenahalli		Kurudhikottai.		Aragalur.
	Narayanadevarakeri.	Udumalpet.	Karupperi.		Attur.
	Ramasagur.		Manupatti.		Chinnagirapatti.
Siruguppa.	Mauranagar.		North Eachattam.		Kondampalli.
Kudligi.	Dhupadahalli.		Pedapalaiyam.	Attur	Mulliyankaru.
	Gangavanhalli.		Udumalpet town.		Nachiyampatti.
	Hanumanahalli.		Sinnaverampatti.		Navalur.
	Nimbalagiri.		Thangavai.		Sandarapatti.
Coimbatore—			Thungavi.		Tidasur.
			Udumalpet town.		Talaivasur.
Avanashi	Annur.	Madura— Dindigul. Kodaikanal	Chinnalapatti.		Arasakappam.
	Ballopalaiyam.		Moongikal.		Balagondapalli.
	Karumadai.				Barigai.
	Kokkapaliyam.	Madura	Anaiver.		Begapalli.
	Alandurai.		Ayan Peppukudi.		Denkanikotta.
	Coimbatore town.		Avaniyapuram.		Gopinapalli.
	Kalapatti.		Cheekangarai.	Hosur	Hosur.
	Krishnapuram.		Kallandri.		Kalavatti.
	Krishnarayapuram.		Kesikallandari.		Muthugampalli.
	Kumaramuthur.		Koil Pappagudi.		Pennapalli.
	Kurudampalaiyam.		Madura town.		Sandampalli.
	Mylarpalaiyam		Karikkarumpattur.		Ulimangalam.
	Othakalmandapam		New Ayakkudi.	Namakkal.	Belukurchchi.
	Perurchettipalaiyam.		Old Ayakkudi.		
Coimbatore	Palayapatti.	Palni	Ovaliyapuram		Kelgani.
	Saravanampatti.		Poonapuram.	Omalur.	Nangavalli.
	Sendukkamuthur.		Thathangulam.		Omalur.
	Tolunggapaleiyam.		Vaanuga ti.		Vannavan.
	Tirumalayampalaiyam.		Vilvadampatti.	Rasipuram.	Alladipalli.
	Uppilipalaiyam.		Allinagaram.		Namagiripet.
	Vadavalli.		Ammapatti.		
	Vadapatti.		Ammavalayapatti.		Kalayur.
	Veerakeralam.		Cumbum.	Salem	Nallur.
Kollegal	Tagarapuram.		Cumbia		Salem town.
Palladam.	Iragur.		Gokilapuram.	South Kanara—	
	Kalangal.		Hanumanthampatti.	Mangalore.	Mangalore town.
	Kallapaliyam.		Kanniyampatti.		Santipet.
	Kannampalaiyam.	Pariyakulam.	Keradiyatti.		
	Oddampalaiyam.		Krishnapuram.	Trichinopoly—	
	Pasbapalaiyam.		Lakshmipuram.	Musiri	Kottapalayam.
	Pappampatti.		Melamangalam.		Turaiyur.
	Pattanam.		Mukayanottai.		Vyrichettipalayam.
	Pedampalli		Panamapuram.		
	Salur.		Paniyakulam town.		
	Selakkarachchal.		Pulikottu.		
	Tiruppur Town.		Sedapatti.	Karur	Andankoil.
Pollachi	Anamalai.		Silvarpatti.		Karur town.
	Aruvampalaiyam.		Tamarakulam.		Nerur.

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

(Inferior localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.)

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

Towns—Bombay City and Poona.
Districts—Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Kanara, Karachi, East Khandesh, Poona, Ratnagiri, Satara, Sholapur, Surat and Thana.

Political Charge—
States and Agencies—Baroda, Kolhapur, Southern Mahratta Country States, Satara Agency and Savanur State.

III. THE PUNJAB.

Districts—Gujranwala, Jind, Lyallpur, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpura and Sialkot.

IV. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Districts—Champaran, Dharbanga, Gaya, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Saran and Shahabad.
Town.—Dharbanga.

V. BURMA.

(a) Districts—Bhamo, Henzada, Katha, Insein, Lower Chindwin, Mandalay, Minbin, Myitkyina, Pegu, Pakokku, Prome, Sagaing, Shwebo, Thaton, Thayawaddi, Thaton, Tongoo and Yamethin.
(b) Town—Bassein, Moulmein and Mandalay.
(c) Town and port—Rangoon.
Native States—Northern Shan States and Southern Shan States.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Districts—Allahabad, Azamgarh, Basti, Bahraich, Banda, Benares, Barabanki, Cawnpur, Fatehpur, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Jansi, Jaunpur, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur and Unao.

Town—Fyzabad.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Districts—Amroti, Akola, Buldana, Chindwara, Jabbalpore, Nagpur and Wardh.

Town—Jubbulpore

VIII. HYDERABAD STATE.

Bidar, Bir, Nanded, Parbhani, Raichur and Umerkhad.

IX. CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Rewa State.

X. COORG.

Yadakarupatty Panchayat.

XI. DELHI.

Delhi district, Delhi City.

No. 190.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Government hereby withdraw from the acquisition of the land specified in Notification No. 1165, published on page 694, Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th December 1921, as required for the extension of Malapalli, hamlet of Anumalli Vatapalem, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 191.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 72 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the burial-ground of the Nadars of Kamarajpuduketi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sermadevi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sermadevi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tinnevelly district, Nanguneri taluk, Vadakkuvalliyur village.

	ACRES.
Dry, *puram*, S. No. 1057, belonging to 209, Tamatha Pati Nillakatti Siva Subrahmanya Tevar (Zamindar of Singampatti), bounded on the north by S. No. 1057-1; east by S. No. 1058, south by S. No. 1054; west by S. No. 1058	72

No. 192.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·55 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a rest house; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Arantangi taluk, Avadayarcoil village.

	ACRES.
Inam, dry, (garden), *puramah* Nos. 921 and 922, belonging to Avadayarcoil Devasthanam Sri Athmanathaswami, bounded on the north by portion of *puramah* Nos. 921 and 922; east by Local Fund road No. 45 (Arantangi to Avadayarcoil); south and west by portion of *puramah* Nos. 921 and 922	0·55

No. 193.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·06 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for gravel quarry in 11-1 of road No. 60 (ii) foot of hillpath to Yercaud lake; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Salem district, Salem Shevaroys taluk, Yercaud village.

	Area.
Dry section, No. 18-1, belonging to S. K. Ramachandra Chettiyar, son of Ranga Chettiyar of Ekarapuk, bounded on the north, east and south by Nos. 18-2, west by Yercaud Salem bridle path	0·64

No. 104.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 43·6 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for continuing the Mosque road and join it with Court road at Kolapete in the town of Udipi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coondapoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coondapoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Kanara district, Udipi taluk, No. 39. Madavidambanor village.

	Area.
Garden, S. No. 131-14 A-2 belonging to Narasimha Padiyar, bounded on the north by S. No. 131-21 A and 21-D, east by S. No. 131-14 B-1; south by S. No. 103-A of Balagabetta village (No. 76); west by S. No. 131-14 A 1	0·675
Garden, S. No 131-14 B-1, belonging to Narasimha Padiyar and Kinai Seethagiri Rao, bounded on the north by S. No 131-14 C and 21-E; east by S. No. 131-19 C; south by S No. 103-A of Balagabetta village (No. 76); west by S. No 131-14 A-2 and 21-D	1·135
Dry, S. No. 131-21 B belonging to Narasimha Padiyar and Venkiesha Bhat, bounded on the north by S. No. 130-2 A-2, east by S. No. 131-21 C; south by S. No. 131-21 D, east by S. No 131-21 A-2 ..	1·000
Dry, S. No. 131-21 D, belonging to Narasimha Padiyar and Kinai Seethagiri Rao, bounded on the north by S. No. 131-21 B, east by S. No. 131-21 E, 14-C and 14-B 1; south by S No. 131-14 B and 14 A-2, west by S. No. 131-21 A-2	4·000
Dry, S. No 131-21 A-2, belonging to Narasimha Padiyar, bounded on the north by S. No. 130-2 A 1; east by S. No. 131-21 B and 21-D, south by S. No. 131-14 A 2; west by S No. 131-21 A-1	0·000
Dry, S No 130-2 A 2, belonging to Chaliya Mulgaval Swamiar of Bheemanabetta Hutt, bounded on the north by S No. 130 2, east by S. No. 130-2 A 3; south by S. No. 131-21 B and 21-A 2, west by S. No. 130-2 A-1	22·000
Total ..	43·6

No. 105.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 110 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Palle street, Madura town; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours."

Madura district, Madura taluk, Silamputtai village.

	Sq. ft.
Nellam, T.S. No. 274-1, belonging to Alamelu Ammal, bounded on the north and east by T.S. No. 274; south by portion of T.S. No 274-1; west by T.S No. 274-2	110
Nellam, T.S. No. 274-2, belonging to Alamelu Ammal, bounded on the north by T.S. No 274; east by portion of T.S. No 274-1, south by portion of T.S. No. 274-3; west by T.S No. 274-3	
Nellam, T.S No. 274-3, belonging to Alamelu Ammal, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 274; east by portion of T.S No 274-2; south by portion of T.S. No. 274-3; west by T.S No. 275	
Total ..	110

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 8 (2) of the District Municipalities Act, 1920, the undermentioned gentlemen have been duly elected as municipal councillors of Tiruppattur municipality, North Arcot, for the wards noted against each respectively :—

M.R.Ry K. A. Palaniswami Mudaliyar Avargal—I Ward.

" T. K. Kuppuswami Neyndu Garu—II Ward.

M.R.Ry. C. M. C. K. Manioka Chettiyar Avargal—IV Ward.

Tiruppattur Municipal Office,
17th February 1923.

J. G. SWAMIDOSS NADAR,
Chairman.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. I—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1923. [Price, 2 annas.

Part I-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Law Department (Education)	127
Miscellaneous Notifications	127
Vacancies	128
	129

Supplement—
Lists of Teachers' Certificates completed by Inspectors of Schools, etc., during 1922; Government Technical Examinations—Candidates passed.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1923.

No. 71.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to appoint Mrs. M. Briant to be a member of the District Educational Council, Nellore.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 9, 1923.

No. 72.—Under section 6 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Reverend Father G. J. Gomes, S.J., has been elected by the District Educational Council, Ramnad, to be the Vice-President of the Council.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1923.

No. 73.—Mr. W. Hutton has resigned his Ordinary Fellowship of the Madras University with effect from the 14th February 1923 under the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), section 11, sub-section (1).

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

TYPEWRITING.

With reference to the notes to the syllabuses in the Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced examinations in Typewriting, it is hereby notified that the 'Remington Portable' Typewriter may be used by candidates at the Government Technical Examinations.

(By order)

Office of the Comm'r for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 16th February 1923. D. A. HOBDAY, *Secretary.*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS.

The following Regulations (Chapter XXXI of Volume I of the Calendar, 1923) are published for general information :—

* * * * * *

4. Applications to enter upon the course of study from students who have qualified for a degree in the University must reach the Registrar not later than the 15th June, and from other students not later than the 31st March ; in the case of the latter each application must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the applicant is qualified to enter upon the course of study with profit.

5. For students who can devote their whole time to study, the course shall be of the duration of one academic year ; for students who can devote only a part of their time to study, the course shall be of the duration of three academic years.

6. No student shall be admitted to the examination unless he has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures and classes provided, and also produces the prescribed certificate.

7. A fee of Rs. 75 shall be paid to the University by each student on admission to the course except in the case of students taking a three years' course who may pay one-third of the fee at the commencement of each academic year.

Course of Study.

The following are the subjects in which tuition will be given :—

(i) Economic Theory.
(ii) Economic Geography and recent Economic History.
(iii) (a) Rural Economics with special reference to South India, according to a syllabus.
(b) Industrial Organisation, with special reference to India, according to a syllabus.
(c) Currency and Banking with special reference to India.
(d) International Trade, with special reference to India.
(iv) Applied Economics.
(v) Special subject : Co-operation with special reference to India.

Classes are held in the Senate House, Madras. Those for part-time students are at 5-30 p.m.

Forms of application for admission to the course can be had from the Professor of Indian Economics.

Applicants who have not qualified for a degree in this University should submit with their applications satisfactory evidence of fitness to enter upon the course of study with profit.

For any further information, application should be made to the Professor of Indian Economics, Senate House, Madras.

I. THE SANKARA PANYATHY PRIZE, 1924.

The prize for the year 1924, which may be in the form of money or books and may amount to about Rs. 400 or more, will be awarded by the Syndicate for the best essay or thesis on any topic connected with the Ancient Indian History by Graduates in Arts of the University of Madras. The Syndicate may grant a part only of the prize for a thesis not deemed worthy of receiving the whole prize, or may decline to award the prize on the ground of insufficient merit in the thesis submitted. When two or more essays or theses are considered to be of equal merit, the prize will be divided among the authors.

2. All theses or essays should reach the Registrar before the end of February 1924.

3. The essay or thesis should be on original work done by the candidate. The candidate shall indicate by means of foot-notes, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, the date or bases of his inference or theories, and the portion of his thesis which he claims as original. He shall further state whether the research has been conducted independently, under any advice or co-operation with others, and in what respects his investigations appear to him to advance the study and knowledge of Ancient Indian History.

4. All essays and theses for University prizes shall be forwarded to the Registrar by the prescribed date by registered post. No essay or thesis shall bear upon it the name of the competitor or anything whereby his identity can be ascertained by the persons to whom it is to be submitted for examination. Each essay or thesis for a University prize shall be headed by a motto or a *nom-de-plume* selected by the competitor and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover bearing on the outside the name of the prize and the competitor's motto or *nom-de-plume* and containing his name, designation and address and a signed declaration that the essay or thesis has been prepared solely for the purpose of competing for the prize and has not in any manner been previously published. Essays or theses may be printed, typewritten, lithographed or written (but not in the competitor's own hand).

5. The successful thesis will, under the terms of award of the endowment, be published by the University, the exact mode of publication being determined by the Syndicate.

II. THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE CURZON PRIZE, 1924.

1. The prize shall be awarded for a thesis on any subject in Natural Science.

2. All theses should reach the Registrar on or before the 1st February 1924.

3. All essays and theses for University prizes shall be forwarded to the Registrar by the prescribed date by registered post. No essay or thesis shall bear upon it the name of the competitor or anything whereby his identity can be ascertained by the persons to whom it is to be submitted for examination. Each essay or thesis for a University prize shall be headed by a motto or a name *de plume* selected by the competitor and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover bearing on the outside the competitor's motto or *nom-de-plume* and containing his name, designation and address and a signed declaration that the essay or thesis has been prepared solely for the purpose of competing for the prize and has not in any manner been previously published. Essays or theses may be printed, type-written, lithographed or written (but not in the competitor's own hand).

III. THE GOKHALE PRIZE, 1925.

1. This prize will be awarded for the best essay or thesis written on any topic connected with Indian Economics by Graduates in Arts of the University of not more than five years' standing who have been born and are resident within the territorial limits of the University.

2. The value of the prize is at present Rs. 500. The prize will be awarded in 1925 and essays therefor should be submitted to the Registrar before the end of February 1925.

3. The essay or the is submitted should have been prepared solely for the purpose of competing for the prize and should not have been published in any manner previous to submission. Each competitor for the prize must forward with his essay or thesis a declaration that the above conditions have been observed.

4. While competitors for the prize have unrestricted choice of subject within the limit of Indian Economics, the following suggestions (section 5) on suitable topics and the methods of presentation are offered for the guidance

5. The Economics of a particular industry in a particular locality.

(i) A candidate taking this subject should confine himself mainly to a locality so limited that he can become personally acquainted with the whole of it, though illustrations of particular points drawn from published reports relating to other localities may well be used. The candidate should investigate family budgets and working conditions of typical families and endeavour to throw light upon the recent history and prospects of the industry and of those engaged in it.

(ii) The economic conditions of a particular agricultural district, either with special reference to some agricultural problem of general importance (e.g., Fragmentation and Excessive Subdivision of Holdings) or with reference to some important local problem such as that of House-sites for Adi-Dravidas in the Tanjore delta, or the Advantages and Disadvantages of Marumakkattayam on the West Coast.

(iii) The economic conditions and problems of some particular caste or defined body of workers in either an urban or rural area, the object aimed at being an investigation similar to that of Mr. Arthur Davies into Anglo-Indian families in Madras, or that of Dr Harold Mann into Untouchables in the villages near Poona.

Competitors are not excluded from the choice of other subjects but should select only such as are of sufficiently manageable dimensions as to permit of the production of essays and theses of possible value.

Competitors are warned that essays and theses which do not *either* contain new facts or new interpretations of previously known facts, or present such regroupings of facts and ideas as make clearer than before some point of economic interest will not be considered of merit sufficient to justify the prize.

6. All essays and theses for University Prizes shall be forwarded to the Registrar by the prescribed date by registered post. No essay or thesis shall bear upon it the name of the competitor or anything whereby his identity can be ascertained by the persons to whom it is to be submitted for examination. Each essay or thesis for a University Prize shall be headed by a motto or a *nom-de-plume* selected by the competitor and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover bearing on the outside the competitor's motto or *nom-de-plume* and containing his name, designation and address and a signed declaration that the essay or thesis has been prepared solely for the purpose of competing for the prize and has not in any manner been previously published. Essays or thesis may be printed, type-written, lithographed or written (but not in the competitor's own hand).

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

Senate House, 20th February 1923.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the rules for the election of a Councillor of the Corporation of Madras by the members of the Senate of the University of Madras, the following notice from His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is published in accordance with rule 3:—

"As the term of office of Dr. S. Swaminathan, a Councillor of the Corporation of Madras elected by the members of the Senate of the University of Madras, will expire on 13th April 1923, the Government hereby direct the Senate, under rule 3 of the rules for the election of a Councillor of the Corporation by the members of the Senate of the University of Madras, to elect a Councillor to fill the vacancy as required by section 21 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919."

"2. The following are the dates, hours and places for each of the proceedings for this election appointed by the Returning Officer:—

(a) Nomination papers will be sent to electors on or before Tuesday, the 20th February 1923, and must be returned so as to be received by the Returning Officer not later than Tuesday, the 6th March 1923.

(b) The scrutiny of nomination papers will take place at the Senate House, Madras, on Wednesday, the 7th March 1923.

(c) Voting papers will be sent to electors on or before Saturday the 10th March 1923.

(d) Votes may be recorded in the presence of the Returning Officer at the Senate House between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 20th March 1923.

(e) The counting of votes will take place at the Senate House at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 21st March 1923.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY,

Senate House, 26th February 1923. *Registrar, University of Madras and Returning Officer.*

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, CUDDALORE, SOUTH ARCOT.

Applications are invited from candidates seeking admission into the Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Cuddalore N.T., for training in July 1923. Rates of provincial stipend per mensem in the department are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Higher Elementary stipendiaries	10	8	0
Hindu Mistresses	10	8	0
Adi-Dravidas	9	8	0

Every candidate shall forward with her application the following certificates:—

(1) A certificate from a competent authority to the effect that the candidate is not less than 18 years nor more than 25 years or, in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognised school for not less than three years 35 years of age. A birth certificate is required.

(2) A vaccination certificate from an Inspector or Deputy Inspector of Vaccination that the candidate bears satisfactory marks of vaccination and that she has been vaccinated within the past ten years.

(3) A conduct certificate signed by an Inspectress or an Assistant Inspectress or the President of the Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the Manager or Principal or the Headmistress of a recognised school.

(4) A certificate of education. Only those candidates who have studied for a full year's course in the third form of a secondary school or have passed the annual examination of the eighth standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher grade, and those who have passed the lower primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the inspecting officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the lower elementary grade.

The certificate of physical fitness may be produced by the students after selection.

The training course will cover a duration of two years in the case of students of the Elementary Higher and Lower grades.

Every student will be on probation for fifty working days after admission.

Separate hostels are attached to the school for Indian Christians and for Hindus. Students who are not permanent residents in Cuddalore will be granted stipends only on condition that they join the hostels.

Applications for admission should reach the undersigned before the 5th April 1923 and a selection examination will be held at this school on the 16th April 1923. Only such candidates as pass the examination will be selected for training.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Superintendent.

Govt. Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Cuddalore, 23rd January 1923. G. M. SANGUNAR, *Superintendent.*

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, NELLORE.

The Superintendent, Government Training School for Mistresses, Nellore, hereby notifies for the information of the candidates of the Elementary grade who seek admission into this school, that applications are invited from them for admission for training in July 1923.

2. The rates of stipends shall be as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Higher elementary stipendiaries	10	8	0
Lower elementary stipendiaries	8	8	0
Hindu mistresses	10	8	0
Adi Andhras or Dravidas	9	8	0

3. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the Elementary Higher and Lower grades.

4. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their application for admission with certificates of age, health, vaccination, general education and character (signed by an inspectress or inspector, or an assistant inspectress or by sub assistant inspectress of schools, the president of local board, or the chairman of a municipal council, the principal or manager or head-teacher of a recognised college or secondary school) so as to reach the Superintendent, Government Training School for Mistresses, Nellore, not later than the 31st March 1923. Applications received after the above date will not be considered.

5. The selection of candidates will be in reference to their educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of appointments and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules, i.e., the age must be not less than 14 and must not exceed 25 years, or in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognized school for not less than three years, 30 years, will not be selected.

6. There will be a selection examination on the 6th April 1923 at 11 a.m., and only such candidates as pass the examination will be selected for training. Applications of candidates who do not appear for this examination will not be considered.

7. As regards the qualifications for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the III form or the VIII standard and have been fit for promotion to the IV form or have been awarded an Elementary School Leaving Certificate of the VIII Standard are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher Grade, and those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than those, are eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower grade. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness may be produced by the candidates after selection.

8. Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Superintendent.

9. A hostel is attached to this school for Hindus (Brahmans and Non-Brahmans). Students who do not reside permanently in Nellore will be granted stipends only on condition that they join the hostel unless they receive special sanction to live outside. A separate hostel for Indian Christians, will be opened provided a sufficient number of applications are received.

Govt. Training School for Mistresses, Nellore,
16th January 1923.

GRACE NOTTLE,
Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT HOBART SECONDARY AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, ROYAPETTA, MADRAS.

The Superintendent hereby notifies for the information of the inspecting officers, managers of aided high and elementary girls' schools, and the head teachers of Government and Board high and elementary girls' schools, that candidates of the secondary and elementary grades will be admitted for training in July 1923 in the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Royapetta, Madras.

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the secondary and the elementary higher and lower grades.

3. Rates of provincial stipends are as follows:—

Secondary department.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Muhammadan Mistresses	14	0	0

Elementary department.

Stipendiaries in the elementary higher grade (those who have completed the old VII standard or the new VIII standard course)	10	8	0
Stipendiaries in the elementary lower grade (those who have completed the old IV standard or the new V standard course)	10	8	0

4. In addition to provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local or municipal boards will be admitted for training. The provincial stipends will be granted to teachers who hold permanent appointments in board and municipal schools. The nature of the appointments held by them (permanent, temporary, sub. *pro tem.* or acting as the case may be) should be clearly mentioned in column 8 of the application. The applications of these candidates should invariably be signed by the presidents of local boards or the chairmen of municipal councils concerned.

5. A selection examination will be held prior to the admission of the candidates of the elementary grade into the training school in arithmetic, geography and general knowledge, and only those who obtain the minimum number of marks fixed will be admitted. The papers will be set and valued by the Superintendent and the examination will be held in this school on the dates intimated by her to the candidates.

6. Application in the prescribed form signed by an inspecting officer or the president of a local board or the chairman of a municipal council or the principal or manager of a recognized secondary school with a promise of appointment *after* training should be sent before the close of March 1923 to the Superintendent of this institution from whom forms may be obtained. Certificates of general education and character should be attached to the application. A certificate of physical fitness will be required only from the selected candidates. The selected candidates will be on probation for a period of fifty working days, and if proved unfit at the end of that time will be relieved from the training school.

Govt. Hobart Secondary and Training School for Mistresses,
Royapetta, Madras, 16th February 1923.

T. LAZARUS,
Superintendent.

LADY WILLINGDON TEACHERS' COLLEGE, MADRAS (SECONDARY AND TRAINING DEPARTMENT).

The Superintendent, Lady Willingdon Teachers' College, Madras, (Secondary and Training Department) notifies for the information of intending candidates of the secondary and elementary grade (of Teachers' Certificates) that applications are invited from them for admission in July 1923.

2. The rates of provincial stipends per mensem will be as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Secondary grade.			
Stipendiaries who have taken the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or Matriculation	12	0	0
Hindu Mistresses	14	0	0
Adi-Dravidas	12	0	0
Elementary grade.			
Stipendiaries in the Higher Elementary grade	10	8	0
Hindu Mistresses	10	8	0

3. The period of training is two years in the case of both the secondary and elementary grades. In the case of students who have passed the F.A. or the Intermediate Examination the period of training will, however, be only for one year.

4. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission with the original certificate of *general education and character* (signed by an inspectress, inspector or an assistant inspector or by a sub-assistant inspectress of schools, the president of the local board or the chairman of a municipal council, the principal (or manager, or head teacher of a recognised college or secondary school) so as to reach the Superintendent, Lady Willingdon Teachers' College, Madras, (Secondary and Training Department) not later than the 31st March 1923.]

5. The selection of candidates will be with reference to their educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointments, and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not supply the age-limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules will not be selected. The age must not be less than 14 and must not exceed 25 years, or, in the case of a candidate who has been employed as a teacher in a recognised school for not less than three years, 35 years.

6. A selection examination for the Elementary Higher grade will be held on the third Saturday in April 1923.

7. As regards the qualification for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the Third Form and have been found fit for promotion to the Fourth Form or have been awarded an Elementary School-Leaving Certificate of the Seventh Standard are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher grade.

8. Application forms can be had from the Superintendent. Further particulars may be obtained from the Superintendent.

9. There are three hostels attached to the school—one for Indian Christians, one for caste-Hindus and another for widows. All students who do not live with their parents in Madras will have to reside in the respective hostels attached to the school.

10. Stipendiary students on being admitted shall enter into an agreement with Government binding themselves to teach for a period of two years in a recognised institution in the Madras Presidency and to appear for such examination as may be prescribed by the controlling authority.

11. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days of her training.

12. A student may be dismissed by the controlling authority for continued idleness or serious misconduct and if so dismissed she may be declared unfit for employment as a teacher. If she is a stipendiary student she will also be required to refund the whole amount drawn by her from provincial funds.

Full address of the pupil should be given in her application.

Lady Willingdon Teachers' College, Madras
(Secondary and Training Department).
Triplicane, 15th February 1923.

J. M. GEBHARD,
Acting Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, MANGALORE.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission in July 1923 into the Elementary Grade Training class in Government Secondary and Training school for Mistresses, Mangalore.

2. The period of training will be two years.

3. Rates of stipends are shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Higher elementary stipendiaries	10	8	0
Lower elementary stipendiaries	8	8	0
Hindu and Muhammadan Mistresses of both the grades	10	8	0
Panchamas	9	8	0

4. Applications for admission in the prescribed form should be sent through the inspecting officers, the presidents of local boards, the chairmen of municipal councils, and the managers of secondary schools, so as to reach the undersigned not later than 30th April 1923. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

5. The following certificates in original should be submitted with the applications :—

(a) A certificate of age, health and vaccination signed by a competent authority. This certificate need be produced only by candidates who have been selected before admission into training.

(b) A general education certificate signed by a competent authority.

(c) A certificate of conduct signed by an inspecting officer, or the president of a local board or the chairman of a municipal council, or the manager or headmaster of a recognized secondary school.

6. Applications are also invited from Hindu and Muhammadan women who seek admission into the preparatory class, which is opened for the benefit of such Hindu and Muhammadan women as are not eligible to undergo lower elementary training. The course will be for one year after which they will have to undergo lower elementary or higher elementary training, for fully qualifying themselves for teachership. A stipend of Rs. 10-8-0 per month will be given to them.

7. Forms of applications are obtainable from the Superintendent of the school.

8. An entrance examination in (1) Kanarese, (2) General knowledge, (3) Arithmetic, will be held on 4th June 1923, and only such candidates as pass this examination will be selected for training.

9. A hostel is attached to the school, with accommodation only for twenty students at present. Students willing to reside in the hostel should send in their applications, along with their applications for admission into training. Preference will be given to early applicants.

Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore, 12th February 1923.

B. KALYANI AMMA,
Acting Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN, RAJAHMUNDRY.

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, hereby notifies, for the information of the respective officials, managers of aided high and elementary girls' schools, and the head teachers of Government and Board high and elementary girls' schools, that candidates of the secondary and elementary grades will be admitted for training in July 1923 in the Government Training School for Women, Rajahmundry.

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the secondary and the elementary higher and lower grades except in the case of those of the secondary grade who have passed the F.A. or the Intermediate examination in whose case the period of training will be only one year.

3. Rates of provincial stipends are as follows :—

Secondary department.

	Rs.	A.	P.
European and Anglo-Indian mistresses	20	0	0
Hindu and Muhammadan mistresses	14	0	0
Other stipendiaries	12	0	0

Elementary department.

Stipendiaries in the elementary higher grade (those who have completed the old VII standard or the new VIII standard course) ..	10	8	0
Stipendiaries in the elementary lower grade (those who have completed the old IV standard or the new V standard course)	8	8	0
Hindu witnesses of both grades	12	8	0
* Adi-Andhras of elementary lower grade	9	8	0

* Preference will be given to students of the higher elementary grade.

4. In addition to provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local or municipal boards will be admitted for training. No provincial stipends will be granted to teachers who hold paid or ex-officio appointments in board and municipal schools. The nature of the appointments held by them (permanent, temporary, substantive or acting as the case may be) should be clearly mentioned in column 3 of the application. The applications of these candidates should invariably be signed by the presidents of local boards or the chairmen of municipal councils concerned.

5. As regards the qualifications for admission of the elementary grade candidates, only those who have completed the full course of the Form III or have passed the annual examination of the old VII or the new VIII standard and produce certificates to that effect are eligible for admission into the elementary higher grade and those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the inspecting officers are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the lower elementary grade.

6. Candidates of the elementary grade who do not satisfy the condition of age-limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules will not be selected. The age must not be less than 14 and must not exceed 25 years or in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognized school for not less than three years, 26 years.

7. A selection examination will be held prior to the admission of the candidates of the elementary grade into the training school to Arithmetic, Geography and General knowledge, and only those who obtain the minimum number of marks fixed will be admitted. The papers will be set and valued by the Superintendent, Government Training School for Women, Rajahmundry, and the examination will be held in that school on the dates intimated by her to the candidates.

8. Application in the prescribed form signed by an inspecting officer or the president of a local board or the chairman of a municipal council or the principal or manager of a recognized secondary school with a promise of appointment after training should be sent before the close of March 1923 to

the Superintendent of the abovementioned training school from whom forms may be obtained. Certificates of general education and character should be attached to the application. A certificate of physical fitness will be required only from the selected candidates.

9. A hostel for Hindu women is attached to the training school and all Hindu students who are not residents of Rajahmundry will be admitted into the training school only on condition of their joining the hostel.

A. DEROZARIO,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

Vizagapatam, 30th January 1923.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, CHITTOOR.

Applications are invited from candidates whose second language is *Telugu* for admission in July next into the Government Secondary Training School, Chittoor.

2. Persons holding certificates or having passed the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary or the Intermediate Examination or those holding statutory Secondary School-leaving Certificates are eligible for admission. In the case of Secondary School leaving Certificate-holders copies of their public and school examination records should be attached to their applications.

3. The period of training will be two years In the case of those who have passed the Intermediate or the late F.A. examination and those who have completed the Inter Arts or old F.A. course but have failed in the University examination, the period will be only one year.

4. The ordinary rate of provincial stipend is Rs. 12. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries the Inspector will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds and also other candidates as free students. Teachers in Board and Municipal schools should also state in their applications whether they hold permanent sub. *pro tem.* or acting appointments.

5. Applications should be countersigned by the managers of the schools concerned or by the Inspecting officers in whose jurisdiction the applicants serve.

6. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and general education certificates The originals will have to be produced when he is admitted.

7. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

8 There is a hostel attached to the school for students. Applicants are requested to state in their application their willingness or otherwise to join the hostel.

9. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned before the 1st May 1923. Printed forms of application can be had from the undersigned or any Inspecting officer.

R. TATACHARYA,
Acting Inspector of Schools, South Arcot and Chittoor.

Vellore, 27th January 1923.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN, CONJEEVERAM.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission for training in the Elementary grade in July next into this institution.

2. Those who have passed the annual examination of the III form or who have completed III form course in a Secondary school or have passed the VIII standard are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher grade and those who have passed the late Primary Examination or the V standard are eligible for admission into the elementary lower grade.

3. The period of training in the case of both the Elementary Higher and Lower grades is two years.

4. The rates of provincial stipends are as follows:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Higher Elementary	.. ..		10	8	0
Lower do.	(Christians)		8	8	0
Lower do.	(Hindus)		10	8	0
Lower do.	(Muhammadans)		10	8	0
Lower do.	Adi-Dravidas		9	8	0

5. In addition to the Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid from local, municipal, or private funds will be admitted.

6. Candidates should send in their applications, through the Inspecting officers, Presidents of Local Boards, Chairmen of the Municipal Councils or the Managers of schools as the case may be, so as to reach the undersigned not later than 31st March 1923. Conduct and general educational certificates should accompany the applications.

7. There will be a selection examination in the last week of April 1923 and the admission of candidates into the training classes will depend upon passing the examination. The applicants should attend the examination at their own cost.

8. There are two hostels one for caste Hindus and the other for Indian Christians, attached to this institution. It is compulsory for those who are not permanent residents in this town to reside in the hostels.

9. All the information can be had from the Headmistress Application forms may also be obtained from the Headmistress.

Govt. Training School for Women, Conjeeveram,
2nd February 1923.

P. RUKMANI AMMAL,
Headmistress.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, TELLICHERRY.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the above school in July next.

2. The period of training is two years. The rates of provincial stipends shall be as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Stipendiaries in the elementary higher grade (those who have completed the old seventh standard or the new eighth standard) ..	10	8	0
Stipendiaries in the elementary lower grade (those who have completed the old fourth standard or the new fifth standard course) ..	8	8	0
Hindu and Muhammadan mistresses of both grades	12	8	0
Adi-Dravidas of elementary lower grade	9	8	8

3. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries candidates whose stipends are paid by local or municipal boards will be admitted for training. No provincial stipends will be granted to teachers who hold permanent appointments in board or municipal schools.

4. The nature of the appointments held by such candidates (permanent, temporary, *sub ten.* or acting as the case may be) should be clearly stated in column 8 of the application. The application of these candidates should invariably be signed by the presidents of local boards or the chairmen of the municipal councils concerned.

5. As regards the qualifications for admission only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or the old seventh standard or the new eighth standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the old seventh or new eighth standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher grade and those who have passed the lota primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the inspecting officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the lower elementary grade. Candidates who have completed the third form course of a secondary school will be admitted into the higher elementary grade even though they do not pass the examination.

6. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age-limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules will not be selected. The age must not be less than 14 and must not exceed 25 years or in the case of candidates who have been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognized school for not less than three years, 35 years.

7. A selection examination will be held in the first week of April 1923 for the admission of candidates into the training school in Malayalam, Arithmetic, Geography and general knowledge and only those who obtain the minimum number of marks will be admitted. The exact date of the examination will be intimated to candidates.

8. Applications in the prescribed form signed by an inspecting officer or the president of a local board or the chairman of a municipal council or the principal or manager of a recognized secondary school with a promise of appointment after training should be sent before the close of March 1923, to the Headmistress of the abovementioned training school from whom forms may be obtained. Certificates of general education and character should be attached to the applications. A certificate of physical fitness will be required only from the selected candidates.

Government Training School for Mistresses,
Tellicherry, 2nd February 1923.

A. D'CRUZ,
Headmistress.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, DINDIGUL, MADURA DISTRICT.

It is hereby notified for the information of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Managers of Schools in the Madura district that candidates for the secondary and elementary grades will be admitted for training in July 1923 in the Government Higher Elementary Training School, Dindigul, with secondary training section attached.

2. The period of training is one year in the case of candidates who have completed the Intermediate course and two years in the case of others.

3. Applications for admission in the secondary grade should be submitted to the District Educational Officer, Madura, direct and those for Elementary grade to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of the ranges concerned. The District Educational Officer will make the selection.

4. Two separate lists—one for the Higher Elementary and one for the Lower Elementary candidates—must be consolidated in the office of each Sub-Assistant Inspector and submitted with a tabular statement containing the following particulars about each candidate :—

(1) Serial number; (2) Name in full; (3) Age in years and months on 1st July 1923, and not date of birth; (4) Caste or race; (5) Present appointment; (6) Length of service as teacher; (7) Educational qualifications; (8) Language; (9) Guarantee of the Sub-Assistant Inspector for providing the applicant with an appointment after training; (10) Whether stipend is desired; (11) Whether general education certificate is original is attached.

N.B.—Candidates should be informed that they run the risk of losing their appointments or their grade if, after selection, they fail to join the training school on the first July 1923.

5. The tabular statement should contain the names of the candidates in the order in which the Sub-Assistant Inspector desires that the selection should be made, and they should be selected with reference to their service as teachers the need for their training, etc. It is expected that each Sub-Assistant Inspector's list will contain at least ten names for each grade. It should ordinarily include only the names of persons actually engaged in teaching.

6. Teachers employed in the Muhammadan schools should submit their applications for training to the Sub-Assistant Inspector of the Muhammadan Range and not to the Sub-Assistant Inspector of the range in which their schools are situated.

1. Teachers employed in local board schools will not be paid any stipends from provincial funds. If there is any provision in the local fund or municipal budget under "stipends to teachers" applications may be obtained from such teachers with the consent of the president, taluk board, or the chairman of the municipal council as the case may be, and submitted. Private candidates will also be admitted as free students if there is room.

3. In the case of candidates for secondary training, copies of their general education certificates clearly showing the marks, presidency average, etc., as recorded in their certificates and copies of conduct certificates should be submitted along with the applications. No such certificate is needed in the case of elementary grade candidates, but each Sub-Assistant Inspector should satisfy himself as to the correctness of the information given in the application form.

9. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

10. Managers are requested not to countersign the applications of those who have applied for admission into any of the other training institutions in the presidency.

11. The application and the list should be submitted so as to reach this office on or before the 15th May 1923, at the latest, and those submitted after the prescribed date will not be considered.

H. F. SAUNDERS,
Acting District Educational Officer, Madura.

Madura, 9th February 1923.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE BELLARY DISTRICT.

The District Educational Officer, Bellary, hereby notifies for the information of Sub-Assistant Inspectors and managers of aided schools in the district, that candidates for the Elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1923 in the following Government Training schools under his charge:—

Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.		
	Elementary Higher.	Elementary Lower.	Total.
(1) Government Training School, Bellary	40	40	80
(2) Government Training School, Hospet	40	40	80
(3) Government Training School, Bellary for Muhammadans.	..	40	40

2. Thirty provincial stipendiaries will be selected for each school.

3. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the Elementary Higher and Lower grades.

4. The District Educational Officer will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers. Inspecting officers are requested to forward two lists, one of selected and the other of rejected candidates. Their attention is invited to Rule 119 of the Inspection Code and Circular Dis. No. 26 61, dated 4th February 1921, of the office of the Inspector of Schools, Bellary and Kurnool, based on Proceedings R.C. No. 443, dated 17th January 1921, of the Director of Public Instruction.

5. The names of the selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate inspecting officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment, and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of the age limit under Rule 31f of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list, and the selection should be regulated as far as possible by Rule 31b. In the case of rejected candidates the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

6. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the training schools, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the District Educational Officer. All selected candidates who present themselves at the training schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves, but only up to the number of sanctioned stipendiaries.

7. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

8. In the selection of candidates for training next year those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

9. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training as also private candidates as free students without stipends.

10. In the case of teachers employed in Board and Municipal schools clear information should be furnished regarding the nature of the appointment held by them (permanent, temporary, *sub pro tem.* or acting as the case may be), and whether the local bodies have made any provision in their budgets towards the cost of their training. The attention of the inspecting officers is invited to the Rules 128, 128A of the Madras Educational Rules. The applications of such candidates should be signed by the Presidents of Local Boards and in these cases no Provincial stipends will be sanctioned.

11. As regards qualification for admission only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or eighth standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary-school leaving certificate of the eighth standard are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the inspecting officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the Lower

class. Preference should be given as much as possible to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an inspecting officer.

12. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for which there is provision, selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. The number of candidates recommended for each range should not exceed ten.

13. Printed forms of application can be obtained on indent from the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

14. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the undersigned before the 1st May 1923.

15. Admission into training schools for masters under private management will be regulated by paragraphs 5, 12 and 13 in addition to rules mentioned in Chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

Bellary, 5th February 1923. C. RANSFORD,
District Educational Officer, Bellary.

LADY WILLINGDON TRAINING COLLEGE, MADRAS.

Applications are invited from women-graduates who seek admission to the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, for training in 1923-24 in the Collegiate Department (L.T. section).

2. The course of training extends from July to April.

3. The ordinary rate of provincial stipend is Rs. 20 per mensem. Special rates subject to the following maxima may also be sanctioned :—

	Collegiate Department. Rs.
Master of Arts and B.A. (Honours)	20
European and Anglo-Indian Mistresses	25
Hindu Mistresses	20

4. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from local, municipal or private funds and also candidates as free students.

5. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40 per term.

6. Applications for admission which should be countersigned by the manager of a recognised institution should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st April 1923, and must be made on printed forms which may be obtained from the Principal.

7. Every candidate should forward with her application *copies* of her conduct certificates and B.A. diploma ; the originals will have to be produced if she is selected.

8. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

9. Particulars with regard to courses of work and hostel accommodation can be obtained from the Principal of the College.

L.T. Class attached to Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, 16th February 1923. A. SERGEANT,
Acting Principal.

UNCLAIMED SERVICE REGISTER.

The service register of Kalanidhi Narasimha Rao, late clerk of this office, is lying unclaimed for a long time in this office. If it is not claimed before 1st March 1923 by the owner, it will be destroyed.

Attmakur, 31st January 1923. M. NARASIMHA RAO,
Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools, Attmakur Range.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Government having in their Order No. 1403, Law (Education), dated 19th November 1922, sanctioned a scheme for the reorganisation of the Superior Inspecting Agency, the district of Chingleput will be in charge of an officer, designated "District Educational Officer."

The Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, heads of all institutions, Presidents of Local Boards and Chairmen of Municipalities in the district are requested to address all communications hitherto addressed to the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chingleput district, to the District Educational Officer, Chingleput district, Madras.

Madras, 7th February 1923. C. N. EKAMBARA MUDALIYAR,
District Educational Officer, Chingleput.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public including managers, heads of institutions and inspecting officers that Government have sanctioned the re-organisation of the superior inspecting agency and that the district of Ramnad will be under the charge of an officer designated "District Educational Officer, Ramnad," with headquarters at Madura. It is requested that all communications relating to educational matters in the district which were hitherto addressed to the Inspector of Schools, Madura and Ramnad districts (Madura), or the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ramnad district, be addressed to the District Educational officer, Ramnad, at Madura.

O. S. SUNDARAM AYYAR,
Acting District Educational Officer, Ramnad.

Madura, 7th February 1923.

The Government have in their Order No. 1409, Law (Education), dated 16th November 1922, sanctioned a scheme for the reorganisation of the Superior Inspecting Agency according to which each district has been placed under the charge of an officer designated as District Educational Officer. All communications intended for the undersigned should be addressed to the District Educational Officer, Trichinopoly.

K. V. SUBBAYYA AYYAR,
District Educational Officer, Trichinopoly.

Trichinopoly, 9th February 1923.

It is hereby notified for the information of such officers as have been corresponding with the Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, and with the Inspector of Schools, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, that the District Educational Officers' scheme has come into force from 1st February 1923, in these two districts and that they have in future to correspond with the District Educational Officers of the several districts concerned.

C. T. PARTHASARATHI MUDALIYAR,
District Educational Officer, Anantapur.

Anantapur, 7th February 1923

Managers of schools, Inspecting officers and the general public are hereby informed that a new District Educational office for the Chinglepat district, with headquarters at Madras, has been formed, and that all communications relating to the Chinglepat district hitherto sent to the Inspector of Schools, Madras and Chinglepat, should in future be sent to the District Educational Officer, Chinglepat, Old College, Madras.

The Inspector of Schools, Madras and Chinglepat districts, will in future be designated 'District Educational Officer, Madras'

H. A. HART,
District Educational Officer, Madras

Madras, 3rd February 1923.

The Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, the Managers, and the Heads of institutions in the Kurnool district are hereby requested to address, in future, all their communications about schools to the District Educational Officer, Kurnool.

M. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Acting District Educational Officer, Kurnool.

Kurnool, 3rd February 1923.

Owing to the reorganization of the Superior Inspecting Agency sanctioned by Government in their Order No. 1409, Law (Education), dated 16th November 1922, the districts of Madura and Ramnad will each be under the charge of a separate District Educational Officer. Sub Assistant Inspectors and Headmasters of Secondary schools in the Madura district are therefore informed that all communications intended for this office should in future be addressed to "The District Educational Officer, Madura".

H. F. SAUNDERS,
Acting District Educational Officer, Madura.

Madura, 5th February 1923.

The Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Presidents of Local Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils and Managers and Headmasters of all institutions in the Bellary and Kurnool districts are informed that the two districts of Bellary and Kurnool have been separated and separate officers have been appointed for the two districts from 1st February 1923. Communications will, in future, be addressed as below for the two districts separately :—

The District Educational Officer, Bellary district, Bellary.
The District Educational Officer, Kurnool district, Kurnool.

O. RANSFORD,
District Educational Officer, Bellary.

Bellary, 4th February 1923.

The Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools and heads of all institutions in the Cuddapah district who correspond direct either with the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddapah district, or the Inspector of Schools, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, or with both, are hereby informed that the undersigned has assumed charge of the office of the District Educational Officer, Cuddapah district, and hence correspondence relating to this district should in future be sent to this office.

D. SADASIVA REDDI,
Acting District Educational Officer, Cuddapah.

Cuddapah, 6th February 1923.

Managers of schools, inspecting officers, and the general public are hereby informed that a new District Educational Officer for the Chittoor district, with headquarters at Chittoor, has been formed and that all communications relating to the Chittoor district, hitherto sent to the Inspector of Schools, North Arcot and Chittoor, and the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor, should in future be addressed to the District Educational Officer, Chittoor.

T. K. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
District Educational Officer, Chittoor.

Chittoor, 13th February 1923.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified for the information of the management and Headmasters of Secondary and Elementary schools and others concerned that the Trained Teacher's Certificate No 630, dated 17th August 1906 of Devvuri Lakshminarayana was cancelled by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

K. GURUSWAMI REDDIYAR,
District Educational Officer, Cuddapah.

(Camp) Kothapeta, 28th January 1923.

In continuation of the notification published on page 665, Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st August 1922, the following students of the final year class of 1921–22 have qualified themselves in Practical Surveying after further practice:—

Rank.	Class Number.	Name.
15	L. 16	Karunakaram Krishnamurty.
21	L. 15	Tatavarthi Satyanarayana.

P. H. ENGLAND,
Superintendent.

Govt. School of Engineering, Vizagapatam,
29th January 1923.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has, in his Proceedings R.O.C. No. 2830/D-22, dated 24th January 1923, suspended the Teachers' Certificate of Jumala Kondayya of Podili for a year for making false charges against a public officer.

M. S. H. THOMPSON,
Acting District Educational Officer, Guntur.

Guntur, 7th February 1923.

The Director of Public Instruction in his Proceedings No. D. Dis. 3853 D-22, dated 4th January 1923, has restored the Probationary Teacher's Certificate No. 24034 held by Tellur Gurumurti which was cancelled in Proceedings R. Cl. No 44-21, dated 13th October 1921.

O. T. PARTHASARATHI MUDALIYAR,
District Educational Officer, Anantapur.

Anantapur, 8th February 1923

The whereabouts of R. Duraiswami Ayya, son of Ramaswami Ayya of Harur, Salem district, and a stipendiary student of the Salem District Board Sessional School in the year 1916 are not known, to verify whether the conditions of his training have been satisfied. The undersigned will be glad to receive information if he is employed as a teacher or otherwise by any local body, Government offices, or private individuals.

G. F. F. FOULKES,
President.

Salem District Board's Office,
11th February 1923

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from trained women candidates for the posts of Tamil Pandits on Rs. 40 per mensem in the Government Girls' Secondary Schools, Salem and Coimbatore. The following particulars should be furnished:—

Name, age; caste; vernacular; district; highest general educational qualifications; whether trained and if so, for what grade and when; has the teacher's certificate been completed?; special qualifications in Tamil.

Applications are invited from trained graduate women students for the post of Science Assistant on Rs. 65 plus Rs. 10 per mensem in the Government Girls' Secondary School, Salem. The candidate selected must be able to take charge of the S.S.L.C. Science classes.

R. McLEOD,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 30th January 1923.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified secondary grade women-teachers whose vernacular is Telugu for the following posts in the Northern Circle. Applications should contain information on the following points":—Full name, caste, present age, qualifications, general, professional and technical, where trained and year of training, previous service and pay. Certificates of conduct should be enclosed.

(1) Assistant, Queen Mary High School for Indian Girls, Visagapatam, Rs. 35 + Rs. 10-8-0.
(2) Do. do. do. Rs. 75—3—100.
(3) Do. do. do. Rs. 40—2—50
(4) Assistant, Government Middle School for Girls, Berhampur, Rs. 40 + Rs. 12.
(5) Assistant, Lady Amphil Government Secondary Girls' School, Masulipatam, Rs. 30+Rs. 10.
(6) Do. do. do Rs. 25 + Rs. 10.
(7) Do. do. do. Rs. 25 + Rs. 10.
(8) Assistant, Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Rajahmundry, Rs. 45.
(9) " Do. do. do. Rs. 30 + Rs. 10.
(10) Do. do. do. Rs. 25 + Rs. 10.
(11) Headmistress, Government Hindu Girls' School, Vizianagram, Rs. 30 + Rs. 10.

Visagapatam, 31st January 1923.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates whose vernacular is Telugu, and who have a working knowledge of English, for posts of Pandits, who will have to teach Telugu as well as Sanskrit, in the Government secondary schools for girls at Berhampur and Visagapatam on a salary of Rs. 40—2—50.

Applications should contain the following particulars and should be submitted to this office immediately :—

(1) Name, (2) caste, (3) date of birth, (4) general education qualifications, (5) professional qualifications, if any, (6) certificates showing proficiency in Telugu and Sanskrit and (7) whether passed the Vidwan Examination.

A. saROZARIO,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

Visagapatam, 10th February 1923.

APPLICATIONS are invited from S.S.L.C. holders who have passed the Typewriting examination for a clerk's post in this office on a starting salary of Rs. 35 per mensem.

D. SADASIVA REDDI,
Acting District Educational Officer, Cuddapah.

Cuddapah, 7th February 1923.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed Engineers of the College of Engineering, Guindy, for the post of Laboratory Assistant for the Strength of Materials Laboratory on a salary of Rs. 100 plus Rs. 25, temporary addition to pay. The post is at present temporary and is likely to be made permanent. Applications stating age, and full particulars of qualification and experience should reach the undersigned by the 28th February 1923. The selected candidate will be required to join duty on the re-opening of the college on the 4th July 1923.

C. L. CARTWRIGHT,
Acting Principal.

College of Engineering, Guindy,
10th February 1923.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rau, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3-8-0 a copy.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 83] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1923. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

LIST OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES COMPLETED BY THE INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS, WESTERN CIRCLE, DURING THE YEAR 1922.

Trained teachers' certificate number.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Proficiency Examination	Date of completion.
			SECONDARY GRADE.		
			Second Class.		1922.
22179	Odithuvettil K. Rathi	F	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore ..	March 1919.	11th Jan.
22192	Manayil Thoivibyath Kannan Nambiyar.	M	Government Secondary Training School, Calicut ..	Do.	13th Jan.
22172	Miss Beatrice Rosa Mathia	F	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore ..	Do	Do.
16684	K. A. Thombat	F	Government Training and Secondary School, Trichinopoly.	April 1917.	25th Jan.
19538	Mathida Virgan	F	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore ..	March 1918.	22nd Feb.
22162	Miss Mary Frances Fernandes ..	F	Do. do. ..	Do. 1919.	24th Feb.
21456	Appolina D'Souza	F	Do. do. ..	Do 1920.	7th Mar.
19419	Helen D'Souza	F	Do. do. ..	April 1917.	11th Mar
22167	Miss Pearl Paul	F	Do. do. ..	March 1919.	Do.
21686	Judith Edupuka	F	Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	Do.	3rd Aug.
24254	Sister Joseph Angelina	F	Do do. ..	March 1920.	30th June
22179	Miss Macmillan Eugenia	F	St. Ann's Training School, Mangalore ..	Do. 1919	18th Nov.
23147	Martin Ammal	F	Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	Do. 1920	2nd May
			ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
			First Class.		
22649	Annapoorni	F	Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	March 1919.	2nd May
			Second Class.		
17133	S. Muthammal	F	Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	April 1917.	22nd Jan.
16529	Emily Muscarenhas	F	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore ..	March 1916	17th Jan.
20239	Pulparambil Kalliani	F	Government Mayan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	Do 1918.	19th Jan.
20231	Janaki Suvarna	F	Government Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore ..	Do 1919	17th Feb.
22745	Bridget Minezes	F	Do. do. ..	Do. 1919	Do.
22734	Elsie Pinto	F	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore ..	Do. 1919	24th Feb.
23284	Subbammal	F	Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	Do 1919.	27th Feb.
24319	Lucy D'Souza	F	Government Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore..	March 1920.	1st March
24321	Jasmine Arrowe	F	Do do. ..	Do.	3rd Do.
23177	Elizabeth Varghese	F	Government Mayan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut	Do.	7th Do

Trained Teachers' certificate number	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Institution in which trained.	Date of passing the Preliminary Examination.	Date of completion
			ELEMENTARY GRADE—*contd.*		
			Second Class—*contd.*		
20514	Kolathuk Kunhikutty	M	Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut	March 1908,	1922 7th Mar.
21714	C. V. Mary	F	Do do.	Do 1912.	Do.
20370	Vadayil Chithiyamma	F	Do do.	Do 1913.	Do.
17344	Mandalal Iyyathally	F	Do do.	Do 1917.	Do.
21[illegible]	Lucy Mimosa	F	Government Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore ..	Do 1918.	Do.
22729	Mary Hospice Mathias	F	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses Mangalore ..	Do 1918.	11th Mar.
23000	Mangil Kunhi T. Kannan	M	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Calicut	March 1920.	9th Mar.
24272	Mallaparambil Mira Ambrose ..	F	Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	Do. 1919.	14th Apr.
17239	Mary Helena Grace Joseph	F	Do. do.	April 1910.	Do.
26579	Hannah Jasraki Abhijit	F	Do. do.	March 1920.	Do.
20154	M. Arokia Mary	F	Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	Do. 1919.	31st Apr.
1911[illegible]	M. Louth Mary	F	Do. do.	April 1917.	Do.
25140	Kanaga Raj	M	U.F.C.M. Training School, Royapuram, Madras ..	March 1920.	22nd Apr.
23868	Thuniya Kandy Kathi Kannan ..	M	Government Training School, Cannanore	Do. 1915	5 h May
23776	Selome Lazar	F	Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	Do.	Do.
23[illegible]	Seraphine Pinto	F	Government Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	March 1913.	13th May
11726	T. K. Kunhiyati	F	Government Taining School for Mistresses, Calicut ..	Do 1914	4th June
23264	Kunthi Mithili	F	Do. do.	Do. 1918.	18th June
21074	K. I. Sreenivasa Rao	M	Government Training School, Salem	Do.	4th July
9[illegible]	Devaboothanam	F	U.F.C.M. Training School, Royapuram ..	Do.	Do
21[illegible]	Vellarambath Kunhath Krishnan Nayar.	M	Government Training Training School, Cannanore ..	Do.	10th July
10[illegible]	K. S. Sankarun Nair	M	Government Training School, Calicut	March 1913.	25th July
24194	K. Raman Nayar	M	Government H.S. Training School, Calicut	Do 1920.	Do.
1134	S. Gopal	M	U.C.M. Balmatta Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	Dec. 1906.	8th Aug.
23681	Emily Fathpam	F	Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	March 1919.	Do.
25307	Mercy Mavenil	F	Government Training School for Mistresses, Calicut ..	Do. 1915.	22nd Aug.
4903	Kunnakkil Govindan Nambiar ..	M	Government Training School, Badagara	Do.	Do.
21391	Mavila Chakoth Kunnappa Nambiar.	M	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Calicut.	Do	Do.
23788	Pattarath Kunhappa Adiodi	M	B.M. Training School, Nellar	March 1919.	Do.
26426	K. Durga Bai	F	Government Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	Do. 1913.	Do.
26538	A. Vellammal	F	Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Coimbatore	Do. 1916.	25th Aug.
21311	E. Muramal Ammal	F	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Madura ..	April 1903.	30th Aug.
867	Mankoth Pathalt	M	Government Training School for Mistresses, Calicut ..	Dec. 1912.	2nd Sep.
22215	S. Palani Akbu	M	Government Training School, Kulasekharapatnam ..	March 1919.	25th Sep.
2114	A. Sinnapiri	F	Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	Do. 1920.	Do.
2010	M. Lakshmikutty Ammal	F	Do. do.	Dec. 1913.	23rd Sep
1039	K. Nagamma	F	U.C.M. Balmatta Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	Dec. 1906.	12th Oct.
22539	N. I Devaki Pallati Ammal ..	F	Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	March 1919.	Do.
[illegible]	J. Hanmath	F	S.M. Training School for Mistresses, Madura	Dec. 1906.	20th Oct.
2030	Isabella D'Souza	F	Government Training School, Mangalore	March 1920.	28th Oct.
17129	R. Agathiakkanal	F	Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Coimbatore	April 1917.	10th Nov.
24581	Kolathur Moosakkutty	M	Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	March 1920.	11th Nov.
13788	Rayath Devakiamma	F	Do. do.	Dec. 1918.	Do.
22827	Mary Manoranjitam	F	All Saints S.P.G. Training School for Mistresses, Tribiloginy.	Do. 1919.	13th Nov.
6852	Bathroumma!	F	Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	Feb. 1913.	Do.
17256	Mahtab Kuttimalor	F	Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	March 1917.	8th Dec.
25326	Emiliana Rego	F	St. Ann's Training School, Mangalore	Dec. 1920.	21st Nov.
27801	Mary Rebello	F	Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	Do. 1921.	1st Dec.
27850	Edwin D'Sa	M	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
25587	Muddum Subba	M	Do. do	March 1920.	Do.
17365	Alice D'Almeida	F	Do. do.	Do 1917.	Do.
20426	Claudia Edwardy	F	Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	Do. 1918.	6th Dec.
23141	Sophia Rego	F	St. Ann's Training School, Mangalore	Do. 1920.	4th Dec.
20314	Margaret Kodith	F	Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	Do	Do.
25313	Rosalind Furtado	F	Do. do.	Do	Do.
2030	F. D. Annammal	F	Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	Feb. 1913,	14th Dec.
1961	D. Victoria	F	Do. do.	Dec. 1906.	Do

Coimbatore, 25th January 1923.

R. McLEOD,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle.

LIST OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES COMPLETED BY THE INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS, CENTRAL CIRCLE, DURING THE YEAR 1922.

Numbers of the certificates completed.	Names of candidates.	Sex.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the preliminary examination.
			SECONDARY GRADE.	
24124	A Padmalochani	F	U. F. C. M. Training School, Rayapuram	March 1918
24164	Y. Pit Dipa	F	Government Training School, Tripicana	Do.
24175	E. Sigamani Ponniah	F	U. F. C. M. Boarding and Training School, Rayapuram	Do.
24171	Tharamani Sathiadoss	F	Do. do.	Do.
24166	John Sarah	F	Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane.	Do
24173	Alice John	F	U.F.C.M. Boarding and Training School, Rayapuram	Do
24164	Mary Dorain Hamilton	F	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore	Do.
24188	Naomi Joel	F	Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane	Do.
24181	S. Dairyswamy Solomon	F	Do. do.	Do.
24156	Mercy Gloria Mangatham Gabriel ..	F	Do. do.	Do.
19147	Annal John	F	Do. do.	March 1918
21799	M Sarangabai	F	Do. do.	March 1919
24161	Miss Alice Sastrel	F	Government Training School, Coimbatore	March 1920.
21642	Calahasti Venkatasubbamma (Mrs. C. V. Subrahmanyam).	F	Do. Nellore	Do.
24165	F. Vilda Navaneh	F	Government Secondary and Training School, Triplicane ..	March 1918
21606	A. Shadrach	M	Do. do. Rajahmundry ..	March 1918.
24076	A. D. Benjamin	M	Government Training School for Masters, Nellore	March 1920.
21149	Kathleen Mercy Walters	F	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore ..	March 1919.
21736	Jean Mabiel	F	Do. do.	Do.
21811	Lily Shadrach	F	U. F. C. M. Training School, Rayapuram	Do.
			ELEMENTARY HIGHER.	
9716	Chella Regna	F	Government Infant Training School, Royapetta	December 1918
18090	P. Sonika	F	A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole	Do
22565	D. Devadasam	F	Do. do	March 1918.
17004	V. Santhakumma	F	Do. do.	April 1917.
17003	G. Sowbagyam	F	Do. do	Do.
9743	P. Nadamma	F	A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Nellore	February 1918.
17210	S. Esther Thavamani	F	Cuppen Hall Training School, Madura	April 1917.
17077	N. Mercy	F	U.F.C.M. Training School, Royapuram	Do.
25169	Pushpavathi John	F	Government Training School, Cuddalore	March 1920.
9536	A. Manonmjithum	F	Do. do	Do.
202	Clementina Maryammal	F	R.C. Training School, Cuddalore	December 1916,
25123	S. F. Jachamuel	F	Cuppen Hall Training School, Madura	March 1920.
16115	D. Anna Mangatham	F	Government Secondary and Training School, Triplicane ..	Do.
25127	Thomas Benjamin	F	U.F.C.M. Training School, Royapuram	Do.
6289	A. Krishna Rao	M	Government Training School, Salempur	December 1920.
25160	Rosamma Jayantham	F	Government Secondary and Training School, Cuddalore ..	March 1920.
22570	Muthayagam David	F	S.P.G. Training School for Mistresses, Palkar, Trichinopoly.	March 1919.
22001	Ecclesy Manamm	F	A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Nellore	July 1917.
24764	E. A. Samuel	M	Union Mission Training School, Vellore	March 1920.
25184	S. Thavamalin	F	Government Training School for Mistresses, Tanjore ..	Do.
20127	C. Thirpurasundaram	M	U.F.C.M. Training School, Rayapuram	March 1918
17858	D. Pratin Ezekiel	F	Do. do.	April 1917.
20098	J. Balasundaram	M	Government Training School, Triplicane	March 1918.
25192	M. Soundrammal	F	Do. do. Tanjore	March 1920.
21792	Enoch Zacharias	M	Union Mission Training School Vellore	Do.
25174	Winifred Pandergatt	F	Presidency Training School, Egmore	Do.
25129	Ruth Mary	F	Government Secondary and Training School, Triplicane ..	Do.
25113	T. Annal Annapurni	F	Do do.	Do.
25204	E. Kanakamma	F	A.E.M. Training School, Nellore	Do.
25165	K. A. Vandanaja Pillai	M	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Salempur.	Do.
24128	J. Loyal	F	U. F. C. M. Training School, Royapuram	Do.
19081	Tadiparthi Hanumanah	F	A. E. M. Training School, Nellore	March 1918.
22657	M. Lakshmamma	F	Do. do.	March 1919.
25200	P. Kamakshi	F	Government Training School, Nellore	March 1921.
25202	Lydia Chinnappah	F	A. B. M. Training School, Nellore	March 1920.
20143	Jemima David	F	A. A. M. Training School, Chittoor	March 1918.
17692	Amirthammy Sathiayya	F	Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Cuddalore	March 1921.
25243	Ruth Vasudam	F	Cuppen Hall Training School, Madura	March 1920.
16990	Patibandla Sowbhagiam	F	A. B. M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole	March 1917.
24818	S. V. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar ..	M	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Salempur	March 1-18.
25136	Esther David	F	U. F. C. M. Training School, Rayapuram	March 1920.
			ELEMENTARY LOWER.	
16967	Rachel Sariappan	F	A. A. M. Training School, Chittoor	December 1918.
22811	S. Lakshmi	F	Government Secondary and Training School, Cuddalore ..	March 1919.
17854	G. Rayaiah	M	Government Training School for Masters, Ongole	dp of 1917
23858	Gnana Rathnavathy	F	Sarah Tucker Training School, Palamcottah	March 1919.
25107	C. V. Madhava Rao	F	Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Cuddalore	March 1920.
17911	A. Ranganayaki Ammal	F	Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane.	March 1917.
24185	G Mary	F	A. B. M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole	April and May 1920.

Numbers of the certificates.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.
			ELEMENTARY LOWER—cont.	
25749	Medulla Pulli Ramamurthi	M	Government Training School, Nellore	March 1920.
24822	S. Rahamat	F	Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane.	March 1918
26823	Tanna Rao	M	Government Hobart School, Royapetta	March 1920
26850	Elizabeth Rajamoni	F	Government Training School for Mistresses, Kurnool-Bellary.	March 1918.
26877	S. Mangiah	M	Government Training School, Guntur	Do.
26716	Abraham Raghavaraju	M	Government Training School, Nellore	March 1920.
26854	Mallam Quasa Begum	F	Government Hobart Secondary and Training School, Royapetta	Do.
26821	D. Ghulabmal	F	Government Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane ..	Do.
25782	Hathumal	F	Do. do. ..	March 1919.
26119	V. Kappa Rao	M	Government Training School, Cuddalore	Do.
26136	A. Sivalingamthan	M	Government Training School, Villupuram	March 1920.
26949	T. Gopalasamy Ayyah	M	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Salapet	March 1918.
26862	K. Ammani Ammal	F	Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Cuddalore	March 1920.

L. H. LOWE,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Madras, 5th February 1923.

LIST OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES COMPLETED BY THE DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS, GODAVARI, DURING THE YEAR 1922

Trained teacher's certificate number.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Grade.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date on which the certificate was completed.
				SECOND CLASS.		
12078	Mittala Pratham Rao	Male ..	S	Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1918.	1922. 18th Jan.
21435	Tatavarti Subba Rao	Do. ..	S	Secondary Grade Training Section attached to the Onslow Institution, Chatrapur.	March 1918	27th Jan
22641	Wappala Pannayya	Do. ..	S	Secondary Grade Training class attached to Pithapur Raja's College, Cocanada.	Do.	30th Jan.
21581	E. Prakasam	Do. ..	S	Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry.	Do.	11th Jan.
21640	Chatkuri Satyanarayana Murty ..	Do. ..	S	Secondary Grade Training class attached to Pithapur Raja's College, Cocanada.	Do.	10th Jan.
21674	Garimella Satchanarayan ..	Do. ..	S	Secondary Training department, Noble College, Masulipatam.	Do.	25th Feb.
21608	B Seetharamayya	Do. ..	S	Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry	Do.	23rd Feb.
21675	G. V. Narasimham	Do. ..	S	Do. do	Do.	Do
19051	Bogadagadda Umamaheswarudu ..	Do. ..	S	Secondary Training class attached to Pithapur Raja's College, Cocanada.	March 1918.	9th March
24026	Kasra Satyanarayana	Do. ..	S	Secondary Grade Training department Noble College, Masulipatam.	March 1920.	8th March
21664	Nagaraty Vallabharaya Sastri ..	Do. ..	S	Do. do.	March 1918.	Do
20473	Chintalapudi Subba Rao ..	Do. ..	S	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	March 1920.	9th March
21618	V. Veerayya	Do. ..	S	Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry	March 1918.	2nd March
21602	P. Satyanarayana	Do. ..	S	Do do.	Do.	6th March
21634	Rayapudi Satyanarayanamurti ..	Do. ..	S	Secondary Grade Training Section attached to the Onslow Institution Chatrapur.	Do	11th March
21648	Angara Hanumantha Rao ..	Do. ..	S	Secondary Training class attached to Pithapur Raja's College, Cocanada.	Do.	23rd Feb.
21643	K. Satyanarayanamurti ..	Do. ..	S	Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry.	Do	17th March
21643	Jonathan Vasavalli	Do. ..	S	Secondary Training class attached to Pithapur Raja's College, Cocanada.	Do	12th August
24024	Ramachandra Rao, Andra S. ..	Do. ..	S	Do. do.	March 1920.	30th Jan.
24007	Anandanam Gorantla	Do. ..	S	Do. do.	Do	11th March
24042	Chalapath Ranga Rao	Do. ..	S	Do. do.	Do	24th Feb.
24004	Digumarty Satyanarayana Rao ..	Do. ..	S	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Do,	6th July
24013	V Apparao Patnaa	Do. ..	S	Secondary Grade Training class attached to Pithapur Raja's College, Cocanada.	Do.	14th August
23929	Pammatha Rajaraju	Do. ..	S	Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry	Do.	9th Aug.
24006	Anapindi Somesvara Rao ..	Do. ..	S	Secondary Grade Training class attached to Pithapur Raja's College, Cocanada	Do.	Do,
18918	T. Lavanyam	Do. ..	S	Do. do	Do.	4th July.
25484	Chagaraty Rajaraju	Do. ..	S	Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1918.	31st Aug.
				Do. do.		

S = Secondary grade.

Trained teachers' certificate number.	Name of candidate.	Sex	Grade.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Examination.	Date on which he was certificated or disciplined.
				SECOND CLASS—*cont.*		
25440	Pathi Appa Rao	Male ..	S	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	March 1920.	1923 11th July.
18962	P. V. Chalapati Rao	Do. ..	S	Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1916.	9th Oct.
18988	Tolikacharla Ramalingaswami ..	Do. ..	S	Do. do.	April 1917.	9th do.
25613	Pendyala Viravenkata Subrahmanyam.	Do.	S	Do. do.	March 1921.	9th do.
21035	Vadali Venkata Satyanarayanamurti.	Do. ..	S	Secondary Grade Training Department, Noble College, Masulipatam	March 1920.	30th do.
24613	Tavvala Narayana Rao	Do. ..	S	Secondary Grade Training class attached to P.R. College, Cocanada.	Do.	3rd Nov.
24905	Marisetti Satyanarayanamurti ..	Do. ..	S	Do. do.	Do.	3rd do.
21638	D. V. Subba Rao	Do. ..	S	Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1920.	14th July
26887	Sista Jagannadham .. .	Do. ..	S	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	March 1921.	14th do.
24000	Vaddiraju Appa Rao	Do. ..	S	Secondary Grade Training class attached to P.R. College, Cocanada	March 1920.	20th Dec.
23918	Chevakary Suryatilakulu ..	Do. ..	S	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	Do.	15th do.
26417	Pabbala Narayanamurti ..	Do. ..	S	Secondary Grade Training class attached to P.R. College Cocanada.	March 1921.	21st Nov
21582	Sompampa Ramakrishnayya ..	Do. ..	H.E.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1920.	24th Jan.
26185	Chavali Venkanna	Do. ..	L	Do. do	Do.	27th do.
23956	Vadamarti Malla Sastri	Do. ..	L	Do. do.	March 1918.	30th do.
25191	Maladi Ramu Sastri	Do. ..	L	Do. do.	March 1920.	25th do.
19622	Shanmukh Amantharaju	Do. ..	L	C.B.M. Training School Cocanada ..	March 1918.	26th do.
24537	Chilukuri Venkatakrishnamacharyulu	Do. ..	H	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1920.	24th do.
25499	Vangala Subba Rao	Do. ..	L	Do. do.	Do.	26th do.
23016	Jallari Bhima	Do. ..	L	A.E.L.M. Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1912.	15th Dec.
26356	Vaddiparti Madachalam	Do. ..	L	C.B.M. Training School, Cocanada ..	March 1920.	29th Feb.
21879	Allu Satyaprakasa Rao	Do. ..	H	Do. Do	Do	11th do.
26417	Dasagrandham Subbayya Sastri ..	Do. ..	H	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	April 1917.	21st do.
24016	Ch. P. S. Satyanandam	Do. ..	H	A.E.L.M. Training School, Rajahmundry	March 1920.	12th March
22192	Bonda Kamaraju	Do. ..	H	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1919.	26th Oct
25408	Pendyala Ramanadham	Do. ..	L	Government Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.	March 1920.	28th March.
21731	Gajavalli Narasimha Rao ..	Do. ..	H	Do. do.	Do	27th Feb.
23852	Bommagunta Suryanarayanayya.	Do. ..	L	C.B.M. Training School, Cocanada ..	Do.	27th do.
25459	Kavva Gangana	Do. ..	L	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	„ Do.	30th March
19856	C. P. Narasimha Rao	Do. ..	H	C.B.M. Training School, Cocanada ..	March 1918.	5th April.
26644	Pala Lakshmayya	Do. ..	L	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry	March 1920	10th March
26868	Nekka Appalaswami	Do. ..	L	Do. do.	March 1913.	26th do
24477	Kandregula Narayanaswami ..	Do. ..	L	Do. do.	March 1920	3rd April
24874	Chinagandham Sataraju ..	Do. ..	H	C.S.M. Training School, Cocanada ..	Do.	19th do.
22267	K. Sampul Rao	Do. ..	H	Government Training School, Nellore ..	March 1918	10th Nov.
26486	Nama Kanakamma	Female.	L	C.B.M. Training School, Cocanada ..	March 1920	12th April.
3516	P. Joseph	Male ..	H	Do. do. ..	Dec. 1908 ..	14th do
6820	M. Subbayyadu	Do	H	C.S.M. Training School, Samalkot ..	Dec 1919 ..	20th do.
26641	Kushi Satyanarayana	Do ..	L	C.B.M. Training School, Cocanada ..	March 1920	25th do.
24528	Ajjarapu Malli Venkayya ..	Do ..	H	Government Training School, Rajahmundry	Do	17th June
20822	Kuppaganiula Subba Rayudu ..	Do. ..	L	C.S.M. Training School, Cocanada ..	March 1919.	28th do
5248	K Nilakantam	Do. ..	H	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Dec. 1909.	16th March.
22238	Bonti Venkatanarayya	Do. ..	H	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry	March 1918.	26th July.
23018	Sunda Subbanna ..	Do ..	L	A.E.L.M. Training School, Rajahmundry	Do.	2nd Aug
24564	Podapathi Venkatasatyanarayana.	Do. ..	L	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1918	11th Feb.
19014	Komti Venkata	Do. ..	H	C.S.M. Training School, Cocanada ..	Do ..	22nd March.
24835	Vatsavi Pedda Suryanarayana ..	Do ..	H	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1920.	26th do.
16782	Jammadi Venkata Rao	Do. ..	L	C.S.M. Training School, Cocanada ..	March 1919	12th Sep
24478	Kottari Satyanarayana	Do ..	L	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1920.	22nd do.
25502	Vipparti Kunappayya alias Kunapayar	Do ..	L	Do.	Do.	16th do.
24559	Dolla Jandhu	Do. ..	L	A.E.L.M Training School, Rajahmundry	Do	19th do.
26569	Mudithi Narasimham	Do ..	L	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry.	Do.	27th June.
24518	P. Raja Rajeswarudu	Do. ..	L	Do.	Do.	19th do
24559	M. Ramamurti	Do ..	L	Do.	Do.	23rd do
26561	Chitta Kanakamidi	Do ..	L	C.B.M. Training School, Cocanada ..	Do.	26th Sep.

L = Lower. H = Higher. H E = Higher Elementary S = Secondary.

Trained teachers' certificate number.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Grade.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary Examination.	Date on which the certificate was completed.
				SECOND CLASS—*contd.*		1922.
24614	Valuri Sitaraji	Male.	L	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1920.	13th Oct.
24647	Tanuku Subbarayudu ..	Do.	L	Do.	Do.	Do.
24648	Pulyapudi Abrahamayam ..	Do.	L	C.B.M Training School, Coconada ..	March 1921.	24th Oct.
24649	Vasa Kanyamma	Do.	L	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1920.	5th Oct.
24661	S. T. P. V. Raghavacharyulu ..	Do.	L	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	March 1919.	10th Aug.
24672	Solomon Peter Palli	Do.	L	C.B.M Training School, Samalkota ..	Feb. 1919.	18th July.
24692	Peri Sankayya	Do.	L	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1920.	31st Oct.
24697	Jonnalagadda Venkata Subba Rao	Do.	L	C.B.M Training School, Cocanada ..	March 1921	16th Nov.
24698	Unnia Venkata Reddi	Do.	L	Do. do ..	March 1920.	7th Dec.
24699	Sangadi Peraya	Do.	L	Do. do ..	March 1921.	28th Nov.
24921	Yadapalli Gopalacharyulu ..	Do.	H	Do. do ..	Do.	13th Dec.
24923	Varanasi Ramamurti	Do.	H	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1920.	30th Nov.
24950	Lakkimsetty Venkanna	Do.	L	C.B.M. Training School, Cocanada ..	Do.	10th Nov.
24959	Ramalla Venkateswarlu ..	Do.	H	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1918	11th Dec.

7th February 1923.

K. GURUSWAMI REDDIYAR,
District Educational Officer, Godavari.

LIST OF PROBATIONARY TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES COMPLETED BY THE DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL OFFICER, COIMBATORE AND THE NILGIRIS, DURING 1922.

Probationary teachers' certificate completed.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Sex.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date of completion.
		SECONDARY GRADE.			
		Second Class.			1922.
6188	Ramakrishnan, S. K	Government Secondary Training School, Coimbatore.	M	Dec. 1918	16th Feb.
22403	Muralidharan, G	A.M. Training School, Pasumalai	M	March 1918	3rd March
16257	Palaniswami, K.	Government Secondary Training School, Coimbatore.	M	,, 1918	31st ,,
24234	Veeraswami Pillai, M. ..	Do. do.	M	,, 1920	Do.
24459	Subramaniya Ayyar, K. V. ..	Government Secondary Training School, Calicut ..	M	Dec. 1918	28th March
21966	Subba Rau, P. N.	Government Secondary Training School Coimbatore.	M	March 1919	15th Sep.
22153	Chandrasekara Ayyar, P. R ..	Government Secondary Training School, Calicut ..	M	Do.	12th Oct.
24513	Dharmaraja Ayyar, S. G ..	Government Secondary Training School, Coimbatore.	M	March 1921	24th Nov.
24932	Muthuswami Ayyar, U. S ..	Do. do.	M	,, 1920	Do.
16193	Narasimha Ayyangar, M. R. ..	Do. do.	M	April 1917	5th Dec.
16174	Venkataramana Ayyar, K. ..	Do. do.	M	Do.	Do
		HIGHER ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
		First Class.			
22292	Muthuswami, A	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Coimbatore.	M	March 1919	11th Jan.
		Second Class.			
24812	Nallamuthu, K.	A.M. Training School, Pasumalai	M	March 1920	26th Jan.
22402	Mohammad Nayudu, H. S. ..	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Coimbatore.	M	March 1918	28th Feb.
24774	Gopala Ayyangar, S.	Do. do.	M	March 1920	26th March
24777	Veeram Ayyar, K. N.	Do. do.	M	Do.	Do.
16872	Krishnaswami Ayyangar, T. C.	Government Training School, Tanjore	M	March 1918	13th July
24785	Andiappayya Pillai, S	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Coimbatore.	M	March 1920	Do
24775	Abdul Rab, A. K.	Do. do.	M	Do.	Do.
24762	Subramanian, V. O.	Do. do.	M	Do.	Do.
24732	Satyanarayana Ayyar, K. S. ..	Do. do.	M	Do.	Do
24776	Panchanada Ayyar, C. S ..	Do. do.	M	Do.	18th Sep.
24741	Jebaganam, G.	Union Mission Training School, Vellore	M	Do.	4th Oct.
24918	Shanmugam, K.	A.M. Training School, Pasumalai	M	Do.	Do.
24758	Pitchaimuthu	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Coimbatore.	M	Do.	12th Nov.
24743	Sundaram, D.	Union Mission Training School, Vellore	M	Do.	Do
24761	Muthuvirasandavam, T. ..	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Coimbatore.	M	Do.	Do.

Probationary Teachers' certificate number and date of issue	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Sex.	Year of passing the preliminary examination.	Date of completion.
		ELEMENTARY LOWER GRADE.			
		Second Class.			
17990	Rajagopal, S.	A.M. Training School, Yercaud	M	Dec. 1918	1923. 17th Jan.
23477	V. Raghavendra Rao	Government Training School, Salem	M	March 1919	20th Jan.
2813	Rangaswami Mudali, A. S. ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore	M	May 1907	Do.
23180	Ganapathi Upathiyayar, K. ..	Do.	M	March 1919	Do.
23092	Ratnavelayutham Pillai, A. ..	Do.	M	Do.	Do.
22696	Subbaraya Vathiyar, P. ..	Do.	M	March 1920	Do.
20434	Shanmukam Pillai, K.	Do.	M	,, 1918	Do.
23351	Subbaryula Nayudu, R. V. ..	Do	M	Do.	Do.
13811	Sivarama Pillai, P.	Do.	M	March 1915	Do.
20092	Palaniappan, C.	Do.	M	,, 1920	31st Feb.
20439	Vinayakaheel Ammal	Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	F	Do.	Do.
20079	Krishna Ayyar, M.	Government Training School, Coimbatore	M	Do.	Do.
20091	Velayya Nayudu, K.	Do.	M	Do.	Do.
21106	Pakkai Pandaram, S.	Government Lower Elementary Training School, Coimbatore.	M	March 1919	26th Feb.
23429	Viswanadu, G.	Union Mission Training School, Vellore ..	M	March 1919	Do.
21318	Rodrigo, J.	Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore.	M	,, 1914	26th Mar.
23084	Venkatasubbaya Ayyar, N. ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore	M	,, 1920	Do.
20397	Srinivasa Rao, D. V.	Government Training School, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore.	M	Do.	26th May.
23502	Venkiyarmma Ayyar, N.	Government Training School, Coimbatore	M	March 1919	Do.
18311	Aryanai, M	Do	M	April 1913	7th June.
19180	K. Bala Gowda	Do.	M	Feb. 1912	11th June.
21713	Subbia Pillai, P.	Do	M	March 1919	13th July.
15649	Kutti, R	Do	M	,, 1913	Do.
21192	Chidambaram Ayyangar, R ..	Do.	M	,, 1918	11th Aug.
20012	Abdul Rasul	Do	M	,, 1920	18th Sept.
23493	Vyam Rao, B.	Do.	M	,, 1919	Do
20017	Viswanad Pillai, S.	Do.	M	,, 1920	9th Oct.
20097	Madappan, M	Do	M	Do.	10th Oct.
18872	Rayuman Samuel	Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	F	March 1913	13th Oct.
20512	Alagiriswami Ayyar, R. ..	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Coimbatore.	M	,, 1921	Do.
19389	Abraham, J.	Government Lower Elementary Training School, Coimbatore	M	April 1917	19th Nov.
20591	Muniyappa Chetti, R.	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Coimbatore.	M	March 1921	Do.
20032	Sayid Abdul Aziz	Government Training Schools for Muhammadans, Arcot.	M	,, 1920	11th Nov.
11307	S. Nanjayya Mudali	Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore.	M	,, 1914	20th Nov.
20039	Venkataswami Raja, N. ..	Do.	M	,, 1920	Do.

H. CHAMPION,
District Educational Officer.

Coimbatore, 20th February 1923.

LIST OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES COMPLETED BY THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, MADRAS AND CHINGLEPUT, DURING THE YEAR 1922.

Number of the certificate issued	Name of the candidate.	Sex.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the preliminary examination.
			SECONDARY GRADE.	
			First Class.	
24185	T. Subrahmanya Raghavayyar ..	M	Teachers' College, Saidapet	1920
			Second Class.	
22081	M. Venkatarama Ayyar	M	Thiruthuraipundi High School, Ambasamudram	1919
21842	L. M. Viswanathan	M	Teachers' College Saidapet	1919
24068	N. Krishnamoorthy	M	Government Training School, Chittoor	1920
24047	Madumbi Ramanujam	M	Do. Salem	1920
24015	N. Subrahmanyam	M	Do. Tirunelveli	1920
21451	K. Ramachandran	M	Do. Cuddapah	1918
16210	A. S. Ramanujam	M	Do. do.	1917
24139	Vallipuram Sarvipam Narasimha Ayyar.	M	Teachers' College, Saidapet	1920
24312	M. Krishnamurthi	M	A. M. Training School, Pasumalai	1920
24070	K. S. Subbaheri	M	Government Training School, Vellore	1920
24.80	K. M. Ramakrishnan	M	Teachers' College, Saidapet	1920
24222	R. Rama Rao	M	Government Secondary Training School, Chittoor	1920
24209	A. V. Venkatasheri	M	Teachers' College, Saidapet	1920
24157	D. Nyanikshetrayya	M	Do. do.	1920
24135	K. V. Ramaswami	M	Do. do.	1920
24170	R. Ramamurti Ayyar	M	Government Secondary School, Tirunelveli	1919
24150	K. V. Varadaheri	M	Teachers' College, Saidapet	1920
20220	K. Nagaraja Rao	M	A. M. Training School, Pasumalai	1917
21179	V. T. Shanmugasundaram ..	M	C. M. S. Secondary Training School, Palamcottah	1920

Number of the certificate first issued.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the preliminary examination.

ELEMENTARY HIGHER GRADE.

First Class.

24492	V. C. Krishnaswami Ayyangar ..	M	Government Higher Elementary Training School for Masters, Trichinopoly.	1919
24702	Muhammad Kutb-ud-din Hussain ..	M	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras	1919

Second Class.

19779	A. V. Ranga Acharya	M	Government Training School for Masters, Trichinopoly	1915
24696	T. P. Subramaniam	M	Do. do.	1916
22347	Chamiers Ayyar, C. J.	M	Government Training School, Saidapet, now at Chingleput	1919
14693	J. M. Devasami	M	Do. do.	1917
24717	Damiswami Pillai, N.	M	Do. do.	1919
14795	N. Venkatasamiah	M	Do. do.	1918
24615	K. Ahlandam Mudali	M	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	1918
24704	D. Varada Rao	M	Do. Chingleput	1919
27244	G. Bayrachayam	M	Do. do.	1920
24711	K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar ..	M	Do. do.	1921
14813	C. H. Ramakrishnayya	M	Government Training School, Nellore	1920
24698	K. Rangayya Pillai	M	Do. Saidapet, now at Chingleput ..	1919
27121	T. S. Panchathanamchari ..	M	Do. Trichinopoly	1920
27149	K. P. Gnanasekaran	M	Do. Saidapet, now at Chingleput ..	1921
14717	Yallaber Subramanyal	F	A B M Training School, Nellore	1918
24687	A. Chakrapani Pillai	M	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	1918
12393	P. R. Varadaraghavachari ..	M	Do. do.	1919
24721	Varadachariyar, P.	M	Government Training School, Saidapet, now at Chingleput ..	1919
21314	Rajaratnam, L.	M	Do. do.	1920
17105	Sarah David	F	All Saints S P G Training School, Puttur	1917
24659	S. N. David	M	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	1919

ELEMENTARY LOWER GRADE.

First Class.

24967	Perumaswami Pillai, M.	M	Government Training School, Saidapet, now at Chingleput	1920

Second Class.

28891	K. Ghattai	M	Government Adi-Dravida Training School, Madras	1922
25491	Rajaswami, D.	M	Government Training School, Saidapet, now at Chingleput ..	1920
25004	P. S. Chockalingam	M	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	1920
20987	Jayadevan, S.	M	Government Training School, Saidapet, now at Chingleput ..	1919
20146	Muthukrishna Pillai, K. ..	M	Do. do.	1918
23170	P. Velu Naicker	M	Do. do.	1918
25541	H. Syed Ahmed	M	Do. do.	1919
21481	M. Pitchumma Mudali	M	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras ..	1919
21491	S. Thangavelu Pillai	M	Government Training School, Saidapet, now at Chingleput ..	1919
20901	K. Rangaya	M	Do. do.	1919
25962	Venkatachala Naicker, C. ..	M	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	1919
25988	A. Kasavi Nathar	M	Government Training School, Saidapet, now at Chingleput ..	1920
25989	K. Anchittavelu Naidu	M	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	1920
25988	R. Michael	M	Do. do.	1919
25960	S. Vedivelu Mudali	M	Government Training School, Saidapet, now at Chingleput ..	1920
25965	Tirumala Acharya, T. H. ..	M	Do. do.	1920
18878	Rajagopal, C. N. T.	M	Do. do.	1920
25961	V. Veluthalam	M	Government Adi-Dravida Training School, Madras	1919
19622	J. Santhosam	M	Do. do.	1917
25966	G. Lazarathan	M	Government Training School, Dindigal	1920
19316a	S. Tiruvavakkarasu Ayya- ..	M	Government Training School, Tripatore	1917
25942	G. Venkataramiah	M	Government Training School, Saidapet, now at Chingleput ..	1920
25919	T. Sankara Ayyar	M	Do. do.	1919
24961	M. Ratna Mudaliar	M	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	1919
26900	S. Sathasiv Dikshadar	M	Government Training School, Salem	1920
25918	Muhammad Nurulla Hussain ..	M	Government Training School, Saidapet, now at Chingleput ..	1919
20818	K. D. Venkatesa Mudaliar ..	M	Government Training School, Rampet	1920
19847	R. Jagadesan	M	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras	1920
20887	M. Gnanamalai	M	Government Training School, Tripatore	1919
20954	Loganatha Pillai, S.	M	Government Adi-Dravida Training School, Madras	1917
25878	S. Kuttayya	M	Do. do.	1920
24628	Sundarya, T.	M	Government Training School, Saidapet, now at Chingleput ..	1919
24622	S. R. Ratna Mudali	M	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	1920
14812	V. S. Thiruvengadam	M	Do. do.	1921
21893	R. Manickam	M	Do. do.	1921
18497	S. Kuppan	M	Do. do.	1921
19914	N. Gunaswami Pillai	M	Government Adi-Dravida Training School, Madras	1918
24942	P. Perumal Pillai	M	Do. do.	1920
			Government Training School, Saidapet, now at Chingleput ..	1921
			Do. do.	1918
			Do. do.	1920

Madras, 15th February 1923.

H. A. HART,
District Educational Officer.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following candidate is declared to have passed fully the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS IN TAILORING, having passed in all the three sections of the examination at the examination of November 1922 as hereunder specified :—

B = Non-Brahman Caste Hindu.
M = Mohammedan.
E = European.
(Eu.) = Eurasian.
C = Indian Christian.
(A-I) = Anglo-Indian.
(F) = Female

(A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when and in whose application should be made for certificates.)

[N B —*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

TAILORING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

(1) TROUSERS.

FIRST CLASS.

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Class of community.	Place of examination.
3871	Muhammad Usman	M	Madras.

(2) BODY GARMENTS.

FIRST CLASS.

3871	Muhammad Usman	M	Madras.

(3) CUTTING.

FIRST CLASS.

3871	Muhammad Usman	M	Madras.

The following candidates are declared to have passed in the sections under which their names appear at the examination of November 1922. They will have to pass in the remaining section to complete the Elementary examination in Tailoring and render themselves eligible for certificates :—

TAILORING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

(1) TROUSERS.

SECOND CLASS.

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Class of community.	Place of examination.
766	Ramaswami Nayudu	H	Chingleput.

(2) BODY GARMENTS.

SECOND CLASS.

775	Suri Eso alias Rajadas Saikhushora Dava ..	H	Chingleput.
765	Ramaswami Nayudu	H	Do.

(3) CUTTING.

SECOND CLASS.

775	Suri Eso alias Rajadas Saikhushora Dava ..	H	Chingleput.

The following candidate is declared to have passed in one of the three sections under which his name appears at the examination of November 1922. He will have to pass in the remaining two sections to complete the Elementary examination in Tailoring and render himself eligible for certificate :—

TAILORING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

CUTTING

SECOND CLASS

Register number	Name of candidate.	Class of community.	Place of examination.
774	Damodara Nayudu	H	Chingleput.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Government Technical Examinations held November 1922 in the subjects under which their names appear :—

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* stating when and to whom application should be sent in for certificates.]

[*N.B.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

NEEDLEWORK AND DRESS-MAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

First Class.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Class of community.	Place of examination.	Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Class of community.	Place of examination.
1	3547 Elizabeth Denise Walgar (F).	Ex.	Tellicherry.	2	2882 C. J. Kunhamma (F)	C	Calicut.

Second Class.

3711	Pakkiam Joseph .. (F)	C	Rajahmundry.	2837	Letitia Cobikal .. (F)	C	Calicut.
276	E. Mary Imma .. (F)	C	Madura.	2838	M. T. Kunhamma (F)	C	Do.
2709	G. Kanagammal .. (F)	C	Coimbatore.	2839	E. D Rosa .. (F)	C	Do.
2713	Martha Jane Manuel (F)	C	Calicut.	2830	K. K. Mary .. (F)	C	Do.
2891	Pushyapuranyi Chiruthe (F).	H	Do.	2831	P. D. Mariyathaij (F)	C	Do.
2833	T. R. Martha .. (F)	H	Do.	2833	Lucy Francis .. (F)	C	Do.
2824	Puthur Madhavi Amma (F)	H	Do.	2834	Lucy Jacob .. (F)	C	Do.
2825	M. Pavu Amma .. (F)	H	Do.	2835	V. J. Theresa .. (F)	C	Do.
2826	Kudalayil Nasikutti Amma (F)	H	Do.	2836	Edakalathu Rosa (F)	C	Do.

NEEDLEWORK AND DRESS-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

First Class.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Class of community.	Place of examination.	Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Class of community.	Place of examination.
1	2988 Angelina Odilia Monteiro (F).	C	Tellicherry.	4	2861 May D'Rosario .. (F)	A-I	Madras.
2	2045 Grace D'Silva .. (F)	Ex.	Mangalore.	5	2793 Josephine Jacob .. (F)	C	Calicut.
3	2720 S. Manonmjtam Amma (F).	C	Coimbatore.	6	3034 Caroline Lobo .. (F)	C	Mangalore.
				7	2860 Harriet Jane Huber (F)	C	Calicut.

Second Class.

2885	Alice Titus .. (F)	C	Calicut.	3042	Prami Nichi .. (F)	C	Mangalore.
2043	Josephine Saldanha (F)	C	Mangalore.	2044	Beatrice Barrows .. (F)	A-I	Do.

NEEDLEWORK AND DRESS-MAKING (ADVANCED GRADE)

First Class.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Class of community.	Place of examination.	Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Class of community.	Place of examination.
1	2837 Maud Adelaide Hortis (F)	A-I	Calicut.	5	3035 Rita Alva .. (F)	C	Mangalore.
2	2852 Teresa Laurentia D'Cruz (F).	Ex	Tellicherry.		2041 Prami Mathamayalam (F)	C	Do.
3	2045 M. Rita .. (F)	C	Madura.	7	3032 Matilda Rhoda Mayn (F)	A-I	Do.
4	3040 Appoline D'Souza (F	C	Mangalore.	8	3037 Isaac deMello .. (F)	A-I	Do.

Second Class.

3036	Henrietta Cherry Sosario (F).	A-I	Mangalore.	3040	Ralla Vas .. (F)	A-I	Mangalore.
2043	M Lolita Sal .. (F)	H	Do.	3030	Grace Richards .. (F)	Ex.	Do.
3047	Elyza D'Souza .. (F)	C	Do.	3031	Sarah Roberts .. (F)	A-I	Do.
				3033	Isabel Fernandes .. (F)	A-I	Do.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 8th February 1923.

D. A. HOSDAY, *Secretary.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Regd. No. L—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 8] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1923. [Price, 8 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Appointments, Leave, etc.—	
Board of Revenue, Income-tax and Medical	519–520
Notifications—	
General ..	520
Judicial	523
Revenue	544
Income-tax	547
Public Works	547
Marine	549
Official Advertisements	551
Vacancies	580
Private Advertisements	580
Meteorological Report	581
Supplement—	
Abstract of season reports for week ending 17th February 1923	

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

Board of Revenue.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

Posting.—M.R Ry. P. R. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Assistant Inspector, from the charge of the Hospet to the charge of the Tada Circle, *vice* M.R Ry. A. Abraham, Assistant Inspector, reverted from Circle charge. To join on relief by Mr. C. Bain, Inspector.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
15th February 1923.

J. B. BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

Cancellation of Leave.—The fifteen days' leave on average pay granted to M.R.Ry. P. C Duraiswami Ayyangar in this office order, dated 23th November 1922, is cancelled.

Vizagapatam, 9th February 1923.

C. H. MASTERMAN,
Deputy Commissioner, Northern Division.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 283 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr T. S. Smith, Inspector, second grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one day on 13th January 1923 already availed of by him

Chepauk (Madras), 10th February 1923.

C. S. ROLLAND,
Deputy Commissioner, Central Division.

INCOME-TAX.

Appointments, Postings and Transfers.—The Commissioner of Income-tax for the Presidency of Madras makes the following appointments, postings and transfers:—

(1) Mr. E. W Clarke, Income-tax Officer, Madras, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Southern Range, Madura, with effect from 1st April 1923.

(With effect from 1st March 1923.)

(2) Mr. F. Muhammad Osman Sahib, Income-tax Officer, Madras, to be Income-tax Officer, Tinnevelly.

(3) Mr. R. Venkateswarulu, Income-tax Officer on probation, to be Income-tax Officer, Madras.

(4) Mr. R. Rajagopala Ayyar, Income-tax Officer and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras, to be Income-tax Officer, Madura district.

(5) Mr. A. Savarimuthu Pillai, Deputy Collector, to be Income-tax Officer on probation and to act as Income-tax Officer and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras.

(6) Mr. P. B. Srinivasachari, Income-tax Officer on probation, to be Income-tax Officer, Ramnad district.

(7) Mr. C. Venkatasami Nayudu, Income-tax Officer on probation, to be Income-tax Officer, Madura district.

(8) Mr. T. C. Neelamegam Pillai, Income-tax Officer on probation, to be Income-tax Officer, Trichinopoly.

(With effect from 1st April 1923.)

(9) Mr. K. C. Venkatarama Ayyar, Income-tax Officer on probation, to be Income-tax Officer, Madras.

(10) Mr. K. Sardar Singh, Income-tax Officer on probation to be Income-tax, Officer, Madras.

A. R. L. TOTTENHAM,
Commissioner of Income-tax.

Madras, 8th February 1923.

MEDICAL.

Services placed.—Mr. C. E. Joseph, M.B., C.M., Civil Assistant Surgeon, on return from leave, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Ganjam, for charge of the Local Fund Hospital, Chatrapur, *vice* M.R.Ry. D. Narayana Rao Garu.

M.R.Ry. D. Narayana Rao Garu, M.B., B.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, on relief at Chatrapur, is placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Chicacole (Ganjam district), for charge of the Municipal Hospital, Chicacole.

Postings.—Mr. G. Osmon, M.B., B.S., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon and acting First Assistant to Resident Medical Officer, Government General Hospital, Madras, to act as Senior Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras (*vice* Graduate Military Assistant Surgeon L. P. Gerson, I.M.D., transferred) until the arrival of Major F. G. DeCros, I.M.D.

M.R.Ry. G. Raghavayya Garu, L.M.S., is entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department and posted to the Government General Hospital, Madras, *vice* Mr. C. Osmon, M.B., B.S., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon on other duty.

Mr. K. C. Paul, L.M.S., is entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department and posted to the Government General Hospital, Madras, to act as Assistant to the Third Physician, *vice* Mr. F. D'Netto, on leave.

Madras, 12th February 1923.

Leave.—The leave on average pay for two months and fifteen days from 9th September to 23rd November 1922 granted by the President, District Board, Nellore, to M.R.Ry. E. M. Muthulla Avergal, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, attached to Local Fund Hospital, Venkatagiri, Nellore district, is commuted into leave on average pay for one month and twenty-six days and the rest on half average pay.

(By order)

T. M. K. NEDUNGADI,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 14th February 1923.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(CORNER OF HARE STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

Open on { WEEK-DAYS AND SATURDAYS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 7 P.M.
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a LENDING LIBRARY. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has, under section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912 (India), cancelled the registration of the Sivavanur Co-operative Society in the Tirukkoyilur taluk of the South Arcot district. This cancellation order will take effect from this date, viz., 8th February 1923.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has, under section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912 (India), cancelled the registration of the Mannargudi Government Higher Elementary Training School Co-operative Society, Limited, No. 4798, in the Tanjore taluk of the Tanjore district and has appointed the Assistant Registrar, Tanjore, to be liquidator under section 42 (1) of the same Act. This cancellation order will take effect from this date, viz., 8th February 1923.

Madras, 8th February 1923.

F. GRAY,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of silver coins of the value of Rs 65 as detailed below was found in December 1921 by a girl of 10 years named Gora, daughter of Sannadhora Pradhani, while digging for clay in the vacant house-site of her father at Malkangiri in the Malkangiri taluk of the Vizagapatam district :—

	Value.
Sixty-five silver coins with Urdu inscriptions weighing 65 tolas	Rs. 65

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Agency Commissioner, Waltair, at his office in Waltair on 26th February 1923 in view to the matter being inquired into and disposed of according to law.

Agency Commissioner's Office,
3rd August 1922.

C. B. COTTERELL,
Agency Commissioner.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that about the 5th September 1922, the individuals named below—all residents of Ahreddipalli village of Pulivendla taluk—found in S. No. 302-3 of Ahreddipalli, treasure consisting of 70 gold coins worth about Rs. 25 :—

1. Ramanna.	5. Atchamma.	9. Dakka Subbamma.
2. Obulamma.	6. Balya Subbayya.	10. Vempalli Venkatapathi.
3. Vaddo Pitchamma.	7. Kata Thimmappa.	11. Lomada Chinna Subbayya.
4. Pinchuntla Nagi	8. Dakka Gangamma.	12. Gare Sahib's son Hussain.

2. All persons claiming the above said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Cuddapah either personally or through their agents at the Collector's Office at Cuddapah on the 2nd July 1923 at 11 a.m. with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
24th January 1923.

A. UPENDRA PAI,
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on 19th December 1921 the undermentioned treasure was found while digging the land in S.F. No. 35-B classed as 'Kalam' poramboke in the village of Sengandhi, Tiratturaipandi taluk.

Description.	Approximate value.
Thirty-three gold coins in a mud vessel	Rs. 14.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on Monday the 9th July 1923 so that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
8th February 1923.

H. G. CHARPURET,
Acting Collector.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

COTTON CROP OF 1922-23—FOURTH REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1920-21 the area under cotton in the Madras Presidency has represented 10·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India.]

The area sown with cotton in the Madras Presidency up to the end of January 1923 is estimated at 2,388,200 acres against the estimate of 1,844,400 acres at the corresponding date last year, and 1,792,200 acres in the final forecast of last year. The last estimate was substantially correct as it fell below the finally recorded area of 1,906,500 acres by only 0·9 per cent.

2. Acres 454,800 have been reported as sown since the December forecast, made up mainly of 218,000 acres of Tinnevelly, 85,400 acres of Cambodia and 76,000 acres of Westerns. The season was later than usual in the Tinnevellies tract owing to the continuous heavy rains in the second half of October and in November, while in Bellary the sowing time was retarded by one and a half months in the case of "late sown" cotton.

3. The present estimate represents an increase of 31 per cent over last year's actual area which was the lowest on record since 1907-08. The increase is general and is due to the high price of cotton at sowing time. The large increase in Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur is due to insufficient rains in August and September for sowing cholam and kerai. In Bellary the area has almost doubled because, according to the usual rotation, cotton replaced cholam which was sown on a very large scale last year. Irrigated cambodia took the place of paddy to some extent in garden and even wet lands in Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura owing to the insufficient rainfall in the south-west monsoon period, and the extension of time allowed under the Post Act by one month. Notable increases are in Bellary (95 per cent), Anantapur (53 per cent) and Madura (49 per cent).

The present estimate is less than the average area of 2,389,700 acres by only one per cent.

4. The rains in October and November were beneficial to the early sown crops which had been affected by drought especially in September. These rains, however, adversely affected irrigated cambodia in Madura and Tinnevelly. The bright weather in December and in the first week of January was beneficial to unirrigated cotton in the south; a normal yield is expected in this tract. Standing crops of irrigated cambodia are quite good in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly and almost free from disease. Yields slightly below normal are reported from Kistna, Guntur and Cuddapah. The season in Bellary is worse than last year; the crop is stunted in growth owing to want of moisture in the soil and only 70 per cent yield is expected against 82 last year. Anantapur is almost as bad as last year with 80 per cent yield. The season has been better in Kurnool as only the taluks of Dhone, Pattikonda and Kurnool are adversely affected; the yield is expected to be 90 per cent for the district as against 65 per cent of the previous year.

The seasonal factor for the Presidency works out to 97 per cent of the average as against 84 per cent in the previous year. On this basis, the yield works out to 444,100 bales of 400 lb. of lint against 336,400 bales in the previous year, an increase of 32 per cent and against an average of 457,000 bales, a decrease of 4 per cent. It is, however, too early to estimate the yield with accuracy as pickings have not yet commenced in the major portion of the area.

5. The estimated area and yield under the several varieties are given below. The distribution is not, however, based on adequate data—

Variety.	Acres.	Bales of 400 lb. lint.
Cambodia	800,000	112,300
Tinnevellies, including Karunganni	568,000	158,200
Uppam	169,900	20,400
Northerns and Westerns	1,192,000	105,600
Comaudas	201,400	35,200
Others	26,900	2,400
Total ..	2,368,200	444,100

6. The table below gives the final information concerning the crop of 1921-22 :—
(Figures in bales of 400 lb. lint).

Variety.	Pressed at ginning plus loose cotton received at mills.	Yield as estimated	
		In April 1922.	In the season and crop report of 1921-22.
	BALES.	BALES.	BALES.
Tinnevellies	147,640	149,500	....
Salems	4,085	18,102	....
Cambodia	61,174	61,000	....
Total South ..	243,703	282,602	237,600
Northerns and Westerns (excludes Raichur	24,785	41,700	66,600
Coimbatore	28,305	32,700	32,000
Grand total ..	344,829	317,000	336,100

To the figures in column 2 should be added 10,000 bales estimated for local consumption. No definite information is available regarding the balance of the 1920-21 crop except in the Northerns and Westerns tract where it is estimated at 11,000 bales. The yield forecasted in April 1922 was be much poorer than was expected, the difference under Salems is partly due to the fact that the variety is used for mixing with other varieties which command a better price. The under estimate of 16 per cent in the Northerns and Westerns area was due to the fact that the damage on account of the setting in of summer earlier than usual did not turn out to be so bad as was anticipated. The difference under Coimbatore is due to local hand spinning.

7. Detailed figures by districts and varieties are given in the annexed statement.

ANNEXURE.

Area in hundreds of acres (i.e., 00's being omitted). Yield in hundreds of bales of 400 lb. each (i.e., 00's being omitted).

District.	Estimate of the area sown up to the end of January 1923.	Area in 1921–22 as per season and crop report.	Average area as per season and crop report.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) of the area in column (2) as compared with the area in		Yield of the tract in column (2).							Estimated yield of the area in column (2) as per season and crop report.	Estimated average yield as per season and crop report.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) of the yield in column (13) as compared with the yield in.		District.
				Column (3).	Column (4).	Tinnevelly including Karungulam.	Cambodia.	Salem (Nadan) and Upplam).	Northern and Western.	Coimbatore.	Others.	Total.			Column (14).	Column (15).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Acres.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	
Madura	141,0	94,4	135 6	+ 46.6	+ 7,6	23,6	17,8	..	..	..	..	41,7	89,2	38,8	+ 12,1	+ 2,6	Madura.
Ramnad	409,0	254,1	248 6	+ 14,0	— 6	63,3	11,0	..	..	..	..	76,3	85,8	79,4	+ 9,4	— 6,4	Ramnad.
Tinnevelly ..	284,6	272,1	268,8	+ 12,4	+ 99,1	93,6	6,7	..	..	..	..	74,7	88,6	80,3	+ 6,4	+ 6,8	Tinnevelly.
Total ..	695,5	621,6	653,2	+ 73.9	+ 38.3	159.2	35.4	..	..	..	..	191.8	183.3	187.5	+ 28 3	+ 4 1	Total.
Tanjore	6	1,8	1,7	— 2	— 9	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	6	Nil.	— 2	Tanjore.
South Arcot ..	1,2	6	2,6	+ 6	— 1,2	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	1	4	+ 3	— 2	South Arcot.
North Arcot ..	1,5	6	2,8	+ 6	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	4	+ 3	— 1	North Arcot.
Salem	13,6	17,8	20,9	— 1,7	— 11,6	..	6,8	6	..	..	..	6	1	4	+ 3	— 2	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	284,0	231,0	272,6	+ 42,2	+ 11,6	..	72,3	27,1	..	..	..	5,6	6,2	9,6	+ 2,2	— 3,4	Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly including Padukottai.	35,0	27,0	56,0	+ 8,0	— 20,0	..	6,0	2,4	..	..	..	99,4	20,7	76 6	+ 13,7	+ 16,8	Trichinopoly including Padukottai.
Chittoor	4	6	7	— 2	— 6	..	..	1	..	..	..	7,7	3,6	10,1	+ 3,6	— 6,1	Chittoor.
Nellore	4	7	1,6	— 6	— 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nellore.
South Kanara ..	2	6	2	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	1	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	South Kanara.
Total ..	342.4	270,1	365 6	+ 72.3	— 23.4	..	83 3	20 4	..	..	..	108.3	74 2	98 3	+ 30 1	+ 16 0	Total.
Kurnool including Jaggayapeta.	345,0	262,8	330,7	+ 82,1	+ 14,3	..	..	..	58,6	..	..	93,5	93,0	41,1	+ 52,5	— 2,5	Kurnool including Jaggayapeta.
Bellary	569,0	266,1	483,2	+ 276,7	+ 91,8	..	..	..	49 6	..	..	49,0	29,3	61,6	+ 19,8	— 12,8	Bellary.
Anantapur ..	138,6	64,7	144,0	+ 66,3	— 5,9	..	..	..	13,6	..	..	13,2	5,3	18,1	+ 8 1	— 4,2	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ..	58,6	46,8	110,0	+ 1,6	— 51,6	..	..	..	7,6	..	..	7,6	2,4	17,6	+ 6	— 10,6	Cuddapah.
Total ..	1,102,0	713,3	1,108,4	+ 388.7	— 7.4	..	..	..	103 6	..	..	103.0	66,9	138.7	+ 41.7	— 30 1	Total.
Godavari ..	4,6	6,1	7,0	+ 1	— 1,0	..	..	..	..	1,1	..	1,1	1,2	1,7	— 1	— 4	Godavari.
Kistna	38,6	38,3	56,6	+ 2,2	— 12,1	..	..	..	..	6,3	..	6,3	6,0	6,1	+ 6	— 6,1	Kistna.
Guntur	130,0	100,0	143,1	+ 31,0	— 13,1	..	..	..	..	23,6	..	23,6	18,0	26,4	+ 6,1	— 8,4	Guntur.
Nellore	26,6	24,4	6,6	+ 2,0	— 5,3	..	..	..	..	6,0	..	6,0	5,1	6,0	— 1	— 1,0	Nellore.
Total ..	201.4	179.1	233 4	+ 25.3	— 32,0	..	..	..	..	36 2	..	36.2	28.1	43 8	+ 7.1	— 7.6	Total.
Agency division ..	3,0	2,0	3,6	+ 1	+ 6	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	3	Nil.	+ 1	Agency division.
Ganjam	2,0	2,0	1,7	+ 1,3	+ 1,8	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	2	Nil.	+ 2	Ganjam.
Vizagapatam ..	21,0	19,7	17,7	+ 1,3	+ 3,3	..	..	..	..	..	2,5	2,5	2,1	2,7	+ 5	+ 6	Vizagapatam.
Total ..	26.0	23.7	21.9	+ 1.7	+ 5,0	..	..	..	..	..	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.7	+ 5	+ 7	Total.
Grand total ..	2,369 2	1,806.3	2,389 7	+ 561.9	— 21.5	159 2	119.3	20,4	103,6	36.2	3.4	444.1	338.4	461.0	+ 107.7	— 16.9	Grand total.

Madras, 14th February 1923.

Statement showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 10th February 1923.

(*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	For the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current week			Total from 1st February to the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current year from 3rd February 1923 to date.			Exports by rail from the Madras Presidency from February to October 1922 (both months inclusive).	Imports by rail into the Madras Presidency from February to October 1922 (both months inclusive).	Total of columns (11) and (12) minus column (13).
	Received at mills (a)	Net exports by sea.	Received at mills (b)	Net exports by sea (c)	Total.	Received at mills.	Net exports by sea.	Received at mills.	Net exports by sea.	Total.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Tinnevellies ..	Nil	190	210	811	1,133	178	875	310	611	1,133			
Salems ..	67		Nil			67		Nil					
Combodia ..	436		903			8,27		903					
Northerns and Westerns.	873	Nil	42			1,017		420					
Coconadas ..	0		Nil	1,666	2,673	15	553	Nil	1,666	2,471			
Outside cotton ..	181		383			251		383					
Total ..	1,963	190	2,507	2,217	3,806	8,253	941	1,502	2,277	3,604			

(a) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by twelve mills.
(b) Do. in the current week by twelve mills.
(c) Exports by sea in the current week are—Madras, 1,666, Coconada, no report; Tuticorin, 611.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 10th February 1923.

(*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	In the previous year.				In the current year.				Director's estimate of the 1921-22 crop.
	Number pressed in the week ending 11th February 1922	Number pressed from 1st February 1921 to 11th February 1922	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 1st February 1922 to 11th February 1922.	Total cotton ex-ginned for the 1st February 1922 to 11th February 1922.	Number pressed in the current week.	Number pressed from 3rd February 1922 to date.	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 3rd February 1922 to date.	Total cotton ex-ginned for from 3rd February 1922 to date.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tinnevellies	123	139	179	363	310	310	131	141	156,200
Salems	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20,400
Cambodia	127	306	39	471	397	353	34	390	110,300
Northerns and Westerns	Nil	101	Nil	101	406	406	Nil	415	103,500
Coconadas	361	334	Nil	334	195	195	Nil	189	19,200
Total ..	611	911	198	1,109	2,310	1,255	165	1,420	411,100

Madras, 17th February 1923.

R. D. ANSTEAD,
Director of Agriculture.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 27th January 1923.

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	BIRTHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Muhammadans	Other classes.	Total. M	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Muhammadans	Other classes.	Total. M	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Hospitals	Asylums	All other causes.
Ganjam	Berhampur	62,731	..	19	3	3	14	10	24	..	6	1	5	6	6	12	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	8
	Parlakimedi	13,719	..	6	..	..	4	4	8	..	4	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1
	Chicacole	14,228	..	6	..	..	6	3	9	..	5	..	..	4	4	8	1	..	..	4	0	..	..	1
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	44,711	..	35	6	..	13	25	38	..	25	..	..	16	6	23	..	..	..	7	..	6	..	15
	Vizianagram	38,209	..	25	1	..	14	12	26	..	10	..	..	6	13	19	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	9
	Anakapalle	29,360	..	12	..	..	7	5	12	..	3	..	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
	Bimlipatam	7,495	..	5	..	..	3	4	6	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Godavari	Rajahmundry	53,761	1	22	1	..	10	14	24	..	23	1	..	17	6	23	..	..	..	14	..	2	..	10
	Cocanada	53,346	6	35	1	..	18	18	36	..	32	1	..	16	17	33	..	1	..	6	2	3	1	18
	Peddapur	14,620	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..
Kistna	Pilloor	49,002	1	28	4	..	16	17	33	1	19	6	..	18	8	26	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	16
	Bezwada	44,158	2	15	6	..	13	8	21	2	15	4	..	13	8	21	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	16
	Masulipatam	46,840	1	28	0	..	13	17	30	..	17	3	..	11	9	20	..	4	..	6	..	1	..	10
	Palakole	13,536	..	5	..	..	2	4	6	..	6	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
Guntur	Guntur	46,194	2	23	13	..	21	17	38	4	34	8	..	13	27	40	..	1	12	2	..	..	1	30
	Tenali	23,250	..	3	2	..	2	1	5	..	4	1	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	Chirala	16,323	..	4	1	..	4	1	5	..	4	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	Ongole	14,176	..	7	..	..	5	2	7	1	8	1	..	5	6	10	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	6
	Narasaraopet	11,308	1	2	..	..	2	1	3	..	2	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nellore	Nellore	36,863	..	13	1	..	4	10	14	..	25	6	..	18	13	32	..	7	..	8	..	1	1	16
Madras	Madras	526,911	27	311	45	..	216	168	384	22	264	71	..	244	233	487	..	10	1	38	24	123	6	215
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	81,576	..	28	..	..	14	14	28	..	52	..	..	27	25	52	..	5	..	6	..	14	..	32
	Saidapet	27,400	..	14	1	..	8	7	15	..	17	..	..	10	7	17	..	4	..	6	..	..	1	7
	Chinglepet	11,763	1	11	3	..	5	8	13	..	5	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
South Arcot	Cuddalore	60,537	1	42	1	..	22	12	34	..	21	..	..	13	8	21	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	18
	Chidambaram	22,501	..	6	..	..	3	3	6	..	14	..	..	7	7	14	..	1	..	1	2	0	..	10
	Villupuram	17,426	..	4	..	..	0	2	4	..	6	1	..	1	4	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	120,424	3	69	10	..	35	49	76	9	73	6	..	44	44	88	..	2	..	31	14	..	..	60
	Srirangam	38,150	..	15	..	..	8	7	15	..	22	..	..	9	13	22	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	16
	Karur	18,268	..	5	..	..	1	4	5	1	13	1	..	16	12	28	..	..	..	6	..	4	6	6
	Kumbakonam	50,706	..	26	2	..	16	21	37	..	44	..	..	28	21	44	..	2	..	8	..	1	..	21
Tanjore	Tanjore	39,915	5	27	1	..	17	16	33	3	18	2	..	21	21	42	..	..	..	4	7	6	1	27
	Negapatam	64,016	3	17	6	..	13	14	28	4	56	11	..	24	27	51	..	6	..	2	2	6	1	35
	Mayavaram	28,017	1	13	..	..	6	8	14	1	26	1	..	15	12	30	1	4	..	2	..	1	..	23
	Tiruvalur	24,124	..	6	..	..	6	6	6	..	6	1	..	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Mannargudi	21,836	..	11	2	..	7	6	13	..	12	..	..	6	6	12	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10
Madura	Madura	234,894	6	62	8	..	47	31	78	4	111	8	..	61	62	123	..	1	6	12	22	10	1	63
	Dindigul	70,622	4	24	2	..	13	17	30	4	14	4	..	10	12	22	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	15
	Bodinayakanur	20,941	2	21	6	..	12	16	28	1	6	1	..	2	6	8	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	4
	Palni	17,501	..	7	1	..	4	4	8	..	7	1	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
	Periyakulam	18,476	..	15	7	..	10	12	22	6	24	4	..	23	10	32	..	..	6	3	5	..	..	18
	Kodaikanal	4,284	0	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the week ending 27th January 1923—*cont.*

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.																		
			Class.				Total.			Class.				Total.			Cause.											
			Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.					
Ramnad	Sevvilipattur	31,195	3	19	..	..	7	12	19	..	28	..	..	16	10	26	..	..	..	9	3	2	2	10				
	Virudupatti	21,321	..	7	8	..	6	4	15	..	15	1	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15				
	Sivakasi	14,817	..	6	..	..	5	1	6	..	4	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3				
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	63,783	1	34	5	..	16	24	40	..	42	5	..	22	25	47	..	2	..	7	6	..	..	27				
	Palamcottah	48,053	1	21	13	..	25	10	35	5	24	8	..	16	17	33	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	15				
	Tuticorin	44,023	6	24	4	..	15	19	34	7	32	1	..	19	21	40	..	1	..	6	7	1	..	26				
Kurnool	Kurnool	27,903	..	3	6	..	4	5	9	..	9	16	..	14	11	25	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	4				
	Nandyal	18,121	..	7	5	..	5	7	12	1	7	1	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3				
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	18,617	..	6	1	1	1	6	7	1	6	2	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	1				
	Proddatur	25,000	..	7	..	..	3	4	7	..	4	6	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4				
Bellary	Bellary	59,542	..	16	13	1	17	13	30	..	14	9	..	13	10	23	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	6				
	Adoni	30,232	..	10	4	1	3	7	15	..	6	2	2	7	6	13	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6				
	Hospet	15,997	..	9	3	..	4	8	12	..	16	8	..	13	11	24	..	..	..	14	3	..	..	7				
Anantapur	Hindupur	12,456	..	3	..	..	2	1	3	..	9	1	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7				
	Anantapur	11,462	..	5	3	..	3	3	6	..	8	..	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5				
	Tadpatri	11,293	..	3	4	2	3	6	9	..	8	..	..	8	4	12	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	7				
North Arcot	Vellore	50,210	..	26	9	..	18	18	35	..	21	11	..	22	10	32	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	28				
	Gudiyattam	22,803	..	11	3	..	9	6	14	..	6	3	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	7				
	Tiruvannamalai	21,013	..	13	1	..	10	4	14	..	7	1	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	7				
	Vaniyambadi	20,090	..	5	8	..	7	6	13	..	9	6	..	8	7	15	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	12				
	Tirupattur	18,275	..	15	1	..	8	11	19	..	6	6	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8				
	Walajapet	10,018	..	4	1	..	3	2	5	..	6	..	..	1	5	6	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3				
Chittoor	Chittoor	17,941	..	10	2	..	5	7	12	..	8	2	..	8	7	15	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	12				
Salem	Tirupat	17,434	..	8	..	..	4	4	8	..	16	..	..	5	14	19	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	15				
	Salem	62,241	..	26	2	..	18	11	30	..	76	2	..	30	48	78	..	2	43	5	4	..	..	24				
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	85,798	6	20	2	..	14	13	27	4	70	6	..	41	39	80	..	..	50	3	3	1	1	22				
	Erode	23,911	..	9	2	..	6	4	7	..	9	..	..	6	3	9	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	6				
	Dharapuram	16,124	..	14	2	..	10	6	16	..	17	..	..	11	6	17	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	10				
	Pollachi	11,876	..	5	..	..	3	4	5	..	3	2	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2				
	Tiruppur	10,851	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	6	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3				
	Udumalpet	10,736	..	4	2	..	5	1	6	..	28	..	..	10	12	22	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	2				
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	19,167	7	6	..	3	6	10	15	2	1	..	1	1	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1				
	Coonoor	12,215	3	4	..	..	2	4	6	2	4	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4				
South Kanara	Mangalore	53,877	3	29	1	..	17	16	33	..	14	11	6	13	20	33	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	24				
	Cannanore	62,331	3	28	15	..	16	31	47	2	36	28	1	31	27	58	..	15	..	4	2	1	..	36				
Malabar	Palghat	45,451	1	20	6	..	12	15	30	..	31	6	..	20	17	37	..	11	..	8	4	..	..	14				
	Tellicherry	27,705	3	12	13	..	17	11	28	..	2	2	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5				
	Cochin	27,578	1	6	9	..	7	11	18	..	4	3	..	2	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4				
		20,037	6	3	1	..	11	4	15	10	9	7	..	15	11	26	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	15				
	Total ..	3,028,859	110	1,482	379	16	939	911	1,850	91	1,810	916	14	1,133	1,095	2,230	1	110	181	259	255	28	30	1,371				

Madras, 17th February 1923.

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1896 to 17th February 1923.

[S = Seizures; D = Deaths.]

		Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Cuttack.	Ganjam.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris. Civil.	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Godavari Rivers.	Kistna Rivers.	Upper Pennar.	Lower Pennar.	Palnad.	Penukonda Sub.	Total.
First period (August 1896 to June 1901).	S	726	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,708
	D	564	317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,966
Second period (July 1901 to June 1906).	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,111
	D	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	624
Third period (July 1906 to June 1911).	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,488
	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,172
Fourth period (July 1911 to June 1916).	S	63	63	3,252	—	—	3,252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,810
	D	63	63	1,888	—	—	1,888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,104
Fifth period (July 1916 to June 1921).	S	196	196	6,264	—	—	6,264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,911
	D	196	196	6,063	—	—	6,063	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,409
Sixth period (July 1921 to June 1922).	S	1,082	1,082	9,648	—	—	9,648	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,511
	D	1,082	1,082	7,036	—	—	7,036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,118
Seventh period (July 1922 to June 1923).	S	3,731	3,731	9,278	—	—	9,278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,270
	D	1,344	1,344	5,190	—	—	5,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,54
Eighth period (July 1923 to June 1924).	S	7	7	2,799	—	—	817	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,616
	D	7	7	1,250	—	—	944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,208
Ninth period (July 1924 to June 1925).	S	10	10	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,020
	D	47	47	227	—	—	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321
Tenth period (July 1925 to June 1926).	S	385	385	2,700	—	—	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,470
	D	379	379	1,361	—	—	448	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,449
Eleventh period (July 1926 to June 1927).	S	34	34	819	—	—	1,196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,018
	D	34	34	807	—	—	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,109
Twelfth period (July 1927 to June 1928).	S	34	34	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,102
	D	34	34	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,102
Thirteenth period (July 1928 to June 1929).	S	14	14	1,200	—	—	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,228
	D	14	14	615	—	—	1,893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,228
Fourteenth period (July 1929 to June 1930).	S	685	685	6,667	—	—	6,667	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,337
	D	685	685	6,140	—	—	6,140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,337
Fifteenth period (July 1930 to June 1931).	S	307	307	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,370
	D	307	307	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,370
Sixteenth period (July 1931 to June 1932).	S	368	368	2,116	—	—	2,116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,368
	D	368	368	2,116	—	—	2,116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,368
Seventeenth period (July 1932 to June 1933).	S	46	46	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
	D	46	46	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Eighteenth period (July 1933 to June 1934).	S	458	458	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,916
	D	458	458	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,916
Nineteenth period (July 1934 to June 1935).	S	304	304	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,608
	D	304	304	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,608
Twentieth period (July 1935 to June 1936).	S	415	415	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,830
	D	415	415	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,830
Twenty-first period (July 1936 to June 1937).	S	2,000	2,000	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	2,000	2,000	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Twenty-second period (July 1937 to June 1938).	S	2,000	2,000	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	2,000	2,000	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Twenty-third period (July 1938 to June 1939).	S	2,000	2,000	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
	D	2,000	2,000	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Twenty-fourth period (July 1939 to June 1940).	S	1,000	1,000	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
	D	1,000	1,000	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
Twenty-fifth period (July 1940 to 17th February 1941).	S	1,000	1,000	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
	D	1,000	1,000	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
Grand Total	S	20,363	20,363	107	200	60,300	6,101	3,334	2,346	2,346	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901
	D	19,183	19,183	96	66	37,620	6,101	3,334	2,346	2,346	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901	6,901

H-3

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 17th February 1923 as compared with two previous weeks.

District, town and taluk.	Reported during the week ending 3rd February 1923.						Reported during the week ending 10th February 1923.						Reported during the week ending 17th February 1923.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district																		
North Arcot																		
South Arcot district																		
Villupuram taluk																		
Bellary district			46	47	46	47	3		81	39	84	39			36	36	36	36
Bellary town																		
Hospet town			6	6	6	6			6	6	6	6			3	1	3	1
Sandur State																		
Chingleput district																		
Coimbatore district	1	1	168	156	169	156	6	5	128	97	130	99	3	1	164	133	165	134
Coimbatore town			52	43	51	43			30	24	28	24			30	30	30	30
Erode town		1				1												
Palani town									6	3	6	3						
European town															3	3	3	3
Cumbum taluk			20	17	20	17			67	34	67	34			13	13	13	13
Guntur town																		
Madras City																		
Madura district	1		330	93	330	93	8	8	80	28	88	36			2	2	2	2
Dindigul town																		
Madura town			7	4	7	4			3		3				6	6	6	6
Nedumangad town																		
Nilgiri town																		
Palghatcherry town			6	5	7	5			3	3	3	3						
Malabar district	2	2			2	2									1	1	2	2
Calicut town																		
Cannanore town															1*	1*	1*	1*
Edakunnady town																		
The Anglo																		
Coonoor town																		
Ootacamund town																		
Rasipuram district							1				1							
Vriddhachalam town																		
Salem district			36	32	36	32			117	91	117	91						
Salem town			6	6	6	6			80	81	80	81			70	64	70	64
South Kanara district																		
Mangalore port																		
Trichinopoly district															1		1	
Trichinopoly town			37	17	37	17												
Karur town																		
			6	6	6	6			6	6	6	6						
Total	4	4	696	396	943	394	7	6	471	347	459	361	1	1	328	293	329	294

* Suspicious.

Madras, 19th February 1923.

A. J. H. RUSSELL, Major, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SERVICE REGISTERS.

It is hereby notified that the service registers or service rolls of the undermentioned sub registrars, probationary sub-registrars, clerks and menials are lying in this office unclaimed. If no claim is made by the legal heirs or parties concerned within a month from the date of publication of this notification, the said records will be destroyed,—

Name, designation and reasons for termination of service.

1. D. Ramasubramania Ayyar, Sub-Registrar—Forfeiture.
2. V. Anantanarayana Ayyar, Sub-Registrar—Died.
3. T. Ananda Rao, Sub-Registrar—Died.
4. A. K. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Sub-Registrar—Died.
5. C. V. Venkataramanayudu Nayudu, Sub-Registrar—Died.
6. P. R. Appayyar, clerk—Forfeiture.
7. A. Pakshiraja Ayyangar, clerk—Died.

Name, designation and reasons for termination of service.

8. N. Pankaja Ayyar, Probationary Sub-Registrar—Resigned.
9. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Sub-Registrar—Died.
10. S. Gopalakrishna Ayyar, clerk—Forfeiture.
11. P. A. Subramania Ayyar, clerk—Died.
12. G. P. Seetharama Ayyar, clerk—Died.
13. Chokkalingam Pillai, peon—Forfeiture.
14. Fakir Mya Sahib, peon—Died.
15. Kandappa Nayudu, Peon—Died.
16. S. Manikkavasagam Pillai, Daftarband—Died.
17. Puttuvaraya Pillai, peon—Forfeiture.
18. S. Thiravium Pillai, peon—Resigned.
19. R. Mayandi Kone, peon—Resigned.

Palamcottah, 14th February 1923.

R. SAMBAMURTI AYYAR,
Acting Registrar.

DISMISSAL.

S. Sangilia Pillai, process-server of this court, has been dismissed from service for misconduct and he is therefore ineligible for Government service.

District Munsif's Court, Tirumangalam, 9th February 1923.

P. M. ANANTANARAYANA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

NOTIFICATIONS.

All Civil Courts in the Presidency are requested to send processes intended for service by this Court to the Central Nazir, District Court, Chingleput, as there is no separate Nazarat attached to this Court. Sending processes to this Court causes unnecessary delay and correspondence.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Chingleput, 9th February 1923.

A. V. RATHNAVELU PILLAI,
District Munsif.

All Civil Courts in the Presidency are requested to send processes, etc., intended for service within the jurisdiction of this Court to the Central Nazir, District Court, North Malabar, Tellicherry, as there is no separate Nazarat attached to this Court. Sending processes, etc., direct to this Court causes unnecessary delay and correspondence.

Tellicherry, 16th February 1923.

P. SANKUNNI MENON,
Principal District Munsif.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following amendments to the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, are published for the information of all persons interested and it is hereby notified that the said amendments as well as any objections or suggestions relative thereto, which may be received from any person interested in the matter, will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 17th March 1923, viz. :—

I. In Order XXI, Rule 94.—Delete the last sentence, viz., the words, "such certificate shall bear date the day on which the sale became absolute".

II. Amend the existing Forms. Nos. 2 and 24 in Appendix D, Nos. 4, 14, 18, 21, 23, 32 and 33 in Appendix E, No. 8 in Appendix F and No. 2 in Appendix H to the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure *and substitute* the following as new forms bearing the same numbers in their respective appendices :—

APPENDIX D.

Form No. 2.

Simple Money Decree (Sections 33 and 35).

In the Court of the

The day of 192 .

Suit No. of 192 .

Between :—

Plaintiff

and

Defendant.

Claim Rs.

This suit coming on for final disposal on the day of 192 , before in the presence of for the plaintiff and of for the defendant and having stood over for consideration till this day, it is ordered that the do pay to the the sum of Rs. with interest on Rs. at the rate of per cent per annum from to this date together with further interest at the rate of per cent per annum on the aggregate amount of Rs. from this date to the date of realization of the said sum and do also pay to the said Rs. , the costs of this suit, with interest thereon at the rate of per cent per annum from this date to the date of realization.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 192 .

Judge.

Costs of suit.

Plaintiff.	Amount.			Defendant.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1. Stamp for plaint				Stamp for power			
2. Do. for power				Do. for petition			
3. Do. for exhibits				Pleader's fee			
4. Pleader's fee on Rs.				Subsistence for witnesses			
5. Subsistence for witnesses				Service for process			
6. Commissioner's fee				Commissioner's fee			
7. Service of process							
Total ..				Total ..			

FORM No. 24.

Decree sanctioning the compromise or withdrawal of a suit on behalf of a $\frac{\text{minor}}{\text{or other person under disability}}$ $\frac{\text{Plaintiff}}{\text{Defendant}}$ [*Order XXXII, r. 7 (1 A).*]

In the Court of the

The day of 192 .

Present :—

Suit No. of 192 .

Between :—

Plaintiff

and

Defendant.

Claim for

The suit coming on for final disposal on the day of 192 , in the presence of for the plaintiff and of for the defendant and C. D., $\frac{\text{plaintiff}}{\text{defendant}}$ a $\frac{\text{minor}}{\text{or other person under disability}}$ by E. F., $\frac{\text{next friend}}{\text{guardian ad litem}}$ of the one part and the said C. D. by the said $\frac{\text{next friend}}{\text{guardian ad litem}}$ of the other part (or on the terms hereafter set forth) and it appearing to this court that the said withdrawal or compromise is fit and proper and for the benefit of the said $\frac{\text{minor}}{\text{or other person under disability}}$ this court doth sanction the said withdrawal of compromise on behalf of the said $\frac{\text{minor}}{\text{or other person under disability}}$ and with the consent of all parties hereto. It is ordered as follows :—

(Set out the terms of the compromise).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 192 .

Judge.

APPENDIX E.

FORM No. 4.

Certificate of non-satisfaction of decree. (*Order XXI, r. 6.*)

In the Court of the

Suit No. of 192 .

(Execution Petition No. of 192 .)

Between :—

Plaintiff

and

Defendant.

Certified that no * satisfaction of the decree of this Court in Suit No. 192 , a copy of which is hereunto attached, has been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of this Court † to the extent noted below.

Dated the day of 192 .

Judge.

* If partial, strike out, 'no'. † If no satisfaction, strike out, 'to the extent noted below'.

FORM No. 14.

Warrant of Committal of Judgment-debtor to Jail (Order XXI, r. 4).

In the Court of the

Suit No. of 192 .

(Execution Petition No. of 192 .)

Between :—

Plaintiff

and

Defendant.

To

The Officer in charge of the Jail at

Whereas has been brought before this Court, this day of 192 , under a warrant in execution of a decree which was made and pronounced by the said Court, on the day of 192 ; and by which decree it was ordered that the said should pay and interest thereon at the rate of per cent per annum until payment; and whereas the said has not obeyed the decree but is liable to pay under the decree on the date hereof Rs. for principal amount, interest and costs of the suit and Rs. for costs of execution and he has not satisfied the Court that he is entitled to be discharged from custody. You are hereby, in the name of the King-Emperor of India, commanded and required to take and receive the said into Civil Prison and keep him imprisoned therein for a period not exceeding or until the said decree shall be fully satisfied, or the said shall be otherwise entitled to be released according to the terms and provisions of section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Court does hereby fix as his diet money as the rate of monthly allowance for the subsistence of the said during his confinement under this warrant of committal.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 192 .

Judge.

FORM No. 15.

Order for the release of a person imprisoned in Execution of a decree (Sections 58 and 59).

In the Court of the

Suit No. of 192

(Execution Petition No. of 192 .)

Between :—

Plaintiff

and

Defendant.

To

The Officer in charge of the Jail at

Under orders passed this day, you are hereby directed to set free judgment-debtor now in your custody by virtue of the warrant of this Court, dated the day of 192 , unless he is detained under any other warrant.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 192 .

Judge.

FORM No. 21.

Prohibitory Order, where the property consists of money or of any security in the custody of a Court of Justice or Officer of Government (Order XXI, r. 52.)

In the Court of the

Suit No. of 192 .

(Execution Petition No. of 192 .)

Between :—

Plaintiff

and

Defendant.

To

Sir,

The plaintiff having applied, under rule 52 of Order XXI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for an attachment of certain money (or property) now in your hands *,

* Here state how the money (or property) is supposed to be in the hands of the person addressed, on what account, etc.

H—1

I request that you will hold the said money (or property) until the day of subject to the further order of this Court* and that, if you have no notice of any claim to, or interest in, the said money (or property) other than that of the abovenamed you will bring the same into this Court to the credit of the above suit; or, if you have any objection to so doing, that you will inform me of the grounds thereof.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Judge.

Dated the day of 192 .

* Continue only if the prohibitory notice is addressed to a public officer but omit if addressed to a Court of Justice.

Form No. 23.

Notice of Attachment of a Decree $\frac{\text{to the Holder of the Decree}}{\text{to the Judgment-Debtor (count by the decree attached.}}$

(*Order XXI, r. 53*).

In the Court of the

Suit No. of 192 .

(Execution Petition No. of 192 .)

Between :—

Plaintiff

and

Defendant.

To

Whereas an application has been made in this Court by the decree-holder in the above suit for the attachment of a decree obtained $\frac{\text{by}}{\text{against}}$ you on the day of 192 , in the Court of in Suit No. of 192 , in which , $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}}$ and $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}}$. It is ordered that you, the said , be, and you are hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from $\frac{\text{transferring or charging}}{\text{making payment or adjustment of}}$ the same in any way.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 192 .

Judge.

Form No. 32.

Certificate of Sale of Land (*Order XXI, r. 94.*)

In the Court of the

The day of 192 .

Suit No. of 192 .

(Execution Petition No. 192 .)

Between :—

Plaintiff.

and

Defendant.

This is to certify that has been declared the purchaser at a sale by public auction on the day of 192 , of the undermentioned property sold in execution of decree in this suit, and that the said sale has been duly confirmed by this Court, on the day of 192 .

Description of property.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 192 .

Judge.

FORM No. 39.

Order for delivery to Certified Purchaser of land at a Sale in Execution (Order XXI, r. 95).

In the Court of the .

Suit No. of 192 .
(Execution Petition No. of 192 .)

Between:—

Plaintiff.

and

Defendant.

To

The Bailiff of the Court.

Whereas has become the certified purchaser of the undermentioned property at a sale in execution of the decree in Suit No. of 192 ; you are hereby ordered to put the said the certified purchaser, as aforesaid, in possession of the same.

Description of property.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 192 .

Judge.

APPENDIX F.

FORM No. 9.

Temporary Injunctions (Order XXXIX, r. 2).

In the Court of the

Suit No. of 192 .

Between—

Plaintiff.

and

Defendant.

Upon motion made unto this Court by Pleader of (or Counsel for) the plaintiff and upon reading the petition of the said plaintiff in this matter filed (this day) (or the plaint filed in this suit on the day of , or the written statement of the said plaintiff filed on the day of) and upon hearing the evidence of and in support thereof (*if after notice and defendant not appearing: add*, and also the evidence of as to service of notice of this motion upon the defendant). This Court doth order that an injunction be awarded to restrain the defendant his servants, agents and workmen, from pulling down, or suffering to be pulled down, the in the plaint in the said suit of the plaintiff mentioned (*or* in the written statement, *or* petition, of the plaintiff and evidence at the hearing of this motion mentioned) being in the of , and from selling the materials whereof the said is composed, until the hearing of this suit or until the further order of this Court.

Dated this day of 192 .

Judge.

Where the injunction is sought to restrain the negotiation of a note or bill, the ordering part of the order may run thus:

to restrain the defendants and from parting with out of the custody of them or any of them or endorsing, assigning or negotiating the promissory note (*or* bill of exchange) in question, dated on or about the mentioned in the plaintiff's plaint (*or* petition) and the evidence heard at this motion until the hearing of this suit, or until the further order of this Court.

In copyright cases—

to restrain the defendant his servants, agents or workmen, from printing, publishing or vending a book, called or any part thereof, until

Where part only of a book is to be restrained.—

to restrain the defendant his servants, agents or workmen, from printing, publishing, selling or otherwise disposing of such parts of the book in the plaint (*or* petition and evidence, etc.) mentioned to have been published by the defendant as hereinafter specified, namely, that part of the said book which is entitled and also that part which is entitled (*or* which is contained in page to page both inclusive) until

In Patent cases—

to restrain the defendant his agents, servants and workmen, from making or vending any perforated bricks (*or* as the case may be) upon the principle of the inventions in the plaintiff's plaint (*or* petition, etc., *or* written statement, etc.,) mentioned, belonging to the plaintiffs, or either of them, during the remainder of the respective terms of the patents in the plaintiff's plaint (*or* as the case may be) mentioned, and from counterfeiting, imitating or resembling the same inventions or either of them, or making any additions thereto or subtraction therefrom, until the hearing.

In cases of Trade marks—

to restrain the defendant his servants, agents or workmen, from selling, or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, any composition or (or as the case may be) described as or purporting to be manufactured by the plaintiff in having fixed thereto such labels as in the plaintiff's plaint (or petition, etc.) mentioned, or any other labels so contrived or expressed as, by colourable imitation or otherwise to represent the compositions or sold by the defendant to be the same as the composition or manufactured and sold by the plaintiff and from using trade-cards so contrived or expressed as to represent sold or proposed that any composition or to be sold by the defendant is the same as the composition or manufactured or sold by the plaintiff until the

To restrain a partner from in any way interfering in the business—

to restrain the defendant his servants and agents from entering into any contract, and from accepting, drawing, endorsing or negotiating any bill of exchange, note or written security in the name of the partnership firm of and from contracting any debt, buying and selling any goods, and from making or entering into any verbal or written promise, agreement or undertaking and from doing, or causing to be done, any act, in the name or on the credit of the said partnership firm of and or whereby the said partnership firm can or may in any manner become or be made liable to or for the payment of any sum of money, or for the performance of any contract, promise or undertaking until the

APPENDIX K.

FORM No. 2.

Notice of application for the transfer of suit to another court for trial (section 21).

In the Court of the

Original Petition No. of 192 .

Between :—

Petitioner

and

Respondent.

In the matter of an Original Suit No. of 192 , on the file of the Court of the District Munsif of

Between :—

Plaintiff.

and

Defendant.

To

Take notice that on the day of an application was presented to this Court by the abovenamed for the transfer of the aforementioned suit to the Court of and that this Court has appointed the day of for the hearing thereof, when you are at liberty to appear and oppose the same.

And also take notice that the said application is supported by the affidavits of and that you are at liberty to file affidavits in reply thereto, and you are not required to file any petition for this purpose.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 192 .

Judge.

Hours of attendance at the Office of the said Court from eleven till five. Sundays and holidays excepted.

High Court, Madras,
28th January 1923.

F. G. BULLER,
Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

(1) The District and Sessions Court of Bellary .. For two months from Monday the 16th April to Saturday the 16th June 1923, both days inclusive.

(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Bellary and Hospet. For six weeks from Monday, the 16th April to Saturday the 26th May 1923, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment no plaint, petition or other paper will be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court, Madras.

Bellary, 14th February 1923.

R. A. JENKINS,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, Kurnool, will be adjourned for the midsummer vacation for two months from Monday the 16th day of April to Saturday, the 16th day of June 1923, both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Kurnool, Nandyal and Markapur for six weeks from Monday, the 16th day of April, to Saturday the 27th May 1923, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

3. Arrangements, will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been made before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court, Madras.

J. C. H. FOWLER,
District and Sessions Judge.

Kurnool, 12th February 1923.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, the Subordinate Judge's Court and the Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Nellore, will be closed for the annual recess from Monday the 7th May 1923 to Saturday the 7th July 1923, both days inclusive. The District Munsifs' Courts of Kavali (Principal and Additional) and Kanigiri will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 7th May 1923 to Saturday the 16th June 1923, both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Nellore (Principal and Additional) and Gudur for six weeks from Monday the 28th May 1923 to Saturday the 7th July 1923, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition, or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTI,
District and Sessions Judge.

Nellore, 12th February 1923.

It is hereby notified that the adjournments of the Civil Courts in the district of North Arcot for the annual recess will be as follows :—

The District and Sessions Court of North Arcot at Vellore and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Vellore.	For two months from Monday the 16th April 1923 to Saturday the 16th June 1923, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Vellore, Arni and Tirupattur.	For six weeks from Monday the 16th April 1923 to Saturday the 26th May 1923, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Tiruvannamalai and Ranipet.	For six weeks from Monday the 7th May 1923 to Saturday the 16th June 1923, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for getting copies of judgments, decree orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the station during the vacation should be made to the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

L. G. MOORE,
District and Sessions Judge.

Vellore, 12th February 1923.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

The District and Sessions Court of Salem.	For two months from Monday the 23rd April to Saturday the 23rd June 1923, both days inclusive.
The Courts of the District Munsifs of Salem (Principal and Additional), Namakkal and Dharmapuri.	For six weeks from Monday the 23rd April to Saturday the 2nd June 1923, both days inclusive.
The Court of the District Munsif at Krishnagiri.	For six weeks from Monday the 14th May to Saturday the 23rd June 1923, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, plaints, petitions and other papers will not be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other papers, provided applications for such copies have been presented before the commencement of the recess.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the station should be made to the High Court, Madras.

R. H. COURTENAY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Salem, 2nd February 1923.

Notice is given hereby that the Court of the District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar and the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Tellicherry will be adjourned for the annual recess from Monday the 16th day of April to Saturday the 16th day of June 1923, both days inclusive, and all the Courts of the District Munsifs in the North Malabar district from Monday, the 16th day of April, to Saturday, the 26th day of May 1923, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

3. Arrangements will be made for granting copies of judgments and decrees and other papers and exhibits to which parties or their pleaders are entitled, provided that the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

V. P. ROW,
District and Sessions Judge.

Tellicherry, 16th February 1923

Notice is hereby given that the courts of the Tinnevelly district will be closed for the annual recess of 1923 as follows :—

The District and Sessions Court, Tinnevelly and the Courts of the Subordinate Judges of Tinnevelly and Tuticorin and the Court of the Additional Sub-Judge, Tinnevelly.	From Monday the 7th May to Saturday the 7th July 1923, both days inclusive.
The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tinnevelly, Ambasamudram, Srivaikuntam, Tuticorin, Palamcottah, Koilpatti, Tenkasi and Tinnevelly (Additional).	From Monday the 7th May to Saturday the 16th June 1923, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received ; nor will copies of papers be granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

J. K. LANCASHIRE,
Acting District Judge.

Tinnevelly, 26th January 1923

UNCLAIMED SERVICE REGISTERS.

It is hereby notified that the service registers or rolls of the undermentioned sub-registrars, probationary sub-registrars, clerks and menials are lying in this office for a long time. If no claim is made by the legal heirs or parties concerned within a month from the date of publication of this notification the said records will be destroyed.

Name, designation and reason for termination of service.

(1) M.R.Ry. Mysore Narayana Rao, Sub-Registrar—Death.
(2) " Thirupathi Seshagiri Rao, Sub-Registrar—Death.
(3) " Ranjangadi Krishnaswami Rao, Sub-Registrar—Death.
(4) " Nerudupiri Rama Rao, Sub-Registrar—Death.
(5) " Munjipudi Krishna Sastri, Sub-Registrar—Dismissal.
(6) Mutpedi Vittalayacharya, Probationary Sub-Registrar—Death.
(7) Kanumilli Venkataramayya, Probationary Sub-Registrar—Resignation.
(8) Pappu Dhanumthuru Rao, Probationary Sub-Registrar—Service dispensed with.
(9) Vellara Venkobe Rao, Probationary Sub-Registrar—Service dispensed with.
(10) Volati Venkata Jagannadhacharyulu, Probationary Sub-Registrar—Resignation.
(11) Hadagalli Venkoba Rao, clerk—Death.
(12) Jantakur Virupakshi Rao, clerk—Death.
(13) Tumpurti Venkata Subba Rao, clerk—Resignation.
(14) Dharmapuri Gururaja Rao, dafterband—Forfeiture.
(15) M. P. Narasinga Rao, dafterband—Forfeiture.
(16) Mastan Sahib, night watchman—Resignation.
(17) Salupady Venkataswami, nightwatchman—Resignation.
(18) Subbanayudu, nightwatchman—Dismissal.
(19) B Wabi Sahib, nightwatchman—Service dispensed with.
(20) Madar Sahib, nightwatchman—Forfeiture.
(21) Arava Narasinga Rao, peon—Forfeiture.
(22) Chakala Yellugadu, nightwatchman—Death.
(23) Gona Sahib, peon—Forfeiture
(24) Lachmanna, nightwatchman—Dismissal.
(25) Pamidi Mohiddin sahib, nightwatchman—Dismissal.
(26) Hindupur Bhimasena Rao, clerk—Dismissal.
(27) Bonti Nagabusi, peon—Dismissal.
(28) Kumpli Virupakshi, nightwatchman—Service dispensed with.
(29) Keduru Balappa, nightwatchman—Service dispensed with.
(30) G Venkataswami, nightwatchman—Forfeiture.
(31) Hanuma, nightwatchman—Service dispensed with.
(32) Kuradi Obaia Rao, peon—Service dispensed with.
(33) Maddikeri Krishna, nightwatchman—Service dispensed with.
(34) Suonapurallu Venkatigudu, nightwatchman—Service dispensed with.

P. NARASINGA RAO,
Registrar.

Bellary, 21th January 1923.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 of 1923 in the Court of the District Judge, Anantapur.

Kandari Chinna Virappa, son of Kandari Subbayya of Proddatur, *Insolvent.*

The petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent. Hearing 28th March 1923.

A. J. CURGENVEN,
District Judge.

Anantapur, 15th February 1923.

No. 2 of 1923 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

(1) Ramasami Kavandan, son of Perumanda Kavandan, and (2) Rangasami Kavandan, son of No. (1), both residing at Dasanaickenpalayam, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Respondents (Debtors).*

Sinna Palani Chetti, son of Raman Chettiyar, of Nellitipalayam, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to this Court that the debtors above named may be adjudged insolvents. Hearing 10th March 1923.

No. 12 of 1923 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Kaliyappa Kavandan, son of Lakshmana Kavandan, residing at Komarapalayam, hamlet of Thandakaranpalayam, Avanashi taluk .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

K. M. R. M. L. Kumarappa Chettiyar, son of Lakshmana Chettiyar, banker, residing at Cheyur, Avanashi taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to this Court that the debtor above named may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 13th March 1923.

No. 14 of 1923 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Thangavelu Kavandan, son of Sadaya Kavandan, of Uppiliyanur *alias* Karian, Chettipalayam, Pollachi taluk .. .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Muthia Chettiyar *alias* Veerappa Chettiyar, Nattukottai Chetti, banker, Pollachi .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to this Court that the debtor above named may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 13th March 1923.

J. J. COTTON,
District Judge.

Coimbatore, 14th February 1923.

No. 1 of 1923 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

The Imperial Bank of India, Calicut .. .. .. *Creditor (Petitioner).*

Lakshmidas Hemraj, Calicut .. .. *Debtor (Counter-petitioner).*

Notice is hereby given that the debtor has been adjudged insolvent under section 30 of Act V of 1920 and his property vested in the Official Receiver, South Malabar, before whom claims have to be proved as early as possible. Time for discharge six months.

No. 2 of 1923 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

The Imperial Bank of India, Calicut .. .. .. *Creditor (Petitioner.)*

Lakshmidas Jumnadas, Calicut .. .. .. *Debtor (Counter-petitioner).*

Notice is hereby given that the debtor has been adjudged insolvent under section 30 of Act V of 1920 and his property vested in the Official Receiver, South Malabar, before whom claims have to be proved as early as possible. Time for discharge six months.

No. 597 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Ramaswami Pattar's son Krishna Pattar .. .. .. *Insolvent-petitioner*

Venkatfswara Pattar's son Venkatachalam Pattar and fourteen others *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 41 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, the aforesaid petitioner who was adjudged an insolvent by the order of this Court, dated 17th August 1922, in insolvency petition No. 5 of 1922, has been given an order of discharge.

C. G. AUSTIN,
District Judge.

Calicut, 16th February 1923.

No. 14 of 1923 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Arunachalam Pillai, son of Apparu Pillai at Arur, Namakkal taluk. *Petitioner.*

Ramaswami Reddi and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 27 of Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the aforesaid Arunachalam Pillai was adjudged an insolvent on the 12th day of February 1923 by this Court and that creditors should prove their claims on or before the 16th day of April 1923, by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the court an affidavit in form No. 5 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920, and that the insolvent should apply for discharge within two years.

R. H. COURTENAY,
District Judge.

Salem, 15th February 1923.

No. 5 of 1921 (M.P.R. No. 20 of 1923) in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Cuddalore.

Ramakrishna Ayyar and Ramalinga Ayyar, sons of Subba Ayyar of Lakshminarayanapuram, Cuddalore taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*
Chidambaram Chetti by agent Gopala Ayyangar and seventeen others .. .. *Creditors Respondents*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court for discharge under sections 41 and 42 of Act V of 1920 and that the petition is posted to 22nd March 1923 for hearing.

C. S. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
Subordinate Judge.

Cuddalore, 15th February 1923.

No. 1 of 1923 in the Court of the District Munsif, Berhampur.

Radhakrishna Patnaik .. .. *Petitioner.*
Balakrishna Rattu and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that Radhakrishna Patnaik, son of Raghunadha Patnaik, residing at Berhampur, Ganjam district, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th March 1923. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

K. KALIANASWAMI,
District Munsif.

Berhampur, 16th February 1923.

No. 7 of 1922 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chittoor.

Vallera Venkataswami Nayudu, son of Papa Nayudu, age 35 years; Kamma, cultivation, residing now at Santapet, Chittoor .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 27 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 16th February 1923 and the debtor shall apply for his discharge within 16th July 1923. The creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me by an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920.

T. SAMA RAO,
District Munsif.

Chittoor, 14th February 1923.

No. 3 of 1922 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chowghat.

Vahyaketh Patiettakkare Amadunni .. .. *Petitioner.*
Krishna Pattar's son Neelakandhan Pattar and two others .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 8th March 1923 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose may appear before this Court and do so.

O. KUNHI RAMAN,
District Munsif.

Chowghat, 14th February 1923.

No. 2 of 1923 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Gopal Chetti, son of Subramanya Chetti, at Sendamangalam, Namakkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arunachella Udayan and thirteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 22nd March 1923 for hearing.

T. K. GOVINDA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Namakkal, 10th February 1923.

No. 3 of 1923 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ramachandrapur.

Mulakala Panapathi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pontamsetti Tripurantam and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 27th March 1923. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

V. PURNAIYA PANTULU,
District Munsif.

Ramachandrapur, 8th February 1923.

No. 2 of 1923 in the Court of the District Munsif, Salem

Krishnappa Nayudu and Sanjivana Nayudu, sons of Kumma Perumal Naicken at Mullusandi, Attur taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*
Narayanaswami Nayudu and eight others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 27 of Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioners have been adjudged insolvents on the 8th day of February 1923 and that the petitioners should apply for final discharge within three months from 8th February 1923. If the petitioners fail to apply

for final discharge within the period specified by the court the order of adjudication shall be annulled and the provision of section 37 of Act V of 1920 shall apply. All the creditors of the above petitioners should prove their claims early on or before 20th April 1923 by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

Salem, 14th February 1923. S. GOPALA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 42 of 1916 (No. 7 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Chingleput) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Subramanya Nadar, son of Subroya Nadar, residing in Walajabad, Conjeevaram taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subapathi Mudaliyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 34 of Act V of 1920, the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 9th March 1923, failing which a dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 9 of 1922 (No. 2 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Pudukkottai) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Elumalai Chetti, son of Lakshmana Chettiyar, residing in Nazarathpettai, Sriperumbudur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kuppu Mudaliyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 30 of Act V of 1920, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 18th December 1922. The petitioner has been directed to apply for his discharge before 31st March 1923 (after 1st March 1923). All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

Chingleput, 14th February 1923. P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 43 of 1922 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

Palaniappa Thevan, son of Kaliamma Thevan at Kurumbi, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 30th March 1923.

No. 52 of 1922 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, son of Narayana Ayyar at Karappa Kavandan street, Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 20th March 1923.

No. 72 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

E. Veradappa Pillai, son of Ettuppa Pillai, Erode .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 20th March 1923.

No. 93 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Murugappa Mudali, son of Palani Mudali, Erode .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 20th March 1923.

No. 99 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Irusa Kavandan, son of Nallama Kavandan and Pallirusa Kavandan, son of Irusa Kavandan at Pallipalayam, Bhavani taluk .. .. *Petitioners (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 20th March 1923.

No. 102 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

S. Rameswami Pillai, son of Sengodam Pillai at Uthandi Palayam, Erode taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 20th March 1923.

No. 107 of 1923 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

G. Sabapathi Chetti, son of Govindappa Chetti at Tiruppur, Palladam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 20th March 1923.

No. 108 of 1923 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Ramappa Kavandan, son of Marana Kavandan, Sulthanpudur, Gobichettipalayam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 20th March 1923.

No. 117 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Jevana Maistri, son of Mudai Gander Bedaga at Kondarai village, Gobichettipalayam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 20th March 1923.

No. 119 of 1922 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Kaseppa Kavandan, son of Krishna Kavandan at Ganapathi, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 20th March 1923.

K. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
Official Receiver.

Coimbatore, 16th February 1923.

No. 117 of 1921 (No. 18 of 1921 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot), in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

A. Manuswami Chetti .. .. *Insolvent.*
Govindaswami Kavandan and eight others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 64 of Act V of 1920 that the creditors of the above named insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts, should do so on or before 16th March 1923 at 7 a.m. failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

No. 124 of 1921 (No. 16 of 1921 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Kesava Padayachi .. .. *Insolvent.*
Venkatachala Chetti and seventeen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 64 of Act V of 1920 that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts, should do so on or before 12th March 1923 at 7 a.m. failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

No. 11 of 1922 (No. 17 of 1921 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

R. Krishnamachariar .. .. *Insolvent.*
Qadir Hussain Sahib and thirty-seven others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 64 of Act V of 1920 that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts, should do so on or before 23rd March 1923 at 7 a.m. failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

No. 39 of 1922 (No. 9 of 1921 on the file of the Sub-Court, Cuddalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Subraya Padayachi .. .. *Insolvent.*
Karuppan Chetti and fifteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 64 of Act V of 1920 that the creditors of the above named insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts, should do so on or before 20th March 1923 at 7 a.m. failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

No. 62 of 1922 (No. 9 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tindivanam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Murahari Nayudu .. .. *Insolvent.*
Duraiswami Reddi and another .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 64 of Act V of 1920 that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 20th March 1923 at 7 a.m. failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

No. 83 of 1922 (No. 5 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirukkoyilur)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Abdul Rahim Sahib .. .. *Insolvent.*
Narasa Reddi and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 24 of Act V of 1920 that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 16th March 1923 at 7 a.m. failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

No. 81 of 1922 (No. 9 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Vriddhachalam)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Arunachala Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pattabi Chetti and six others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that Arunachala Padayachi, son of Sellamuttu Padayachi, residing at A. Agaram, Vriddhachalam taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 23rd January 1923, and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 10th March 1923 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. The abovenamed insolvent should apply for discharge within one year from the date of adjudication.

No. 99 of 1922 (No. 19 of 1922 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Muttuswami Kavandan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Himaij Sowcar and twelve others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that Muttuswami Kavandan, son of Muttayo Kavandan, residing at Villupuram, Villupuram taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 17th January 1923, and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 10th March 1923 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. The abovenamed insolvent should apply for discharge within one year from the date of adjudication.

No. 104 of 1922 (No. 21 of 1922 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Rajagopala Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Murnga Pillai and eleven others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that Rajagopala Pillai, son of Sadasiva Pillai, residing at Paradur, Chidambaram taluk, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this court on 19th February 1923 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 19th March 1923 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909. The abovenamed insolvent should apply for discharge within two years from the date of adjudication.

No. 1 of 1923 (No. 4 of 1923 on the file of the Sub-Court, Cuddalore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Vyra Monicka Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Minor Ramanathan Chetti and seven others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 of Act V of 1920 that Vyra Monicka Padayachi, son of Vellaya Padayachi, residing at Chinnathanankuppam, Cuddalore taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 12th March 1923. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 6 of 1923 (No. 1 of 1923 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirukkoyilur)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Damodaram Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narayanaswami Chetti and seventeen others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 of Act V of 1920 that Damodaram Pillai, son of Ramaswami Pillai, residing at Tirukkoyilur, Tirukkoyilur taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 26th March 1923. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 7 of 1923 (No. 1 of 1923 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Chinnaswami Reddi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nagammal alias Lakshmiboy Ammal and twenty-four others .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 of Act V of 1920 that Chinnaswami Reddi, son of Duraiswami Reddi, residing at Koorunur, Tirukkoyilur taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 13th March 1923. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 8 of 1923 (No. 3 of 1923 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Narayanaswami Pillai and four others .. .. *Petitioners.*
Sunderesan Pillai alias Rajagopal Pillai and twenty-three others .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 of Act V of 1920 that Narayanaswami Pillai, Harikrishna Pillai, Arunachalam Pillai, Govindaraja Pillai and Rajagopal Pillai, sons of Ramaswami Pillai,

residing at Narimogu, hamlet of Alankuppam, Tindivanam taluk, have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 21st March 1923. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

P. B. RANGACHARIYAR,
Official Assignee.

Cuddalore, 19th February 1923.

No. 107 of 1921 in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Ramappa Sheregara, son of Honnaya Sheregara, at Ullal Kasba village in Mangalore taluk .. .. *Insolvent.*

Under section 54 of Act V of 1920 notice is hereby given that a final dividend will be declared in the said matter and that all creditors should prove their debts to the satisfaction of this Court on or before 27th March 1923; otherwise their claims will not be considered.

No. 59 of 1922 (No. 18 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

H. Subbaye, son of H. Venkr, resides at Beloor village, Mangalore town .. .. *Petitioner.*
Hasan Beary and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 19th December 1922, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 22nd March 1923. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 67 of 1922 (No. 13 of 1922 on the file of the District Court, South Kanara) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Yerumbath Abdul Rahmana, nephew of Yedakhatil Yerumbath Moosa and son of Kadeemma, resides at Kolupura of Neelesh war Kasba village in Kasaragod taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Cheruvel Avulla Hajee and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 16th January 1923, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 28th March 1923. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 70 of 1922 (No. 14 of 1922 on the file of the District Court, South Kanara) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Krishna Bhatta, son of Ishwara Bhatta, resides at Ubbara in Kepa village of Uppinangadi taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ishwara Bhatta and ten others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 10th February 1923, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 28th March 1923. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 71 of 1922 (No. 23 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Venka Shetti and Koraga Shetti, nephews of Venkappa Shetti, reside at Baidoru of Adyar village in Mangalore taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*
Gowri Hengsu .. .. *Creditor.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioners have been adjudged an insolvents by an order of this Court, dated 29th January 1923, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 28th March 1923. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Petitioners have been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 80 of 1922 (No. 8 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Puttur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Parameshwaracharl, son of Venkatayyachari, at Puttur, Kasba .. *Petitioner.*
Purshappa and thirteen others.. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 30 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 16th December 1922, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 22nd March 1923. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 83 of 1922 (No. 14 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kasaragod) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Tayakutanasgil Parameshwara Tirumambu, residing at Trikarpur village of Kasaragod taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Tayath Muttathil Asantha Nersio Potter and sixteen others .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to 10th March 1923. Creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date at 11 a. m.

No. 84 of 1922 (No. 7 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Udipi) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

F. X. Monteiro, son of Mathais Monteiro resides at Udipi Kasba .. *Petitioner.*
Vechutagiri and fourteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 20 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court, dated 21st January 1923 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 28th March 1923. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 88 of 1922 (No. 30 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Honvina Nagappa *alias* Srinivas Kamath, son of Narayan Kamath, Court New Road, Mangalore Town .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narasimha Murtha Bhanduri and Company and five others .. *Creditors.*

Under section 20 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court, dated 5th January 1923 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 24th March 1923. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 90 of 1922 (No. 32 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Thimmappa Pujari nephew of Annappa Pujarir, resides at Attavar, Mangalore Town .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. P. Rego and another .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 20 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court, dated 10th February 1923 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 28th March 1923. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 92 of 1922 (No. 13 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kasaragod) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Abdulla Beary, son of Baller Ibramoodina Beary, resides at Cherangai in Kudale village of Kasaragod taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Abdul Khadir Beary and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 20 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court, dated 9th January 1923 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 22nd March 1923. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 100 of 1922 (No. 38 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Kinie Ismail Beary, son of Kinie Gulam Beary, resides in Ullal Kasba, village of Mangalore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Manel Annappa Nath and two others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 20 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court, dated 31st December 1922 under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 22nd March 1923. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Petitioner has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 105 of 1922 (No. 13 of 1922 on the file of the District Court, South Kanara)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

(1) A. E. Coelho, (2) J. L. D'Costa, (3) B. R. Albuquerque, (4) R. F. Noronha, (5) Goverdhandas Kanjibhai and (6) P. B. Balkrishna & Co. .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*

Babyagath Kutti Hamad Beary, son of Mendin Kutti Haji, of Cherthal taluka, residing at Nerreshwaliya, Mangalore .. .. *Respondent (Insolvent).*

Under section 20 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed respondent has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of District Court, South Kanara, dated 1st December 1922, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 22nd March 1923. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Respondent has been ordered to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication.

No. 11 of 1923 (No. 21 of 1922 on the file of the District Court, South Kanara)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

B. Narasimha Baliga, son of Laxmana Baliga, at Bantwal Kasba in Mangalore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor)*

Vittappa Kodve, son of Cherdappa Kudva, Mangalore town .. *Respondent (Insolvent).*

Under section 20 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the abovenamed respondent has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of the District Court, South Kanara, dated 1st February 1923, under section 27 (1) and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 7th April 1923. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. Respondent has been ordered to apply for discharge within twelve months from the date of adjudication.

No. 109 of 1922 (No. 22 of 1922 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kasaragod)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Abdel Rahiman Beary, son of Jainuddinee Haji, residing at Mogral Kasba village in Kasaragod taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

R. S. Muthaya Chettiyar and two others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to 10th March 1923. Creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date at 11 a.m.

B. M. HEGDE,
Official Receiver.

Mangalore, 12th February 1923.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND THE CHERRY INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247 (5).

Whereas it appears from a letter of the Managing Director, dated 10th February 1923, that the Cherry Industrial Company, Limited, is not carrying on business or is not in operation.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 247 (5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that, unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said Company will be struck off the register and the said Company will be dissolved.

P. R. DEBELIO,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Tuticorin, 15th February 1923.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

MINING CERTIFICATE.

The following person is approved as a fit person to prospect for and mine minerals up to 31st December 1923 and will be furnished with a certificate to that effect :—

Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
M.R Ry. Chetti Venkatarami Setti, Nellaiur village, Gudur taluk, Nellore district.	10th February 1923.	Madras Presidency.

Nellore Collector's Office,
10th February 1923.

F. W. R. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF ISSUE OF FIXED FEE FOREIGN LIQUOR LICENCES.

No. 2.—The following notification is issued in supersession of Notification No. 2, dated 19th January 1922, published in the Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated 24th January 1922.

In exercise of the power conferred on him under section 4 (*p*) of the Madras Abkari Act, 1886 the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, hereby prescribes, under section 24 of the Act, the following rules for regulating the issue of licences on fixed fees for the compounding, blending, bottling and sale of portable foreign liquors and coconut toddy arrack from and after the 1st April 1923 within the limits of the Madras Presidency.—

1. The term "foreign liquor" in these rules includes all wines, spirits and beer imported into the Presidency by sea or land; plain rectified spirits imported or locally made and on which the tariff rate of duty has been paid; spirits manufactured or compounded in the country and made to colour and flavour to resemble gin, brandy, whisky or rum excised at the tariff rate of import duty; and beer brewed in India or beer imported in a condensed form and afterwards converted into portable beer and duly excised, but excludes denatured spirits, coconut toddy arrack and ordinary arrack. In the case of licences to chemists, druggists and other approved firms or persons, however, for the sale of pure rectified spirits only, the term "foreign liquor" means pure rectified spirits imported from foreign countries by sea or manufactured in this country and excised at the tariff rate of duty.

NOTE.—The minimum strengths at which imported and locally-made foreign spirits may be sold are 25° U.P. for gin and 35° U.P. for all other kinds of spirits including Italian arrack, except denatured spirits, cocoanut arrack and coconut toddy arrack.

"Indian" beer is beer brewed in India (*a*) which contains at least two bushels of malt and two pounds of hops per hogshead and in the manufacture of which jaggery or crude cane sugar is employed, (*b*) which is brewed at a higher original gravity than 1,055° on a standard saccharometer and (*c*) the maximum price of which at the brewery is Rs. 40-0-0† per hogshead *plus* the excise duty in force at the time of issue.

"Coconut toddy arrack" is spirit manufactured from toddy at the Cherughat distillery in Malabar and excised at Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon: its sale is permitted in all foreign liquor shops (except those licensed for the exclusive sale of beer, medicated wines and rectified spirits. The maximum limit of private possession is two imperial gallons.

2. Licences for the sale of foreign liquors and coconut toddy arrack shall be of the following descriptions :—

I. *Wholesale licences for the sale of foreign liquor and coconut toddy arrack not to be drunk on the premises.*—These will be issued on an annual fee of Rs. 250 at the discretion of Collectors. Under these licences the sale of liquor in quantities less than two imperial gallons or a dozen reputed quart bottles or two dozen reputed pint bottles of each kind at a time is prohibited. The holders of the licence will have the privilege of issuing to licensed dealers only samples of liquor in quantities not exceeding one pint. In Madras town, holders of this licence will not be allowed to sell "Indian" beer. Holders of this licence are prohibited from selling coconut toddy arrack in bulk to private persons in Malabar district and are permitted to sell it to such persons only in bottles, sealed and labelled in accordance with the bottling rules.

II. *Retail licences for the sale of foreign liquor and coconut toddy arrack not to be drunk on the premises to any person.*—These will be of two kinds—one for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor, except "Indian" beer and of coconut toddy arrack and the other for the sale of beer brewed in India.

† (*a*) The former will be issued at the discretion of the Board and Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 1,000 in the Nilgiris except Gudalur, Rs. 500 in the town of Madras, Rs 250 in towns having a population of 25,000 and over and in Kodaikanal, Teynand and Cochin, and Rs. 100 in the rest of the Presidency. Under these licences the sale of liquor in a quantity less than one reputed pint and greater than two imperial gallons in one transaction will be prohibited.

(*b*) Retail licences for the sale of beer brewed in India will be issued to successful bidders for beer shops on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

III. *Hotel licences for the supply of residents in hotels and boarding-houses.*—These will be of two classes and subject to a payment of an annual fee of Rs. 250 or Rs. 150 in Madras, of Rs. 100 or Rupees 50 on the Nilgiris, and of Rs. 50 or Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency, as may in each case be determined by the Collector. No liquor may be sold under these licences otherwise than to residents in hotels and boarding-houses for their own use and that of their guests, or to casual visitors requiring liquor with the meal or meals supplied to them.

In Madras a holder of a hotel license desirous of setting up and maintaining in his hotel a bar or bars may, on payment of a monthly fee of Rs. 100 for a first-class bar or Rs. 60 for a second-class bar, be granted a separate license to be called a bar licence. This will cover the sale of foreign liquor and coconut toddy arrack under the same conditions and to the same extent as the tavern licence.

In Madras, special bar licences will also be issued to others than holders of hotel licences with the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue. The fees in such cases will be fixed by the Board and the licences will entitle the holders to sell to all comers.

IV. *Refreshment-room licences* will be of two classes—

(*a*) *For refreshment-rooms maintained by, or under the supervision and control of, railway companies and proprietors or managers of lines of dak carriages for the supply on the premises of travellers by such railways or dak lines.*—The annual fee payable for each licence will be fixed by the Board from time to time. Under these licences liquor may be sold to *bona fide* travellers, or to other persons served with regular meals in the rooms for consumption on the premises to any extent, provided that no more than one reputed quart of spirits or two reputed quarts of any other kind of liquor sold at the refreshment-room may be sold at one time to any such traveller for removal from the premises.

---

* The maximum price of Indian beer at the Bangalore brewery will be Rs. 36 per hogshead (excluding duty) and the supply will be restricted to shops which have obtained beer from that brewery during 1922-23.

† NOTE.—In places where there are beer shops, holders of retail licences for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor except Indian beer will be permitted to sell beer brewed in India on English principles only in bottles as bottled at the brewery at which it was brewed.

(b) *For refreshment-rooms in which the sale of liquor is ordinarily combined with the supply of meals or of eatables prepared and served in the European manner.*—The annual fee will be Rs. 600 in Madras and Rs. 75 in the rest of the Presidency. It will at all times be optional with the Collector to withdraw licences of this description if it should appear that the sale of liquor to persons who have not partaken of meals in the refreshment-room is permitted to such an extent or so habitually that the refreshment-room may fairly be classed as a tavern. Sale of liquor for removal from the premises will not be allowed under these licences. The premises to be used for the sale of liquor under these licences must be at least of the monthly rentable value of Rs. 60 in Madras and in Cuddalore and Conjeeveram municipalities and of Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency.

V. *Occasional licences*, such as licences for the sale at refreshment stalls in connexion with race meetings and public entertainments. These will be granted by Collectors at their discretion for periods not exceeding ten days at one time and at such fees not exceeding Rs. 100 on each occasion as they may determine. No removal of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licences.

VI. *Special licences* will also be granted by Collectors in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department when the circumstances are such as not to allow of the issue of licences of any of the above descriptions on such terms and conditions and for such periods as they may on each occasion determine.

VII. *Auctioneers' licences.*—Annual fee, Rs. 5. The following are important provisions of this licence:—

(a) Liberty to give sample bottles in respect of all consignments, whether trade consignments or the property of private persons, in order that intending purchasers may have the opportunity of testing high class wines and spirits at their own houses before the auction sale.

(b) Authority to sell wines, spirits and beer in less quantities than whole dozens of each description in the case of sales by auction of the property of private parties or estates or of trade consignments which are alleged or otherwise unmerchantable.

(c) Authority to sell by auction at places other than that specified in the licence, viz., at any private residence at which the licensee may hold an auction.

VIII. *Licences for the sale of pure rectified spirits.*—These will be issued to chemists and druggists and other firms or persons specially approved by Collectors, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10. Under these licences the possession of pure rectified spirits in excess of ten imperial gallons (or such larger quantity as the Collector may, in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, specially authorize) is prohibited. Pure rectified spirits must not be sold under these licences for other than *bond fide* medical, industrial and scientific purposes, and the maximum limit of sale at one time to the same person is restricted to one reputed pint in the case of sale to a private individual, two reputed quarts in the case of sale to a chemist, medical practitioner or scientific body and three imperial gallons to any Government, Local Fund or Municipal hospital.

IX. *Licences for the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations* containing 20 per cent and upwards but not more than 42 per cent of proof spirit will be issued by Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10.

X. *Licence for compounding or blending foreign liquors* will be granted to holders of wholesale licences by Collectors and licences for *compounding* to licensed distillers by the Assistant Commissioner of Distilleries on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 250.

XI. *Licences for the bottling of foreign liquors, except beer brewed locally and of coconut toddy arrack*, will be granted to holders of wholesale licences by Collectors and to licensed distillers by the Assistant Commissioner of Distilleries on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

XII. Any two or more of the above kinds of licences may be granted to the same person for the sale of liquor in the same premises.

XIII. No premises shall be used for the sale of liquor unless and until approved by the Collector.

XIV. All licensees shall maintain and furnish to Collectors statistics showing separately the consumption of imported foreign liquors and locally-made spirits and beers and coconut toddy arrack.

XV. All licences (other than occasional and special licences) will have effect for the official year, i.e., from the 1st April in each year until the 31st March of the following year.

XVI. The fixed fees exceeding Rs. 50 on all licences (other than special and occasional licences) will be payable in two instalments, one-half being payable when the licence is issued and the other half at the beginning of the second half-year, viz., 1st October.

XVII. For the convenience of the trade, Collectors will, so far as possible, receive and dispose of applications for licences under clause IV (*b*) to have effect during the following official year before the tavern sales for that year. Licences for the sale of liquor in mufassal refreshment-rooms should be very sparingly given.

XVIII. All further information may be obtained and forms of licences may be procured at a charge of two annas each at the offices of Collectors.

No. 3.—In virtue of the power delegated to him in Government notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1896, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, hereby prescribes under sections 10 and 18 of the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, with effect from 1st April 1923 two imperial gallons as the maximum quantity of coconut toddy arrack manufactured in the Chowghat distillery of this Presidency which may be transported without a permit or possessed without a licence.

No. 4.—In virtue of the power delegated to him in Government notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1896, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, with effect from 1st April 1923, hereby authorizes licensees for the wholesale vend of foreign liquor and coconut toddy arrack not to be drunk on the premises' (F L-1) to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Collector in respect of the issue of special permits under section 11 for the transport of coconut toddy arrack sold by them selves to foreign liquor dealers concurrently with the Collector and subject to the control of the Collector.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
30th January 1923.

J. B. BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 363 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue directs that from and after the date of this notification, the land in the Erode Municipality described below and measuring 52 square feet, be the same little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Council :—

	Extent. sq. yr.
T.S. No. 1512 A-1, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1244 ; east, south and west by T.S. No. 1517 A 7. ..	52 —

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 363 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue directs that from and after the date of this notification the land in the Mangalore Municipality described below and measuring 9,634 square feet, be the same a little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Council :—

	Extent. sq. yr.
T.S. No. 134-4 E, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 840-6 D ; east by T.S. Nos. 144-3 and 241 ; south by T.S. No. 142 ; west by T.S. No. 243	9,634

Board (Land Revenue and Settlement), Madras, 10th February 1923.

S. WADSWORTH, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

On 17th January 1923 at 7-45 p.m. a bundle containing 5 half-seer cakes of opium was found hanging at the end of a rope hung from one of the port holes of the British S.S. " Tessta ".

The bundle weighs 19½ tolas.

I hereby give notice that any person claiming any right or interest in the opium should appear before me at my office, North Beach Road, Madras, on or before the 6th March 1923 with evidence of his claim.

In the absence of any such claim or if any claim advanced is rejected the opium will be confiscated to Government.

Madras Collector's Office, 6th February 1923.

A. R. COX, *Collector.*

INCOME-TAX NOTIFICATION.

The powers of an Income-tax Officer and Assistant Commissioner conferred on the Income-tax Deputy Collector, Madura, in respect of persons assessed within the Usilampatti division of the Madura district in the Commissioner's notification published on page 2090 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st November 1922, are hereby withdrawn.

Madras, 16th February 1923

A. R. L. TOTTENHAM, *Commissioner of Income-tax.*

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

A sum of Rs. 114-5-0 due to the following individuals on account of temporary compensation for earth taken from their lands for emergent repairs to flood damages to Cauvery left bank below bridge, estimate Rs. 10,000, is credited to deposits in the books of this office as the parties have not turned up to receive payment in spite of registered notice :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Kuppu Raju	29	15	0
(2) Marimuthu Muthirian	16	7	0
(3) Kandasamy	9	1	0
(4) Arawamuthu Ayyangar	60	14	0
Total ..	114	5	0

If the amount is not claimed within three years it will be forfeited to Government.

Trichinopoly, 5th February 1923. If-8

T. F. DILLON, *Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly Division*

A sum of Rs. 2-13-3 due to Venkatagiri Ayyar, his pay as head sepoy, is outstanding in the accounts of this division from October 1919 and if the amount is not claimed within three months from the date of issue of this notice, it will be credited to Government.

Cuddalore, 30th January 1923. N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.

A sum of Rs. 1-6-0 is due to L. Krishna Rao, Contractor, P.W.D., Hindupur, on account of work done for repairs to Kerikera tank, Hindupur taluk, estimate Rs. 1,480, C.R. No. 6 of 1921-22. The amount has been credited to deposits and if not claimed within three years from date of this notification will be finally credited to Government.

Madanapalle, 11th February 1923. E. W. P. WALSH,
Executive Engineer, Madanapalle Division.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts noted below being wages due to work people noted against each are outstanding in the accounts of the Drainage division (Drainage works) since June 1922 and if these are not claimed within three months from the date of publication of this notice by the parties concerned in person they will be credited to the work.

Block No. 1.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rathnam	2	5	6
Thanisawmi	1	6	6
Rathnam	3	5	0
Muthanna	0	13	9
Somasutha	0	2	6
Ramaswami	0	6	0
Do.	0	9	0
Kesathurai Lakshmi	1	2	6
Seena Rathnam	0	4	6
Perumawami	0	2	6
Perumal Pillai	1	2	6

Main Pumping station.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ramalingam	6	5	6
Ramaswami	0	4	6
Jaffar	0	16	6
Gavalingam	1	2	0

Madura, 14th February 1923. C. G. BARBER,
Executive Engineer, Madura Drainage Division.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts noted below have been outstanding in the accounts of this office for over three years from March 1920 and will be credited to Government if not claimed before the Subdivisional Officer, River Conservancy Subdivision, Bezwada, within three months from the date of this notice.

Temporary earth compensation for forming a new diversion of left flood bank from 87-0 to 40-0.

Name of party	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
V. Venkata Reddi	0	11	6
N. Narasimha Rao and Subba Rao	6	5	6
R. Lakshmidevi and A. Lakshminarayana	6	13	0
K. Pennayya, Venkatasubbayya, Pothuraju, Kondayya and Venkatasubbamma	4	11	9
T. Venkata Reddi, Seshayya Govindarajula and Ammayya	22	13	6
K. Mahalakshmi and Ankamma	3	1	6
Y. Venkatasubbayya, Venkatakrishnayya and Venkatachalam	2	13	6
B. Krishnamurti and Venkamma	4	7	6
M. Somasundara Rao	6	3	6
B. Nagabhushana Sastri	7	6	0
S. Ramayya and Venkayya	6	1	1
D. Venkatappayya	6	6	0
Ch. Venkatasubbayya	6	13	10
S. Veerabrahmam	6	14	7
P. Venkatappayya and Audinarayana	4	10	11
P. Sambhatajanula	66	7	1
K. Pennayya	0	11	6
Ch. Yogananda Sastri	35	10	11
G. Ramanna	22	8	9

Temporary earth compensation for forming berms in rear of right flood bank of Kistna river from 0-0 to 52-0 miles below anicut.

B. Nagi Reddi	6	6	0
E. Nag Reddi, Kotayya and B. Pitamayya	0	13	0
K. Maddibabu, G. Kotayya and Nagi Reddi	7	7	0
B. Kachi Reddi	1	7	6
M. Appi Reddi, Ch. Rami Reddi and Venkayya	6	13	6
Bothu Pitchi Reddi, Vira Reddi, Pitchi Reddi, son of Nagi Reddi, Kota Reddi, Vira Reddi, son of Subbi Reddi, Yalla Reddi and Annamma Vira Reddi	4	1	0
Ramma Reddi, Ramaswami, Kotti Reddi Venkanna, Bosthu Pitchi Reddi and Vira Reddi	2	11	0
Kotha Ramanna	6	6	0
Arumanda Peda Reddi, Lakshmi Reddi, Subba Reddi, Sundara Ramanna and Kotal Reddi	3	9	0
Ellamarappa Venkata Reddi Arumanda Surivi Reddi and alia Peddamma	4	1	0
Ramma Bhimi Reddi and Bhimarappa Subbi Reddi, son of Nagi Reddi	4	16	0
Ellamarappa Vira Reddi, and Vallipalli Pitchi Krishnayya, son of Veeranna	1	7	0
Marva Appayya, son of Basawayya, Jagannatham and Avula Ramayya	6	7	0
Paladuga Pattayya, Mahalakshmi and Paladuga Chinnamma	1	7	6
Marva Lakshmayya, sons of Peda Nagamma and Venkata Kotayya, son of Ammayya	0	13	6
Vitturghavarapu Thathayya, Venkatrayudu, Ankamaju and Ramanayamma	1	11	0
Marva Narayudu, Venkatadri, Ramayya, son of Basavayya, Venkayya, son of Lakshmayya, Kotayya and Ammayya	14	6	0
Alapati Kotappa	6	1	6
Kottapalli Venkatasubbayya, Bhagavatula Venkatasubbabhavayya, Sitaramayya, Krishnayya, Chinna Subbayya and Sitamma	8	9	0

Temporary earth compensation for forming berms in rear of right flood bank of Kistna river from 0-0 to 32-0 miles below anicut—cont.

Name of patty.	Amount, Rs. A. P.
Bomma Adenna, Jonnala Chinnabbi Reddi, Bomma Appi Reddi, son of Venkata Reddi, Bomma Chikkamma, Venkatanavani, Kotapalli Venkatasubbayya, Jonnala Sesha Reddi and Bomma Pitcha Reddi	5 8 8
Jonnala Nagi Reddi, Jonnala Subba Reddi and Sesha Reddi	0 9 8
Vemuri-ni Subbayya, Tatayya, Venkatappayya, Venkatanavani and Venkayya	1 5 0
Murra Annayya, Narayana, Jaukamma, J. Ramayya, Nayna U. Jagannadham, Ramayya, son of Narayya, Venkayya, son of Lakshmayya, Kotayya and Venkadri	2 8 0
Vemuri Venkayya and Swami, sons of Mahalakshmayya and Venkayya and Subbayya, sons of China Kotayya	0 11 0
Vemuri Venkanpayya and Thatayya, sons of Kotayya and Subbayya, Venkatanavani, Thota Viraya, Pedda Nagayya, Yamineni Pitchayya, China Venkayya, Mankaya, sons of Nayudu	3 14 0
Yamineni Venkatanavani, son of Mahalakshmayya, Thota Vimaya, Pedda Nagayya, Janna Rakit, Venkayya, Janna Andigadu, Pasarla Muthayya, Varadayya, Venkatadri, guardian mother Mahalakshmi, Yamineni Pitchayya, Chamalayya, Mankaya, sons of Nayudu	1 15 0
Kuppa Kodandaramayya and Subrahmanyam Sastri	3 10 0
Bomma Appi Reddi	0 0 0
Davuluri Chinnatayya	0 15 0
Godinaja Ramayya	2 2 0
Nagula Kotayya	1 11 0
Nujella Sanyasayya	0 2 0
Panchakula Viswanadi and Madari Rathayya	4 7 0
Kuppa Lakshmayya, Gopalakrishnayya, being minor guardian mother Subbamma	2 0 0
Kolli Raghavulu, Nagabhushanam, China Subbayya	1 5 0
Suryadevara Lakshminarayana, Kotayya, Rathayya and Hushayya	3 14 0
Banda Atchamma, wife of Nagayya	1 3 0
Yanigalla Sanyasa	0 4 0
Gummadi Adenna, Mangamma, Venkamma, guardian mother of Sanyasa, Venkayya and Sitaramayya	1 11 0
Lanka Animamyanasarma and Pisupathi Venkatasubbayya	0 0 0
Lanka Adinarayanasarma	3 10 0
Suryadevara Kotayya and Lakshmiuarayana	2 0 0
Gankara Nagabhushanam, Subbayya and Pannayya	0 0 0
Kavi Rayanna, Venkatarayudu, Pallayya, Venkamma, guardian mother of Dharmarayudu and Papanayudu	11 2 0
Vendagalli Parasubhachari and Ramakrishnammachari	0 0 0
Rangam Narayanaswami	4 1 0
Emani Sanjeevulu	1 11 0
Tumma Kotappa	3 0 0
Pintur Pandarikshayya and Venkatasitaramayya	4 0 0
Pintur Lakshminarayana	1 4 0
Pintur Yagnanarayana and Ramamurti	1 11 0
Atmakuli annapurna of Rayapudi	2 4 0
Do. do.	1 14 0
Kalava Venkata-Appayya and Subbarao	1 16 0
Do. minor guardian mother Ramayamma	5 12 0
Kallam Pattayya	0 0 0
Kolli Venkanna	1 5 0
Pintur Yagnanarayana and Venkatasubbayya	0 5 0
Adiraju Pitchayya, Anka Varayya, Dunti Reddi, Koti Reddi, Vira Reddi Akki Reddi, Pattayya and Sitaramulu	0 0 0
Maroddi Subbi Reddi	1 3 0
Yangala Lakshmanarasacha Sastri, Venkatasomayajulu, Bhagavanta Sastrulu, Sitaramayya, Lakshmipathimurthulu and Subrahmanyam	0 14 0
Chennakula Kotaswamyya	2 2 0
Sanka Pitchamma	1 13 0
Annareddi Subbi Reddi	0 1 0
Kanuru Lakshmi Reddi	2 2 0
Sanaka Kotappa Penna Reddi, Kolli Appi Reddi and Vira Reddi	4 12 0
Kallam Koti Reddi, Subba Reddi, Vira Reddi and Narasi Reddi	10 0 0
	12 7 0

Bezwada, 11th February 1923.

V. AYYADURAI AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORT OF VESSELS

ARRIVED AT, AND DEPARTED FROM, THE PORT OF MADRAS FROM THE 11TH TO 17TH FEBRUARY 1923.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Tons register.	Nationality.	Master.	Where from.	Berth occupied.
1923.						
Feb. 12	S.S. "Ethiopia" ..	2,373	B	J. Wardan ..	Rangoon ..	No. 2 and South quay.
" 13	S.S. "Teesta" ..	3,428	B	E. De G. Diamond ..	Bengapore ..	South quay.
" 14	S.S. "Aenyx" ..	4,037	D	D. Daniel ..	Calcutta ..	West quay No. 6.
" 15	S.S. "Clan Mackellar" ..	4,812	B	J. G. Cook ..	Glasgow ..	West quay No. 4
" 16	S.S. "Magna" ..	6,091	D	E. A. Mohn ..	Colombo ..	No. 5.
" 16	S.S. "Murena" ..	2,988	B	J. J. Tulloch ..	Rangoon ..	West quay No. 3.
" 14	S.S. "Eastern Knight" ..	4,115	A	A. T. Mansolwhite ..	New York ..	West quay No. 1.
" 16	S.S. "Clan Macfarlane" ..	3,856	B	R. C. Ody ..	Calcutta ..	No. 3.
" 16	S.S. "Maida" ..	6,463	D	T. N. Gray ..	Middlesbrough.	No 5.
" 16	S.S. "Tugela" ..	3,459	N	C. Eelia ..	Christiansand.	No. 3
" 17	S.S. "Graleden" ..	2,610	B	W. G. Jones ..	Calcutta ..	No. 6 and West quay No. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Tons register.	Nationality.	Master.	Bound to	Berth occupied.
1923.						
Feb. 12	S.S. "Egypt" ..	5,771	S	J. E Daniel ..	London ..	West quay No. 1.
,, 12	S.S. "City of Westminster."	5,771	B	J. King ..	Calcutta ..	West quay No. 2.
,, 13	S.S. "Scottia" ..	3,363	E	E. W. White ..	Akyab ..	South quay
,, 13	S.S. "Scoteria" ..	3,433	E	E. E. Williamson ..	Rangoon ..	Nos. 10, 8 and 9
,, 14	S.S. "Teesta" ..	3,226	B	F. DeG. Diamond ..	Singapore ..	South quay.
,, 14	S.S. "Ethiopia" ..	2,811	B	J. Warden ..	Rangoon ..	No. 2 and south quay.
,, 16	S.S. "Andyk" ..	4,057	D	D. Dewitt ..	Hamburg ..	West quay No. 2.
,, 16	S.S. "Maghi" ..	5,091	D	R. A. Mees ..	London ..	No. 4.
,, 17	S.S. "Biela" ..	5,459	H	T. N. Gray ..	Calcutta ..	No. 5.
,, 17	S.S. "Cairnapa" ..	3,327	E	E. A. H. Ayrst ..	Do. ..	East quay.
,, 17	S.S. "Rimeria" ..	2,988	E	J. J Tulloch ..	Boston ..	West quay No. 9
,, 17	S.S. "Tegeta" ..	5,806	M	C. Dalla	Rangoon ..	No. 3.

A = American. B = British. D = Dutch. N = Norwegian.

Harbour Office, Madras.
12th February 1923.

C. R. CAMPBELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICES TO MARINERS—No 15 of 1923.

The following is republished.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
14th February 1923.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 776.

CHINA—SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

Yangtze River—South Channel Entrance.

Kiutsan Surveying-beacon moved.

Notice is hereby given that the Kiutsan Surveying-beacon, South Channel Entrance, to the Yangtze River, has been moved 500 feet S. 88½° W., magnetic, from its former position.

No. 16 of 1923.

The following is republished.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
14th February 1923.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 767.

CHINA—NORTH COAST—GULF OF YALU.

Yalu River—West Channel Entrance.

Light Established on Maotao.

Notice is hereby given that, according to Notification No. 251 of the Government General of Chosen (Korea), a Light has been established on Maotao, West Channel Entrance to the Yalu River.

The illuminating apparatus is of the Fifth Order (Acetylene), showing an occulting white light every 4 seconds, thus :—

Light .. .. 2 seconds.
Eclipse .. .. 2 ,,

The light-tower is situated on the southern summit of the island. The Light is elevated 254 feet above mean sea-level and should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 23½ nautical miles between the bearings N. 72° W. through north, east, and south to S. 87° 30' W.

The tower is round, white, and built of brick.

The power of the Light is 1,250 candle-power.

Note.—The Light is not exhibited during the winter when the Yalu River is closed by ice.

No. 17 of 1923.

The following is republished.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
14th February 1923.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 768.

CHINA—SHANGAI DISTRICT—YANGTZE RIVER.

Confucius Channel—Western Entrance.

Buoys moved.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 858, notice is hereby given that the undermuned buoys marking the Western Entrance to the Confucius Channel, Yangtze River, have been moved as follows :—

Centaur Lower Buoy has been moved, and from the new position of the buoy Gross Point Beacon bears S. 41° E., distant 2·67 miles.

Centaur Upper Buoy has been moved, and from the new position of the buoy Centaur Beacon bears S. 8½° W., distant 1·84 miles.
The characteristics of the buoys have not been changed.
All bearings given are magnetic.

(By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.)

T. J. FLEMING,
Coast Inspector.

No. 18 OF 1923.

BAY OF BENGAL—INDIA.

Madras Harbour Breakwater—Light exhibited.

[*Reference.*—Notice to Mariners No. 94 of 1922.]

A new Age Light has been established on the head of the sheltering arm, Madras Harbour Breakwater, in place of Temporary Fixed White Light—vide Notice to Mariners No. 45 of 1914.
Date exhibited.—7th December 1922.

On the head of the sheltering arm, Harbour Breakwater.
Position.—Latitude 13° 05′ 31″·5 N,
Longitude 80° 18′ 22″·6 E.
Details.—An Age Light showing a white flashing light has been exhibited thus :—

Flash.	Eclipse.
0·3 sec	2·7 sec.

Twenty flashes to the minute.
Height of centre of light from I.S.L.W.—35 feet.
Charts affected.—No 875, Madras Harbour,
No. 71, Madras to Calimere Point.
Publication.—Admiralty List of Lights, Part VI, 1923, page 65; Indian List of Lights, 49th issue, 1921, page 40; Bay of Bengal, Pilot, 1921, page 221.
Authority.—Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
6th February 1923.

F. G. SMITH,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DIET AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS HOSPITAL, BERHAMPUR.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Government Headquarters Hospital, Berhampur, up to 10 a.m. on 10th March 1923 for supply of diet and hospital necessaries required for the Government Headquarters Hospital, Berhampur, for the year 1923-24.

2. No tender will be received after the date and the hours specified above.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries for the Government Headquarters Hospital, Berhampur." Articles required are detailed in the schedule annexed.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (in Government promissory notes or bank receipts or earnest money). In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected. No cash will be received. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to successful tenderer as soon as he lodges the security.

5. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender or to refuse to undertake the contract if his tender is accepted, and in the event of his so doing, his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer must within thirty days from the date of receiving the intimation that his tender has been accepted, deposit a security for the due performance of his contract a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the total value of the articles to be supplied which comes to Rs. 250 and execute a bond at his cost.

7. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond and if frequently repeated, the contract will be cancelled and the security confiscated to the Government.

8. The contract must not be sublet. The security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

9. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

10. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 21st

March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to the effect: "I the tenderer agree to have the earnest money if in Government promissory notes or bank receipts confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

11. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor

13. The contract is subject to the approval of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

18. No articles shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the medical officer or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

14. All the articles should be handed in at the hospital premises by his own men.

SCHEDULE.

Articles.	Rate per	Probable quantity required.
Arrow root	1 pound tin.	12 lb.
Barley powder	"	12 lb.
Biscuits, thin arrowroot	1 packet	12 packets.
Bread, 6 ounces	1	1,000 lb.
Chicken	1	12
Chillies, 1 pound	1 pound	30 lb.
Coriander	"	12 lb.
Cocoanut oil	"	24 lb.
Cummin seeds	"	10 lb.
Dhall, first quality	"	500 lb.
Eggs	2	300
Garlic	1 pound	24 lb.
Gingelly oil	"	300 lb.
Linseed	"	12 lb.
Mutton without bones	"	100 lb.
Mutton with bones	"	400 lb.
Onions	"	400 lb.
Pepper	"	100 lb.
Rice, old and (raw), well cleaned.	"	17,000 lb.
Sago	"	500 lb.
Salt, common, white	"	400 lb.
Salt, table	1 pound packet.	24
Aerated water, sweet (Railway).	1 bottle	100
Soda water (Railway)	"	200
Sugar, white	1 pound	100
Vegetables, country	"	600
Alum	"	10 lb.
Ammonium chloride	"	10 lb.
Beeswax	"	5
Betel freedom	"	12 lb.
Chirta	"	6 lb.
Camphor	1 ounce	2 lb.
Gum, white	1 pound	20 lb.
Honey, pure	"	10 seers.
Fire-wood	1 ton	6 lb.
Senna leaves	1 pound	6 lb.
Vinegar	1 bottle	10 bottles.
Baskets, common, large	1	10 baskets.
Brooms, coarse	1	100
Brooms, fine	1	100
Chatties, large	1 dozen	25 dozens.
Chatties, small	"	36 "
Chimneys for municipal burners.	"	6 "
Chimneys for hurricane lanterns.	1	1 dozen.
Knife polish	1 tin	12 tins.
Combs	1 dozen	9 dozens.
Metal polish	1 tin	12 tins.

Articles.	Rate per	Probable quantity required.
Match boxes, safety	1 dozen	75 dozens.
Pens, large	1	24
Ravids, complete	1	6
Cow's milk drawn in the hospital.	1 pint	6,000 pints
Milk, hand not below so much 1025 specific gravity.	"	"
Lime fruits	Each	200
Straw	1 bundle	12 bundles
Matches	1 dozen	24 dozens.
Wicks for municipal burners.	"	12 "
Wicks for hurricane lanterns.	"	12 "
' Full diet	1	1,200
† Half diet	"	6,000
‡ Spoon diet	"	1,200
§ Milk and bread diet	"	2,000
‖ Milk and rice diet	"	300
¶ Coffee diet	1 pint	480 pints.
**Barley diet	"	180 pints.
Kummum oil without tins, elephant brand.	1 tin	48 tins,
Kerosene oil without tin, Monkey brand	"	12 "
Kerosene oil without tin, swan lake.	"	12 "
Ice	1 pound	1000 lb.
Potassium nitrate	"	6 lb.
Cubebs	"	6 lb.
Borax	"	12 lb.
Barley seeds	"	10 lb.
Glues, good sort	"	10 lb.
Butter milk	1 pint	600 pints.
Safety pins	1 dozen	24 dozens.
Lead paint, white	1 pound tin.	12 tins.
Charcoal	1 pound	100 lb.
Thread rolls	1	12
Brass	Big tin	12 tins.
Japan, black	1	12
Cinnam	1 tin	12
Dried ginger	1 pound	12 lb.
Cinnamon bark	"	12 lb.
Cotton, country, white (cleaned).	1 maund	4 maunds.
Soojee	1 pound	6 lb.
Arrack	1 pint	12 pints
Nail brush	1	2 dozens
Long-cloth	1 yard	4d
Brandy Fraikaw No. 2	1 pint	12 pints.
Mustard, English	½ pound tin.	2 dozen tins.
Soaps Sunlight	1 dozen	24 dozens.

	*Full diet. lb.	oz.	†Half diet. lb.	oz.
Rice, old and well cleaned	1	8	1	0
Dhall, first quality	3	2	0	1
Gingelly oil	0	1	0	½
Curry powder	0	½	0	¼
Tamarind	0	1	0	½
Salt	0	½	0	¼
Onions	0	2	0	1

	*Full diet. lb.	oz.	†Half diet. lb.	oz.
Chillies	0	½	0	¼
Pepper	0	½	0	¼
Garlic	0	½	0	¼
Vegetables	0	4	0	2
Mutton, without bones	0	4	0	2
Fire-wood	1½ lb.		¾ lb.	

‡ *Spoon diet.*

Sago	4 ounces.
Sugar	8 "
Milk	1 pint.
Rice	2 ounces.
Salt	½ ounce.
Fire-wood	¼ lb.

§ *Milk and bread diet.*

Bread	12 ounces.
Milk	1½ pints.
Sugar	2 ounces.
Rice	2 ounces
Salt	½ ounce.

‖ *Milk and Rice diet.*

Rice	12 ounces.
Milk	1½ pints
Sugar	4 ounces.
Ghee	2 ounces
Salt	½ ounce.

¶ *Coffee diet.*

Coffee powder	½ ounce.
Sugar	1 ounce.
Milk	½ pint.
Fire-wood	¼ lb.

** *Barley diet.*

Barley	8 ounces.
Sugar	1 ounce.
Milk	½ pint.
Fire-wood	¼ lb.

Govt. Headquarters Hospital, Berhampur, 6th February 1893.

C. RAMANUJAYYA, *Superintendent.*

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL NECESSARIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS HOSPITAL, COCANADA.

SEALED tenders will be received by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Godavari, Cocanada, up to 10 a.m. on the 1st March 1923 for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries required for the Government Headquarters Hospital, Cocanada, for the year 1923–24.

2. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries for the Government Headquarters Hospital, Cocanada". Articles required are detailed in the schedule annexed.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (in Government Promissory notes or bank receipts) as earnest money. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected. No cash will be received. The deposit will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderer as soon as he lodges the security.

5. The successful tenderer must, within thirty days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security of Rs. 500 and execute a bond at his cost for the due performance of his contract.

6. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent of the deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulation of the bond and if frequently repeated, the contract will be cancelled and the security will be confiscated to the Government.

7. The contract must not be sublet. The security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

8. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer reserves to himself the right to decline tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

9. The Government Promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the note as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to that effect.

"I the tenderer agree to have the earnest money if in Government Promissory notes or bank receipts confiscated to Government in case of any failure to undertake the contract."

10. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

11. No articles will be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Medical Officer or by some responsible person authorised by him in writing to do so.

SCHEDULE.

Articles.	Rate per pound.
Rice, old and well cleaned	One pound.
Rice, new	"
Raw rice	"
Tamarind without seeds	"
Salt, white	"
Dhall, first sort	"
" second sort	"
Curry powder and milling all ingredients	"
Onions	"
Garlic	"
Turmeric	"
Coriander	"
Pepper	One ounce.
Asafœtida	"
Chillies, dried	One pound.
Cummin seed	"
Vendiyam	"
Vegetables	"
Gingely oil	"
Kerosene oil, white	One bottle.
monkey brand	One tin.
Cocoanut oil	One pound.
Castor oil	"
Linseed oil	"
Mutton without bones	"
Sheep feet	One pair.
Bread 8 ounces	One.
Soda split	One bottle.
Lemonade	"
Egg, fowl	One.
Chicken	"
Coffee powder, first sort	One pound.
Tea, Lipton	"
Sugar	"
Jaggery, best sort	"
Sago	"
Milk (milked in hospital specific gravity not below 1028)	One pint.
Firewood, well dried	One pound.
Munthais	One.
Mullays	"
Chatties, large	"
Do. small	"
Pots, large	"
Do. small	"
Goglets, big	"
Do small	"
Coal tar	One pound.
Charcoal	"
Saw-dust, deal wood	"
Saw-dust, teakwood	"
Brooms, country	One.
Slates	"

Articles.	Rate per pound.
Ladles	One.
Basket, common, large	"
Tin pot, big	"
Do. small	"
Cloth, unbleached for bandages	One yard.
Mulla	"
Gauze cloth	"
Cloth bleached for plaster	"
Cotton, clean	One pound.
Jute, free well teased	"
Soap, carbolic	One.
Do. cum light	"
Linseed	One pound.
Dried ginger	One ounce.
Honey, pure	One pound.
Extract of liquorice	One ounce.
Copper sulphate	"
Ammonia chloride	"
Borax	"
Alum	"
Chiretta	One pound.
Senna	"
Dates, Fresdons	"
Thymol	"
Barley	"
Cerealine, first sort	"
Oatmeal, first sort	"
Arrowroot	"
Cheroots	One measure.
Wick	One yard.
Chimneys for lamps	Each
Benzoin	One bundle.
Straw	"
Lime fruit	One.
Match boxes	"
Pills, safety (big)	One dozen.
Pins, safety (small)	One dozen.
Washing soda	One pound.
Table salt	"
Knife polish	One tin.
Nail brush	One.
Gun paper	One dozen.
Rasaria, arrowroot	One packet.
Ice	One pound
Chalk	"
Slate pins	One.
Nails, wires, ½", 1" and 1"	Each.
Do. screw	"
Hook and eyes	One dozen.
Iron hinges	One.
Bees' wax	One pound.
Vinegar	"
Mustard	"

Articles.	Rate per pound.
Methylated spirit	One pound.
Brand's essence of chicken	"
Lemon Jar	One jar.
Bowl	One bottle.
Lt. Pasteaud	One tin.
Vermouth	"
Antiphlogestin	"
Brandy, biscuit	One bottle.
Gum, white	One pound.
Thread roll	One.
Bamboo stick	"

Articles.	Rate per pound.
Straw ring	One pair.
Purdu rope	One pound.
Comb	One.
Coconut fibre	One pound.
Ghee, pure	One viss.
Butter milk	One seer.
Curd	"
Hoppers	One.
Pepper water	One pint.
Butter	One pound.
Potass Nitras	"

Govt. Headquarters Hospital, Coonoor,
23rd January 1923.

S. A. BAZZAK, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DIET ARTICLES.

Notice is hereby given that tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles of diet for one year from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924, for the use of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore, will be received by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, Cuddalore, up to 10th March 1923.

The covers containing tenders should be sealed and superscribed in red ink "Tenders for the supply of diet articles" on the top of the covers. Tenders must be accompanied by an earnest money equal to 10 per cent of the value of articles tendered for or Rupees two hundred only in currency notes if the tender is for all the articles mentioned in the schedule; the unsuccessful tenderer will be given back his earnest money on receipt of orders from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras accepting or rejecting the tender. The articles will have to be supplied weekly or daily in quantities that will suffice for that period and which will be intimated beforehand. The successful tenderer will have to deposit security amount equal to 10 per cent of the total value of the articles to be supplied.

The rules regarding the lodging of tenders, etc., and the fulfilment of the contract are those that obtain in the case of supplies for Government institutions

SCHEDULE.

Name of articles.	Probable quantity required for the year 1923-24.
1. Rice, old and well cleaned	80,000 lb.
2. Tamarind without seeds	1,000 "
3. Salt, white	2,000 "
4. Dhall, first sort	1,000 "
5. Curry powder, with all ingredients	600 "
6. Pepper	40 "
7. Onions	1,000 "
8. Garlic	25 "
9. Chillies, dried	40 "
10. Vegetables	6,000 "
11 Gingelly oil	700 "
12. Ghee, good sort	30 "
13. Kerosene oil, white, snow flake (with tin)	6 tins.
14. Kerosene oil, white, Monkey brand excluding tin.	30 "
15. Kartanu oil, white, Elephant brand excluding tin.	100 "
16. Cocoanut oil	200 lb.
17. Linseed oil	20 "
18. Mutton with bones	8,000 "
19. Mutton without bones	3,000 "
20. Eggpers, weight 2 oz.	19,000
21. Bhoop leaf	12 pairs.
22. Bread	6,000 lb.
23. Soda split	24 dozens.
24. Lemonade split	10 "
25. Egg fowl	1,000
26. Chicken	100
27. Cutch powder first sort	200 lb.
28. Sugar, sakkaram	1,000 "
29. Sugar, brown	100 "
30. Sago	100 "
31. Soap	200 "
32. Milk (omitted in hospital; specific gravity not below 1025).	12,000 pints.
33 Milk hand (specific gravity not below 1025).	1,000 "
34. Fire-wood, well dried	70,000 lb.
35. Matches	2,000
36. Chatties (large)	200
37 Chatties (small)	2,000
38. Earthen pots, large	100
39. Earthen pots, small	24
40 Goglets, big	100 lb.
41. Coal tar	200
42. Permanganate	150
43 Tin mugs, one pint capacity	600
44. Cloth, unbleached, for bandages	600 yards.
45. Longcloth, bleached for plaster	40 "

Name of articles.	Probable quantity required for the year 1923-24.
46. Cotton, clean	100 lb.
47. Muslin	12 yards.
48. Soap, Monkey brand	50 cakes.
49. Honey, pure	10 lb.
50. Dried ginger	20 "
51. Ammonium Chloride	50 "
52. Suet	50 "
53. Potass nitras	50 "
54. Alum	50 "
55. Butea Frondosa	50 "
56 Senna leaves	100 "
57. Barley (pearl)	60 "
58. Arrow-root, first sort	24 "
59. Channa	24 parcs.
60. Wick for lamps	60 yards.
61. Chimneys for lamps, big	24
62. Chimneys for lamps, small	24
63 Straw bundles of 100 lb.	200
64. Lime fruit	200
65. Buttermilk	12,000 pints.
66. Match bunga	2 gross.
67. Fire, safety, big	1 "
68 Fire, safety, small	1 "
69. Washing soda	50 lb.
70 Table salt	24 packets.
71 White lead paints	25 lb.
72. Knife polish	3 tins.
73. Metal polish	6 "
74. Nail brush	24
75. Brush, English	10 lb.
76. Brush, country	50 "
77 Sand wax	25 "
78. Vinegar	12 bottles.
79. Mustard, big bottle	4 "
80 Soap nuts	60 lb.
81. Brandy, Eaphaw No. 6	12 bottles.
82. Arrack (Mahnar or Colombo)	48 "
83. Brand essence of chicken	24 tins.
84. Antiphlogestin	10 lb.
85. Swan milk, unsweetened, 12 oz. tins.	8,000 tins.
86. Mutlaya	3,000
87. Bovril	100 bottles.
88. Lieby's extract of meat	100
89 Horlicks malted milk	100
90. Ideal milk (48 tins a case)	4,8 0 tins.
91. Condensed milk, Nestlé's brand	1,200 "
92. Pigeons	100
93 Fresh fish, pomfret, seer or mullet per lb.	1,600 lb.

Cuddalore, 12th February 1923.

L. W. PEREIRA,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE GOVERNMENT LEPER HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 11 a.m. on Monday, the 26th February 1923, by the Superintendent, Government Leper Hospital, at No. 83, Satyanarayana Chetty Street, Royapuram, Madras, for the supply of articles as per annexed schedules, viz.:—

Schedule A, consisting of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days from date of order. Payments will be made to fall after delivery. Schedules B and C, consisting of perishable articles of diet, etc., which will be indented for monthly or daily in quantities as required. The supplies are to continue for twelve months from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924 and payments for the same will be made on monthly bills. Samples of all articles may be seen at the hospital between 7 and 10 a.m.

2. The rate of each article with its description given in this notice must be separately quoted in the tender and the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

3. If the successful tenderer for any articles specified in schedule A shall fail to deliver the same as required within seven days from the date of the order, his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

4. Tenders, which should be in duplicate, must be accompanied with samples of each article tendered for, those of rice being at least one measure, and those of cloth whole pieces. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Madras deposit receipt or Government promissory note equal to 10 per cent of the total value of the tender, and in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be accepted after the appointed hour and date. *No such deposit will be received.* The deposits will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

5. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and, in the event of his so doing his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer or tenderers for perishable articles, hereafter termed the "contractor," will be required to execute a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract, and to pay the stamp duty thereon. The contractor shall be required to have ready the articles of daily supply, which must be fresh and of good quality, at 7-30 a.m. for inspection by the Superintendent or any officer appointed by him. No advance of cash will be made to contractors.

7. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent of the deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be cancelled, and the security confiscated to Government.

8. The security deposit will be placed in the Government Savings Bank and will be returned to the contractor, together with any interest that shall have accrued thereon, after the completion of his contract.

9. The contract must not be entlet without the express sanction in writing of the Superintendent.

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender or to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraphs the tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect:—

I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender. I further undertake to supply a quantity of any article equal to 25 per cent in excess of that specified in my tender, and at the same rate, should I be required to do so by the Superintendent.

SCHEDULE A.

Bulk supply.

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.
1	Arrowroot ..	1st sort .. Lb.	75	13	Rice, country* ..	Dry and well cleaned and without broken ones. Lb.	46,000
2	Barley ..	Do .. "	150				
3	Chillies ..	Old and dry .. "	500				
4	Coriander* ..	Fresh and well cleaned. "	300	12	Sago	1st sort .. "	250
5	Coffee † powder.	1st sort .. "	1,000	13	Tamarind ..	Black and well cleaned and without seeds. "	1,500
6	Cummin seed ..	Do .. "	100				
7	Dhall* ..	1st sort, without husk, Tuvappullur. "	3,000				
8	Garlic ..	1st sort and large in size. "	50	14	Turmeric ..	New and well cleaned. "	90
9	Mustard, country	1st sort and brown. "	100	15	Sugar, brown† ..	....	3,500
10	Pepper ..	1st sort, black and dry. "	150	16	Cauliflour ..	Brown & Pelican's "	20
				17	Tea	Lipton, yellow label. "	25

Surgical dressing.

18	Cotton ..	Country, cleaned. Lb.	250	20	Poultice cloth ..	36" wide .. Yds.	6,000
19	Bandage cloth ..	36" wide " Yds.	3,000				

Ramar medicine.

21	Chaulmogra oil.	(Oleum Gynocar dia). Lb.	100	22	Pungle almond oil.	(Oleum Hydno carpus wightiana. Lb.	250

* Schedule A to be supplied as required in instalments from 1st April 1923 to 30th September 1923.
† Coffee, sugar, brown, to be supplied by instalments as required from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924.

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.
		Hospital necessaries, movable.					
25	Chassey ..	New and without dust. Lb.	600	29	Enamelled cups.	As per hospital sample. No.	72
124	Match boxes ..	Safety, Three stars. Doz.	60	30	Do. bowls ..	..	48
125	Mixture bottles.	Graded bottles .. No.	144	31	Do. plates ..	..	48
26	Longcloth ..	.. Yds.	120	32	Do. cups. ..	..	48
27	Wick, kerosene ..	Of sizes	24	33	Knives (Rodger's table).	..	12
28	Vinegar ..	Malt Burgo Bots. (Crosse and Blackwell's).	12	34	Spoons ..	Dessert (Nevada) ..	12
				35	Forks ..	..	12
				36	Enamelled pans.	10" in diameter ..	12
		Bedding and clothing.					
37	Blankets, red ..	7' × 4'. Europe .. No.	60	46	Chints ..	36" broad .. Yds.	150
38	Thread, sewing.	Alexander, Nos. 40 and 60. Lb.	6	47	Needles ..	Nos. 6 and 7 .. No.	144
39	Shirt cloth ..	45" wide .. Yds.	600	48	Thimbles ..	.. ..	6
40	White dungaree ..	45"	168	49	Coir mattresses.	6' × 3' .. No.	6
41	Sloe dungaree ..	45"	168	50	Cotton quilts ..	6' × 3'	24
42	Towels ..	As per hospital sample. No.	24	51	Do. pillows ..	30" × 15"	24
43	Red cloth ..	Turkey, 42" and 54" wide (16 stripes). Yds.	4,000	52	Slippers (different sizes).	.. Pairs.	50
		.. No.	600	53	Gingham quilts.	81" × 42" ..	400
144	Thread buttons.			54	Mill Holland ..	.. Yds	300
45	Tape ..	2" broad, country. Yds.	150	56	Mail thread ..	J. P. Coats, No. 50. No.	72 reels.

SCHEDULE B.

Monthly supply.

No.	Name of article	Quality.	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.
57	Brooms, ordinary.	Long, to weigh 12 oz. each. No.	600	74	Chimneys, glass, all different sizes	Superior .. No.	87
58	Do cocoanut,	Cleaned do ..	600	75	Pots, large ..	.. ..	10
59	Baskets ..	Common	30	76	Rings for pots ..	.. ..	40
60	Chatties, large ..	.. ..	40	77	Chunks ..	.. ..	9,000
60	Charcoal ..	..	20,000	78	Soap, carbolic ..	Cakes, Calvert's, 10 per cent.	* 36
61	Mullayt ..	As per hospital sample.	2,000	77	Straw	.. Lb.	500
62	Muchies ..	Do. ..	2,000	78	Wirrows ..	.. No.	25
63	Chatties, large, for dressing.	.. ..	10	79	Ladles, cocoanut..	.. ..	25
64	Oil, cocoanut ..	New and pure .. Lb	1,200	80	Serve	.. ..	5
65	Oil, kérosin ..	Do. .. Gals.	250	81	Ladles, wooden..	.. ..	400
66	Main date ..	As per hospital sample. No	100	82	Rattan baskets, large.	As per hospital sample.	10
67	Mats, korah ..	Do. ..	110	83	Rattan baskets, small.	Do. ..	20
68	Rice tubs, oval ..	Do. ..	8	84	Candle, wax ..	To weigh 2 oz. each.	100
69	Broth tubs, round	Do. ..	5	85	Zinc buckets ..	14" diameter	20
70	Honey ..	Pure and best quality Lb.	60				
71	Soda ash ..	.. .. Cents.	0				

* 10 per cent.

SCHEDULE C.

Daily supply.

No.	Name of article	Quality	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.
86	Bread (4 oz. and 8 oz. loaves).	White and good quality Lb.	10,000	92	Milk, 20 oz. pint.	Cows to be milked within hospital compound under supervision twice a day at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m., specific gravity not less than 1028°. Pt.	30,000
87	Butter ..	Fresh and good quality. ..	150				
88	Chicken or half fowl.	To weigh 10 oz. when dressed. No.	100				
89	Cocoanut ..	Without shells .. Lb.	250				
90	Eggs, fowls ..	Each 1½ oz. .. No.	4,000				
91	Ghee	Pure and good quality. Lb.	1,200				
92	Hoppers (supply at 8-30 a.m.).	Good quality and to weigh 2 oz. each, clean and white. No	20,000	94	Sodawater, spilts	Superior quality spilts.	2,500
				95	Biscuits, butter..	Good .. .. Lb.	500
				96	Soujee ..	New and pure	0

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.
		Daily supply.					
96a	Beef	Good quality, without bone. Lb.	400	124	Vegetable, country, to be supplied whenever indented for.	Fresh and good quality of potatoes, brinjals, bendikkam, parvalai, varakai, peerkankai, bittervarakai, karunkhjangu, drumsticks, yams, country beans, green plantains, radish and a small quantity of potatoes to be supplied daily as required; only the above qualities will be supplied once a week Lb.	15,000
97	Fish	Good quality, fresh, excluding wastage. "	300				
98	Mutton, without bones.	Good quality, each piece to weigh not less than 25 lb. "	13,000				
99	Mutton, with bones.	The feet of the sheep must be attached. Goat's flesh will not be accepted. Only male sheep will be accepted. "	600				
100	Onions ..	Good quality .. "	2,000				
101	Passupai, paltry.	Betel leaf, ¼ as Nos. and not ¼ as cash	60,000	105	Brahman diet ..	Two meals for a diet to be supplied daily at 10 a.m. and at 5 p.m.	2,000
102	Plantains ..	Good and full size "	2,000				
103	Small bundles ..	New (40 grs. small). "	2,000				
					Limes	Large size .. "	50

Government Leper Hospital, Madras,
80, Suryanarayana Chetti Street, Rayaporam,
3rd February 1923.

M. RAMASWAMI PILLAI,
Superintendent.

SALE OF TIMBER.

Some or all of the undermentioned quantities of timber will be sold in public auction at Hampapur depot (Mysore Province) on the 7th March 1923 commencing at 12 noon in lots of about 500 to 1,000 c.ft. each or more to meet the convenience of small contractors and private purchasers :—

Teak	(dressed and squared)	about 10,000	c.ft.
Rosewood	(do.)	about 3,000	"
Matti	(do.)	about 6,000	"
Benteak	(do.)	about 2,000	"

The depot is alongside a good public road and the timber may be inspected before sale

General terms of sale.

(1) Each bidder should deposit Rs 50 before he is allowed to bid.

(2) Immediately a lot is knocked down to him, a fresh deposit of Rs. 50 must be paid at once if he desires to continue bidding. The deposit retained will be deducted from the final instalment as noted in condition (3) below.

(3) One half of the sale amount must be paid within ten days of receipt of the order confirming the sale and the remaining half within two months of the date of sale. The earnest-money deposit of Rs. 50 will be deducted from the final instalment. Four months' time from the date of sale will be allowed for removal after which demurrage will be charged at Re. 1 per lot per week. Until full payment is made not more than half the amount of timber covered by the first instalment may be removed from the depot.

(4) The bidding will be for a complete lot.

(5) The sale of lots not paid for in the specified time will be cancelled and the timber and all sums paid will be forfeited to Government.

(6) Orders confirming the sale will be sent by registered post. Purchasers are therefore responsible for furnishing their correct postal address on the sale lists after the sale of a lot is over.

W. H. WOODHOUSE ADOLPHUS,
District Forest Officer, Wynaad Division.

Wynaad, 14th February 1923.

TENDERS FOR SERVICES OF AN AUCTIONEER, Etc.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Clothing Depot, Mount Road, Madras, for the following services required during the official year 1923–24 :—

(*a*) Services of an auctioneer.

(*b*) Loading and unloading of wagons at all the local railway stations consigned by or to this depot.

Each tender should be submitted separately in strong covers and marked clearly in a prominent place with the name of the services tendered for, as the case may be, and should reach the undersigned before 12 noon on Friday, the 23rd February 1923.

The tender should be submitted on tender forms which are obtainable at the depot on payment of Re. 1 per set on application in writing. Each tender must be accompanied by the Imperial Bank of Madras receipt for Re 25 as earnest money.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit the sum of

Rs. 400 in case of auctioneer,

Rs. 200 in case of loading and unloading of wagons

either in cash or Government promissory notes for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Ordnance Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. DICKINS, Major, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer, Clothing Depot

Madras, 8th February 1923.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE PENITENTIARY, MADRAS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the official year 1923–24 will be received by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, up to 12 noon on 6th March 1923 :—

Description of articles.		Probable quantity required more or less.	
SCHEDULE I			
Gingelly seed, superior quality, red variety—wastage in cleaning not to exceed 10 per cent and return of oil not to be less than 40 per cent.	Lb.	1,20,000	
Plain sheet for lags	..	500	
Rattan, 1st sort (Singapore)	..	2,000	
Ash return for chokti	..	2,000	
Straw	Tons	10	
Linseed oil, double boiled, genuine (for W. A. Ross & Co.)	Gallons	200	
Mid green silicate No 2, paint (for W. A. Ross & Co.)	Cwt.	5	
Zinc powders	Lb.	100	
Chocolate powder	..	2,000	
Dungry blue double thread	Yds	1,000	
Whelks, well cleaned, orange	Lb	4,000	
Horn, best quality, soft black	..	6,000	
Copra	..	12,000	
Teakwood of sizes (scantlings and planks)	C.ft.	100	
Rosewood (scantlings and planks)	..	50	
Jute fibre	Candies	10	
Charcoal	Lb.	5,000	
Iron of sorts, Swedish	..	1,000	
Jaggery	..	2,000	
Fire sheet	..	500	
Galvanised pan sheet	..	600	
Paraffin wax	..	1,000	
SCHEDULE II.			
Brushes, painting, No. 6, Tiger mark	No	50	
Sail thread Alexandria No. 120	Lb.	5	
Bees wax	..	100	
Fram sheet	..	10	
Coal	..	10,000	
Wheat flour	..	100	
Enamel tins	..	50	
French polish, bottles	..	120	
Firewood	Tons	10	
Glue	Lb.	100	
Grease	..	25	
Japan, superior	Bottles	20	
Lamp oil	Lb.	200	
Muriatic acid	..	10	
Coleman's starch	Boxes	12	
Lime	No.	24	
Real cotton, J. P. No. 40 white and khaki	Doz	10	
Sand paper	Sheets	2,000	
Salammoniac	Lb.	10	
Solder	..	20	
Turpentine, superior	Bottles	100	
Wire nails of sorts	Lb.	212	
Raw rice	..	500	
Sunlight soap, 2 lb. cakes	Bits	50	
Indigo, China	Lb	2	
Hand needles	Gross	2	
Manilla needle, ..	..	4	
Sheet lead	Carts	10	
Fullers earth	Lb.	7,000	
SCHEDULE III.			
Purchase from jail at— Oil-cake (daily cutturn)	About Lb.	200	

Note.—The articles to be delivered as required.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of raw materials for the Penitentiary, Madras."

2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms which can be obtained free of cost on application.

3. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of articles will be supplied and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

4. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit in Government Promissory-notes or Bank receipts of 2 per cent on the total value of articles tendered for.

5. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

6. Tenders may be for one or more articles in Schedules I and III and must be for all in schedule II.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. The successful tenderer will be required to pay security of 10 per cent on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond within three days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure, his deposit of 2 per cent delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are passed.

10. The contract must not be sublet.

11. A fine not exceeding Rs 25 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract or for the supply of inferior articles or if frequently repeated the contract may be cancelled and security confiscated to Government.

12. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

13. The contract is subject to confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

14. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from the failure or by Government having to purchase the articles, specified in the contract in the local market at higher rate than those accounted for.

15. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application on any office day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

16. Samples of articles must be produced with the tenders and no tender will be accepted unless so accompanied. They should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

17. The contractor should attach a certificate to his schedule to the following effect :—

I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money if no Government promissory notes or Bank receipt confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract.

18. No articles shall be supplied to the Penitentiary except on authority signed by the Superintendent or some responsible person authorized by him *in writing* to do so.

19. The number or quantity entered in the form of tender is only approximate, but the contractor will be under an obligation to supply as much as the Superintendent may require him to supply. The Superintendent does not bind himself to receive the quantities or numbers noted in the schedule if they are not required.

The Penitentiary, Madras,
14th February 1923.

G. W. MACONACHIE, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent, Borstal Institution, Tanjore, will hold a public auction at his office in the Borstal Institution, Tanjore, at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 3rd March 1923, for the purchase of the following articles required for use during 1923-24 :—

Name of article.	Probable quantity required	Remarks.
Rice, mushi, hulled and dry, second quality.	360000 lb. or less.	Wastage not to exceed 4 per cent. The rice should be not less than six months' old. It should be free from stones, etc.
Thovarai (dhall) ..	60,000 lb.	.. Should be clean and free from stones and husk. Wastage should not exceed 3 per cent.
Tamarind, well cleaned ..	5,370 lb.	.. Half the quantity new and half one year old ; should be free from stones and seeds
Chillies (dry)	1,200 lb.	.. Should be new crop and free from weevil, dump, stones, etc. Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.
Turmeric	240 lb.	.. Do. do.
Coriander (dry) ..	1,200 lb.	.. Do. do.
Firewood (dry)	100 tons	.. To be supplied as required in billets of not more than 3 feet length ; dryage should not exceed 10 per cent. Jungleweed of superior quality preferred. Fuel which takes long to dry and which in any such as wanga-wood, cudayam, etc., will not be accepted.
Gingelly seeds (black)	24,000 lb	.. To be of good quality and clean ; the wastage not to exceed 10 per cent and outturn should not be less than 40 per cent.
Cumbu grass, 3 feet and 4 feet length.	2,000 lb	.. To be of fine quality and white in colour.
Jaggery (palmyra) ..	40 maunds	.. To be supplied as required.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs 50 as earnest money which, in the case of unsuccessful bidders, will be returned immediately after the auction is over.

3. The successful bidders will be required to deposit 10 per cent of the probable value of the articles contracted for with the necessary stamp duty as security for the due performance of the contract and to execute a bond within 15 days from the date of the acceptance of the rates, failing which the deposits will be liable to confiscation. In case of failure to make the supply according to the terms of contract after it is settled, the contractors will be liable to make good any loss which the Superintendent may incur by purchasing the articles locally or elsewhere, or by resale.

4. Samples of the articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with such samples. The value of the articles will be paid upon delivery at the jail, but no advance will be made on any account.

5. The contract should not be sublet and it is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

6. Such of the merchants as may not be able to attend the auction personally may submit sealed tenders with a deposit of Rs. 50 so as to reach the Superintendent before 12 noon on the 3rd March 1923. All tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the time of the auction and the rates offered by tenderers who are unable to attend the auction will be considered along with those offered by the bidders. The rates should be specified in the tenders in words as well as in figures; the rates offered should be in lb. per rupee.

7. Wastage in excess of that prescribed in the schedule will have to be made good by the contractors.

8. The quantities given in the schedule are approximate and the Superintendent reserves to himself the right of ordering more or less than those quantities as may be required, and the contractor will be required to supply according to the written order of the Superintendent.

9. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders and bids without assigning any reason for so doing.

10. Any further information can be had in person or on application.

The Borstal Institution, Tanjore,
5th February 1923.

A. J. NICHOLAS,
Superintendent.

AUCTION SUPPLY OF DIET ARTICLES.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the Central Jail, Cannanore, at 11 a.m. on 20th March 1923 for the supply of the following articles of rations for use during the year 1923-24. Intending bidders are requested to be punctual.

2. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour already mentioned and are accompanied by the specified earnest money. Tenders will be opened at the time of auction and the rates offered will be considered along with the bids. Tenders should quote the rate offered in pounds and ounces per rupee for delivery at the Central Jail, Cannanore, and specify the sums in words as well as in figures. No cash will be advanced to suppliers when giving orders, but the cost of all supplies delivered at the jail on order will be paid after they have been inspected and passed. During the prevalence of plague in the vicinity of the jail or in that of the areas from which supplies are drawn, all grain, dhall and sago will be liable to be first exposed to the sun outside for four hours before being taken into the jail.

3. Successful bidders or tenderers will be required to enter into stamped agreements with the jail for the quantities shown as required (and which are approximate only) within seven days of the receipt of intimation by them that their rates have been accepted. In addition they should, before signing such agreements, deposit as security 10 per cent of the total value of the supplies undertaken. Failing compliance within the time specified, the earnest money may be confiscated and in the event of withdrawal they will also be liable to pay any difference between the prices accepted and those ultimately obtained by the jail. The earnest money received from unsuccessful bidders or tenderers will be returned at the close of the auction.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other bid or tender.

5. The contract entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons. It is not to be sublet.

SCHEDULE.

Name of article.	Approximate quantity required.	Earnest money payable.	Conditions.
	lb.	Rs.	
Boiled rice	240,000	60	Should not be less than six months old and free of paddy husk. Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 3 per cent.
Ragi	27,000	..	Wastage in all process of cleaning not to exceed 10 per cent.
Tamarind (uncleaned)..	32,000	..	Should be sound. Not damped. Rind and seed will be allowed up to 34 per cent only.
Chillies	4,500	..	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 5 per cent. Not to be damped.
Coriander .. .	4,500	..	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 7 per cent. No weevil.
Turmeric	500	..	Wastage not to exceed 3 per cent. To be free of insects.
Onions	16,000	..	To be clean and of good quality. No dry skin.
Eggs	7,500	..	To be of good quality.
Wheat	500	..	To be of good quality. Not wheevil eaten.
Green (country thevaral).	85,500	..	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 3 per cent
Split dhall (country thevaral).	85,000	..	Wastage not to exceed 3 per cent.
Firewood	Tons 500	50	To be of good hard quality and dry. Drysge allowed 10 per cent.

NOTE.—Samples can be seen at the jail, or, if preferred, corresponding ones can be tendered for approval.

Central Jail, Cannanore,
6th February 1923.

E. R. MAHONEY, Captain, I.M.D.,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the Central Jail, Coimbatore, at 2-30 p.m., on Thursday the 22nd March 1923, for the supply of ration articles noted in the schedule from the 1st April 1923 to the 31st March 1924.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 200 for items (1) to (4) and Rs. 25 for the rest as earnest-money, which, in the case of unsuccessful bidders, will be returned immediately after the auction is over.

3. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be accepted provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour mentioned above and are accompanied by the specified earnest-money. Tenders will be opened at the time of auction and the rates offered will be considered along with the bids. During the prevalence of plague in the vicinity of the Jail, all grain, etc., will be liable to be first exposed to the sun for four hours before being taken into the Jail.

4. Successful bidders or tenderers will be required to enter into stamped agreements with the Jail within seven days from the date of receipt of intimation by them that their rates have been accepted. In addition they should, before signing such agreements, deposit as security, 10 per cent to the total value of supplies undertaken. Failing compliance within the time specified, the earnest-money may be confiscated and in the event of withdrawal they will also be liable to pay any difference between the prices accepted and those ultimately obtained by the Jail.

5. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any tender or bid without assigning any reason.

6. The contract entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Ootacamund. It is not to be sublet.

SCHEDULE.

Name of article.	Approximate quantity.	Conditions.
	lbs.	
Rice (Samba, boiled) ..	400,000	Should not be less than six months old and free from paddy and husk, wastage not to exceed 4 per cent in cleaning.
Ragi (clean and dry) .	300,000	Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent in cleaning, etc.
Dhall (thevarai) ..	200,000	Should be free from husk, etc *
Gingelly seed	150,000	Wastage in dry ages in excess of 10 per cent and yield of oil less than 10 per cent should be made good by the contractor.
Tamarind	15,000	Clean, new and dry.
Chillies	4,000	Dry and good quality.
Coriander	4,000	New, clean and dry. Not weevil eaten. Wastage not to exceed 5 per cent.
Turmeric	800	New and dry.

* Wastage not to exceed 5 per cent in cleaning, etc.

Central Jail, Coimbatore,
9th February 1923.

G. W. CLEMENTS,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET, Etc.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, will hold a public auction at the jail at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st March 1923, for the supply of the following articles required for the jail for the year ending 31st March 1924. Intending bidders are requested to be punctual.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest money. The deposit of successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent until an agreement has been entered into and supplies are made; the deposit of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them immediately after the auction. Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever articles they may wish to supply up to the quantity required.

3. Successful bidders will be required to deposit a sum equal to 10 per cent of the total value of the supplies to be made and to execute a bond within seven days of the receipt of intimation by them that their rates have been accepted, failing which their earnest money will be confiscated and in case of failure to undertake the supply bidders also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained by the jail whether by contract or otherwise.

4. Samples of articles of diet can be seen at the time of auction.

5. Sealed tenders will be also received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, up to 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st March 1923. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of rations and miscellaneous articles to the Central Jail, Salem". No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 50 as earnest money. Tenders will be opened at the time of auction.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all bids without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. No advance of cash will on any account be made to the contractors but payments for articles supplied will be made promptly.

8. All contracts are subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

9. Contracts should not be sublet.

10. Further information on any point can be had from the office of the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem.

11. The quantities given in the schedule are only approximate and contractors will be required to supply more or less at stated intervals according to requirements. If necessary, articles supplied will be exposed to the sun before being weighed.

SCHEDULE.

List of articles required.	Probable quantity
1. Rice, white samba boiled, not less than six months old (wastage not to exceed 4 per cent) . ..	600,000 lb.
2. Ragi (wastage not to exceed 10 per cent in cleaning and grading)	600,000 "
3. Dhall (thevarai), wastage not to exceed 5 per cent	400,000 "
4. Coriander, new and dry	7,000 "
5. Turmeric, new and dry and free from sand	2,000 "
6. Gingelly seed, black, wastage not to exceed 10 per cent and outturn of oil not to be less than 40 per cent.	45,000 "
7. Chillies, raw and dry	7,000 "
8 Tamarind free from stones, husk and fibre	26,000 "
9. Firewood, dry, in small billets of 2 to 4 feet (jungle wood), mango wood will not be accepted, wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.	1,000,000 "
10. Cows' milk (to be) specific gravity not below 1020*	1,100 pints monthly.
11. Kora grass, 4 feet long, to be supplied as required, quality should be fine and dry: wastage not to exceed 20 per cent.	8,000 lb.
12. Charcoal wood	40,000 "
13. Coconut cuttays, (green) to be supplied monthly	50,000 "
14. Do. dry	90,000
15. Rattan, good	750 lb.
16. Do coarse dry	400 "
17. Jaggery, palmyra, good and dry	180 mds.

Central Jail, Salem,
8th February 1923.

L. H. M. UPSHON,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES, Etc., REQUIRED FOR 1923-24.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the Sub-Jail, Koraput, at 11 a.m. on 21st March 1923, for the supply of the following articles of rations, etc., for use for one year from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924.

2. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour already mentioned and are accompanied by the specified earnest money. Tenders will be opened at the time of auction and the rates offered will be considered along with the bids. Tenders should quote the rate offered in pounds and ounces per rupee for delivery at the Sub-Jail, Koraput, and specify the same in words as well as in figures. No cash will be advanced to suppliers whose giving orders, but the cost of all supplies delivered at the Jail on orders will be paid after they have been inspected and passed. In the event of the prevalence of plague in the district, all grain, pulse and oil-seed will be liable to be first exposed to the sun for four hours before being weighed.

3. The successful bidder or tenderer will be required to enter into a stamped agreement with the Jail within seven days of the receipt of intimation by him that his rate has been accepted. In addition, he should, before signing such agreement, deposit as security 10 per cent of the total value of the supply undertaken. Failing compliance within the time specified, his earnest money may be confiscated, and, in the event of withdrawal, he will also be liable to pay any difference between the price accepted and ultimately obtained by the Jail. These conditions will be strictly carried out. At the close of the auction the earnest money received from the unsuccessful bidders or tenderers will be returned.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other bid or tender.

5. The accepted rates will be subject to the confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

6. The contract should not be sublet.

SCHEDULE

Name of article.	Approximate quantity required more or less.	Earnest money payable.	Conditions.
		Rs.	
Paddy	46,400 lb.	15	Should be not less than four months old. Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 13 per cent.
Ragi	129,600 ,,	20	Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.
Dhall	22,320 ,,	16	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 3 per cent.
Oliey seed	4,000 ,,	5	Do. 2 ,,
Gingelly seed	4,000 ,,	5	Do. 3 ,,
Chillies	600 ,,	5	It should be dry. Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 7 per cent.
Coriander	600 ,,	5	The stuff should be free from intrude grit, mud, etc.
Turmeric	100 ,,	2	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 2 per cent.
Onions	600 ,,	5	To be of good quality.
Tamarind	1,600 ,,	5	Should be free from sand, mud and seed.
Sugar, white	As required.	..	,, ,,
Ghee	Do.	..	,, ,,
Milk	Do.	..	Should have a specific gravity above 1028.
Bread	Do.	..	,,
Firewood	600 tons.	..	To be of good dry billets.
Kerosene oil	50 tins.	15	Monkey brand, white.
Cotton, twist 6s	500 lb.	..	,,
Coloured tape, 8s	160 ,,	..	,,

Sub-Jail, Koraput,
4th February 1923.

P. J. McGRATH, I.M.D.,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF RATIONS.

An auction will be held at the Central Jail, Vellore, at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 10th March 1923 for the supply by contract of the following articles of rations for the year 1923-24.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 100 as earnest-money. The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over and those of successful bidders will be retained till the supplies are over.

3. The successful bidder will be required to deposit 10 per cent of the value of the articles contracted for as security for the due performance of his contract and to execute a bond within ten days of the date of auction, failing which the deposits will be liable to confiscation. In the case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4. Samples of articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of the auction and supplies must be in accordance with the approved sample.

5. The contract will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

6. The contract should not be sublet.

7. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest bid.

8. The articles contracted for should be delivered as ordered by the Superintendent. Supplies should begin from 1st April 1923.

9. The quantities given in the schedule are only approximate and the contractor will be required to supply more or less according to the Superintendent's written orders.

10. Further information can be had from the undersigned.

List of articles required.	Quantity.	Conditions.
Boiled rice (white samba)	450,000	Not less than six months' old. Wastage not to exceed 6 per cent.
Ragi	800,000	Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent in cleaning and grinding.
Thuvarai (dhall)	250,000	Wastage not to exceed 6 per cent.
Wheat bublis	3,000	Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.
Gingelly seed—black	50,000	Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent and returns to be not less than 40 per cent.
Chillies, dry	7,000	Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.
Coriander, dry	3,000	Do.
Turmeric, dry	1,000	....
Old tamarind, well cleaned	2,000	....
New tamarind, well cleaned	2,000	....
Firewood, dry, in small billets at 2 to 3 feet (jungle wood).	400 tons	Mango wood will not be accepted. Dryage should not exceed 10 per cent.
Sago	600 lb.	....
Brown Sugar	1,500 lb.	....
Cow's milk (cows milked at Jail)	100—150 pints per mensem.	Specific gravity not below 1,030°.

Central Jail, Vellore,
6th February 1923.

J. G. B. SHAND, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF CHROME-CUT SANDALS.

TENDERS are invited for supply of chrome-cut sandals with materials complete, so as to reach this office on or before 31st March 1923.

2. The following :—

(1) Chrome cut sandals, with jubi and heels.
(2) Patties (chrome cowhide should be used).
(3) Toe rings.
(4) Toe straps.
(5) Leather ornament on the patty.

3. The following are the stitching materials :—

(1) Two ounces of Chrome Black stitching leather per pair.
(2) Seven lb. (pounds) Tack Nails 1" per 100 pairs.

4. Probable requirements of chrome cut sandals for the year are 15,000 pairs either *more or less* which are required in four different sizes, viz., 1st, 2nd, 3rd and special sizes.

5. A sum of Rs. 50 should accompany the tender as earnest money; otherwise no notice will be taken.

6. The successful tenderer will have to deposit within seven days a security equivalent to 15 per cent of the cost of chrome cut sandals required and also to execute a bond for fulfilment of the contract, failing which, his earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

7. The Superintendent is not bound to accept the lowest tender.

8. The acceptance of tender is subjected to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

9. Sample of chrome cut sandals can be seen at this jail.

Central Jail, Vellore,
8th February 1923.

J. G. B. SHAND, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF DIET ARTICLES AND MANUFACTORY RAW MATERIALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, at 2 p.m. on Friday the 23rd March 1923 for the supply of the following articles of rations, etc., for use during the year 1923-24. Intending bidders are requested to be punctual.

2. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour already mentioned and are accompanied by the specified earnest money. Tenders will be opened at the time of auction and the rates offered will be considered along with the bids. Tenders should quote the rate offered in lb. and oz. per rupee for delivery at the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, and specify the same in words as well as in figures. No cash will be advanced to suppliers when giving orders, but the cost of all supplies delivered at the jail *as ordered* will be paid, after they have been inspected and passed. In the event of the prevalence of plague in the district, all grain, pulse, oil seed and jute will be liable to be first exposed to the sun for four hours before being weighed.

3. The successful bidder or tenderer will be required to enter into a stamped agreement with the jail *within seven* days of the receipt of intimation by him that his rate has been accepted. In addition, he should, before signing such agreement, deposit as security 15 per cent of the total value of the supply undertaken. Failing compliance within the time specified his earnest money may be confiscated, and in the event of withdrawal, he will also be liable to pay any difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained by the jail. The earnest money received from unsuccessful bidders or tenderers will be returned at the close of the auction.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other bid or tender.

5. The contract entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons. It is not to be sublet.

SCHEDULE.

Name of article.	Approximate quantity required.	Earnest money payable.	Conditions.
		Rs.	
Rice (ballad)	320,000 lb.	250	Should be not less than six months old and of white colour. Wastage at cleaning not to exceed 2 per cent.
Ragi	250,000 „	200	Wastage in all processes of cleaning not to exceed 10 per cent.
Dhall gram (Horsegram) ..	100,000 „	200	Wastage not to exceed 2 per cent of good quantity I should germinate
Tamarind (cleaned)	10,000 „	2	Should be free of stalk and seed. Not to be dumped. Wastage not to exceed 20 per cent.
Coriander	9,000 „	5	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 7 per cent. No sand.
Chillies	8,000 „	9	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 5 per cent. Not to be dumped
Turmeric	800 „	0	Wastage not to exceed 3 per cent. To be free of insects and sand.
Onions	10,000 „	5	To be clean and of good quality. No dry skin.
Cocoanut oil (without tin) ..	144 Gals.	4	Of good quality, not rancid. Each tin not to weigh less than 31½ lb.
Gingelly seed	50,000 lb.	16	Drums quality. Not dumped. Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 10 per cent and outturn of oil to be not less than 40 per cent.
Grey wool, first sort ..	12,000 „	90	Not to be dumped. Wastage in hewing and spinning not to exceed 25 and 6 per cent, respectively.
Sago	200 „	0	To be of good quality
Sugar, white	400 „		.....
Jaggery, second sort ..	2,000 „	5	.....
Tower (boiled tiles) ..	7,000 „	15	.....
Horsegram (one cut sort) ..	2,500 „	10	.....
Firewood	120 tons.	15	.....
Jute (Masulipatam)	20,000 lb.	25	To be of good quality, white, fresh, soft and free from hard
Teakwood logs of sizes ..	340 c.ft.	21	To be free from flaws.
Bees wax	60 lb.	5	.....
Sand paper	20 sheets.		.....
Yellow ochre	24 lb.	2	.....
French nails of sorts ..	90 „	5	.....
Iron screws of sorts ..	12 gross.	6	.....
Red salton	12 doz.	6	.....
Lamp oil	100 lb.	6	.....
Glue	25 „	5	.....
Bali thread (Alexander's) 120.	20 bundles of 140 balls each.		.....
Condensed milk	900 tins.	6	.....
Country wood	160 c.ft.	6	.....

Samples can be seen at the jail.

Central Jail, Vizagapatam,
15th February 1923.

I. KARNEY,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at the District Jail, Cuddalore, at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 29th March 1923 for the supply of ration articles for the year ending 31st March 1924 as detailed below

2. The successful bidder will be required to deposit as security for the due performance of his contract a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the value of articles contracted for and to execute a bond.

3. Articles contracted for must be delivered as ordered by the Superintendent.

4. Contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

5 The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all bids without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with the approved sample,

7. Merchants who are unable to be present may send in their tenders in writing together with their samples and Rs. 50 (fifty only) earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers. The tenders should reach the Superintendent not later than 29th March 1923.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent.

9. The quantities given in the schedule are approximate and the Superintendent reserves to himself the right of ordering more or less than those quantities as may be required and the contractor will be required to supply according to the written orders of the Superintendent. No verbal orders should be attended to

10. Merchants who are willing to bid in the auction are required to deposit a sum of Rs. 50 (fifty) as earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders at once.

11. If the successful bidder at the original auction fails to execute the necessary bond or to carry out his contract, his earnest money will be confiscated to Government and a fresh auction held at his risk

SCHEDULE.

Name of article.	Probable quantity required for the year ending 31st March 1924.	Remarks.
Rice, samba, white, not less than six months old.	160,000 lb.	Wastage not to exceed 4 per cent.
Mysore ragi, not less than six months old.	100,000 ,,	Do. 10 do.
Chillies, dry	1,200 ,,	Do. 5 do.
Coriander, dry, free from sand, stone, and weevil.	1,000 ,,	Do. 3 do.
Turmeric dry, and free from weevil	300 ,,	Do. 3 do.
Dhall, Tuvaral, free from husk	80,000 ,,	Do. 4 do. Kesari dhall will not be accepted.
Tamarind, raw, free from seed and husk	5,000 ,,	
Firewood, casuarina	500 tons.	If green, wastage not to exceed 33 per cent.
Cow's milk drawn at the jail	900 pints monthly.	
Kerosene oil, bulk, white	150 tins.	
Cocoanut mattaya: No	100,000	
Straw	20,000 lb.	
Gingelly seeds	30,000 ,,	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 10 per cent. Outturn of oil not to be below 10 per cent.
Horse gram	8,000 ,,	
Palmyra jaggery	500 ,,	

Hire of ground oil *presses of the District Jail, Cuddalore, for one year commencing from 1st April* 1923.—The terms and conditions will be explained at the time of auction. The successful contractor will have to deposit Rs. 100 as earnest money.

T. M. PANCHANADAM PILLAI,
Superintendent.

District Jail, Cuddalore,
15th February 1923.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF RATION AND MANUFACTORY ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, at 3 p.m. on the 14th March 1923 for the supply of rations and manufactory articles as detailed below.

2. Each successful bidder will be required to deposit as security for the due performance of his contract a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the value of articles contracted for and to execute a bond within fifteen days of intimation of acceptance of his contract.

3. Articles contracted for must be delivered within the time allowed as ordered by the Superintendent.

4. Contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all bids without assigning any reason for doing so.

6. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with the approved sample.

7. Merchants who are unable to be present may send in their tenders in writing together with their samples and Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) earnest money which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers. The tenders should reach the Superintendent not later than 13 th March 1923.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent.

9. The quantities given in the schedule are approximate and the Superintendent reserves the right of ordering more or less than those quantities as may be required and the contractor will be required to supply according to the written orders of the Superintendent. No verbal orders should be attended to.

10. Merchants who are willing to bid at the auction are required to deposit a sum of Rs. 25 (twenty-five only) as earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders at once.

SCHEDULE A.—RATION ARTICLES.

Raw rice (6 months old)	50,000 lb.	Cocoanuts	No. 7000
Boiled rice (6 months old)	250,000 ,,	Plantain fruits	8,000 lb.
Cholam, yellow (10 per cent wastage)	150,000 ,,	Vegetables, mixed	70,000 ,,
Ragi (10 per cent wastage)	800,000 ,,	Mutton	8,000 ,,
Chillies (wastage 10 per cent)	6,000 ,,	Gingelly seed	50,000 ,,
Coriander, dry	4,000 ,,	Turmeric	700 ,,
Dhall, split (wastage 4 per cent)	25,000 ,,	Onions	10,000 ,,
Dhall, green	135,000 ,,	Ragi	2,000 ,,
Old Tamarind, cleaned	2,000 ,,	Sago	200 ,,
New Tamarind, cleaned	2,500 ,,	Jaggery (palmyrah)	1,000 ,,
Milk, cow's	2,000 pints.	Firewood (jungle wood) in small billets	400 tons.
Bread	2,000	Wheat	4,000 lb.
Ghee	200	Cocoanut oil	1,000 ,,

SCHEDULE B.—MANUFACTORY ARTICLES.

Teakwood, square logs	800 c. ft.	Glue	2 mds.
Teakwood, round logs	250 ,,	Milled spun wool, grey	5,000 lb.
Black milled spun wool	10,000 lb.	Do. black	2,000 ,,
Sand papers	700 dozens.	Grey cut wool (wastage not to exceed 15 per cent)	10,000 lb.
Wax	1 cwt.	Grey, first sort shoddy wool (wastage not to exceed 25 per cent)	25,000 ,,
Polish	5 ,,	Raw gutta	1,000 lbs.
Screws of sizes (iron)	100 gross each sort.	Tamarind seeds	58,000 lb.
Bullock hide	100 lb.	Black cut-wool for jute carpet oil	500 ,,
Boot leather	50 ,,	Sunlight soap cakes	No. 1,000
Sheepskin for binding work	200 ,,	White shoddy wool, first sort	1,000 lb.
Country twine	2 cwt.		

Wire nails	..	..	..	..	1 cwt.	Iron rods	..	..	..	..	224 lb.
Coconut muttays	..	..	..	..	Nos. 21,000	Coloured twist 10 s	..	..	..	..	500 ,,
Rabbi reels	..	..	..	..	,, 100	Do. 20 s	..	..	..	..	500 ,,
White reels	..	..	..	..	,, 100	White twist 10 s	..	..	..	..	1,000 ,,
Black reels	..	..	..	..	,, 100	Do. 20 s	..	..	..	..	1,000 ,,
Half thread	..	..	..	..	,, 100	Do. 4 s	..	..	..	..	1,000 ,,
Twine balls or skeins	..	..	..	..	,, 100	Do. 40 s	..	..	..	..	1,000 ,,
Alum	..	..	..	..	50 lb.	Do. 120 s	..	..	..	..	1,000 ,,
Madiga Cower	..	..	..	..	500 ,,	Colour powder for pile carpet	..	..	..	..	10 ,,
Kattari, superior quality	..	..	..	..	200 ,,	Washing soda	..	..	..	..	1,000 ,,
Iron chest	..	..	..	..	112 ,,						

Tenders are also invited to take the contract of oil cake available for supply at jail (600 lb. a week).

Central Jail, Rajahmundry,
15th February 1923.

S. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND MANUFACTURES.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at the District Jail, Madura, on Monday, the 26th March 1923 at 3 p.m., for the supply of the following articles required for the year 1923–1924.

Articles.	Probable quantity more or less	
	lb.	
Rice, boiled, samba, dry, cleaned and white—wastage not to exceed 4 per cent (six months old)	120,000	To be delivered as required.
Ragi, Mysore, clean and dry—wastage not to exceed 10 per cent in cleaning and grinding; half the quantity to be old, should not contain black rotten grain.	180,000	Do.
Dhal, clean and free from hair, stones and mud—wastage not to exceed 5 per cent	95,000	Do.
Tamarind, clean and raw and dry, and free from seeds and stone and husk	7,000	Do.
Coriander, clean and free from weevil and dust (not damp)	1,000	Do.
Firewood, well dried and in billets of 3 to 6 feet in length and one foot in diameter ..	25 tons per month.	Do.
	lb.	
Chillies, dry	2,000	Do.
Turmeric, dry, clear and free from weevil	300	Do.
Gingelly seeds, good quality and clean, outturn should not be less than 40 per cent—the wastage and dryage should not exceed 10 per cent.	26,000	Do.
Coconut muttays, big size, outturn not less than 10 per cent thro	No. 100,000	Do.
	lb.	
Jaggery, palmyra	1,000	Do.
Kerosene oil	6,500	Do.
Onions	1,000	Do.
Kora grass, 3 feet and 4 feet in length	6,000	Do.
Fresh cow's milk (specific gravity 1030° to 1036°)	....	Daily as required.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest money. The deposits of the successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent, District Jail, Madura, until the supplies are made and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever article they may wish to supply up to the quantity required.

3. In the case of larger supplies, the successful bidders will be required to execute a bond within seven days of the date of the auction and also shall deposit a cash security of 10 per cent on the probable value of the supply to be made, failing which their deposits will be confiscated. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4. Samples of articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of auction and bidders by tender should not fail to send in their samples in time. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person. The cost of the articles will be paid on delivery, but no advance will be made on any account.

5. In the case of those merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered, provided they reach the Superintendent at or before 3 p.m. of the 23th March 1923 and are accompanied by the deposit of Rs. 50. The tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the rates offered will be considered with the auction bids. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate offered which should be in lb. per rupee delivered at the Madura District Jail.

6. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

7. Wastage exceeding 10 per cent in the case of ragi and gingelly seeds and coconut muttays 5 per cent in the case of dhal and 4 per cent in the case of rice will have to be made good by the contractor.

8. The contract in each case is subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

District Jail, Madura,
1st February 1923.

MUHAMMAD KHUDHUDIN,
Superintendent

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET FOR THE DISTRICT JAIL, PALAMCOTTAH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the District Jail, Palamcottah, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 27th March 1923, for the supply of the following Articles of diet for use during the official year ending 31st March 1924. Intending bidders are requested to attend in person or by agent punctually on the day mentioned. Samples of the article required can be seen on any day up to the date of auction. Bidders may either adopt these samples or offer others of equal quality at the time of bidding and they are liberty to bid for all or any of the articles they may wish to supply up to the full quantities required. Intending suppliers whose bids may be accepted will be required to deposit earnest-money as shown below.

2. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour mentioned in paragraph 1 and are accompanied by the required earnest-money and samples. The tenders will be opened at the time of the auction and the rates offered will be considered along with the bids made at the auction. Tenders should quote rates in lb. and as per rupee for delivery at the District Jail, Palamcottah, and specify the same in words as well as in figures. No cash will be advanced to suppliers when giving orders for articles, but the cost of all articles delivered at the jail on order will be paid promptly, after they have been inspected and passed by the Superintendent.

3. Successful bidders and tenderers will be required to enter into stamped agreements with the Superintendent of the Jail immediately after the auction is over, and in addition, they should, before signing such agreements, deposit as security 10 per cent of the total value of each article which they have undertaken to supply. Failing compliance, their earnest-money will be confiscated. In the event of their withdrawal they will also be liable to pay any difference between the prices accepted and those ultimately obtained by the jail. The earnest money received from unsuccessful bidders or tenderers will be returned at the close of the auction.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other bid or tender.

5. Contracts for supply must not be sublet and all contracts entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

6. The quantities required will be subject to 25 per cent more or less than the probable requirements.

Probable requirements.

Description of article.	Probable quantity required.	When to be delivered.	Earnest-money to be deposited.	Remarks.
	lb.		rs.	
Rice (Parboiled) (palla-mulli samba, white.	180,000	In two instalments.	50	The rice should not be less than six months old, and wastage should not exceed 4 per cent.
Ragi	40,000	In three instalments.	50	At least half the quantity should be old grain. The grain should not be mildewed or damp and the wastage in processes of preparation of flour should not exceed 11 per cent.
Dhall (cevatory thovarai)	20,000	Do.	50	The dhall should be free of husk and stones. Wastage in cleaning should not exceed 6 per cent.
Dhall gram ..	25,000	Do.	60	The dhall should be free of husk and stones. Wastage not to exceed 5 per cent.
Gingelly seed ..	10,000	Do.	25	The wastage in cleaning should not exceed 10 per cent and the outturn of oil should not be below 40 per cent.
Chillies	2,000	In two instalments.	10	The chillies should be perfectly dry and free from mildew.
Coriander	2,000	Do.	10	The coriander should be even and free of weevil and sand.
Tamarind (curry variety)	300	Do.	5	Should be well dried.
Tamarind	5,000	Do.	20	The tamarind should be free of sand, fibre and stones. Half the quantity of 1920 crop and the other half of 1921 crop.
Onions	4,000	As required ..	20	....
Milk, Cows'	As per requirements.	Twice daily ..	10	The specific gravity of the milk should be between 1030 and 1035. Cows should be milked at the Jail under supervision.
Unsweetened condensed milk.	Small size tins as required.	....	....	....
Firewood (dry) ..	24 tons .	Seven tons monthly	30	....
Cocoanut oil	3,600	As required ..	20	....
Palmyra Jaggery ..	720	Monthly ..	10	....

District Jail, Palamcottah,
6th February 1923.

M. GURUNATHAYYA,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE BINDING OF REGISTRATION RECORDS, CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders for the binding of registration records of the Cuddapah district will be received up to 15th March 1923 by the undersigned at Cuddapah.

2. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for the binding of registration records" and addressed to the Registrar of Cuddapah so as to reach this office on or before the above date and no notice will be taken of tenders received after that date.

3. The rates at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the work should be quoted against each kind of record and the amount of rate of charge, if any, required for taking the binding press and the materials to the Registrar's office and for attending sub-offices when necessary should be specified.

4. The successful tenderer will, subject to the approval of the tender by the Superintendent of Government Press, Madras, be required to execute the necessary agreement on a date fixed by the undersigned and if he fails to do so within the date, his tender will be rejected.

5. The work should commence in April 1923 and be completed before the 31st December 1923 and should on no account be sublet and each piece of work should be completed within the time fixed by the District Registrar therefor.

6. The successful tenderer should deposit a sum of Rs. 10 as security for the due performance of the agreement, to be forfeited for the breach of all or any of the conditions in the agreement.

7. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning reasons for doing so.

8. Tenderers may at any time before submitting the tender apply to the District Registrar for any other information with regard to the nature of binding, etc.

Nature of work	Style of binding.
(1) Rebinding of register books 1, 2, 3 and 5	Full leather or rexine.
(2) Binding of original indexes 1, 2, 3 and 4	Calico with back and corners of leather or rexine
(3) Register books 4 and 4-D and index 4-D, thumb impression register and settlement registers.	Binder's cloth with back and corners of leather or rexine.
(4) File book 1 and file of translations	Binder's cloth with rexine back.
(5) Restitching of register books	" "
(6) Deposition book, power of attorney file registers of records, Accounts A, B, C and other books or file not specified in items (1) to (4) supra.	Half calico and marble.

NOTES.—(1) Straw boards and not country pasts boards should be used for covers, card board of 2½ lb. of special size being used for register book 1, 2 lb. 30" × 25" for the file book 1 and files of translations, 1½ lb. 30" × 25" for books 3, 4 and 4-D and 1 lb. 30" × 25" for books 2 and 5.

(2) Tenderers will have to make their own arrangements for obtaining the card boards, rexine leather or calico required for the binding, but the card boards and leather for binding the original indexes 1, 2, 3 and 4 (item (2) above) will be supplied by the undersigned and the rate of binding indexes should be exclusive of the cost of the leather boards supplied.

A. V. NAGARAJA RAO,
Registrar.

Cuddapah, 8th February 1923.

TENDERS FOR THE BINDING OF REGISTRATION RECORDS, BELLARY DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders for the binding of registration records of the Bellary district will be received up to 15th March 1923 by the undersigned at Bellary, Bellary district.

2. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for the binding of Registration records" so as to reach the office of the District Registrar at Bellary on or before the above date and no notice will be taken of tenders received after that date.

3. The rates at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the work should be quoted against each kind of record and the amount of rate of charge, if any, to be admitted for taking the binding press and materials to the Registrar's office and for attending sub-offices, and when necessary should be specified.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to execute the necessary agreements on the date fixed by the undersigned and if he fails to do so within that date his tender will be rejected.

5. The work should commence in April and be completed before December and should on no account be sublet and each piece of work should be completed within the time fixed by the District Registrar therefor.

6. The successful tenderer should deposit a sum of Rs. 15 as security for the due performance of the agreement, to be forfeited for the breach of all or any of the conditions in the agreement.

7. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning reasons for doing so.

8. Tenderers may at any time before submitting the tender apply to the District Registrar for any further information with regard to the nature of binding, etc.

Nature of work.	Style of binding.
(1) Rebinding of Register Books 1, 2, 3 and 5 ..	Full leather or rexine.
(2) Binding of original indexes I, II, III and IV ..	Full leather or rexine back and leather.
(3) Register books 4, 4-D and the Index IV-D, thumb impression register and settlement registers.	Binder's cloth with back and corner of leather or rexine.
(4) File Book I and file of translations	Binder's cloth with rexine back.
(5) Restitching register books	" "
(6) Deposition book, power of attorney files, register of records, Account A, B, C, and other books or files not specified in items 1 to 6 supra.	Half calico and marble.

NOTE.—(1) Straw boards and not country pasts boards should be used for covers, card boards of 2½ lb. of special size being used for register book 1, 2 lb. 30" × 25" for file book 1 and file of translations, 1½ lb. 30" × 25" for books 3 and 4 and 4-D, and 1 lb. 30" × 25" for books 2 and 5.

(2) Rate for each style of binding should be quoted separately.

P. NARASINGA RAO,
Registrar.

Bellary, 27th January 1923.

TENDERS FOR THE BINDING OF REGISTRATION RECORDS, COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

Tenders are invited for binding the undermentioned records of the Coimbatore district :—

Name of work.	Style of binding.
(1) Original indexes I, II, III and IV	Calico with back and corners of roxine or leather.
(2) File book 1 and file of translations	Binder's cloth with roxine back
(3) Rebinding of register books, 1, 2, 3 and 4 ..	....
(4) Thumb impression register, settlement registers, register books IV and IV-D.	....
(5) Deposition books, powers-of-attorney files, registers of records, Accounts A, B and C and other books or files not specified in items (1) to (4) supra.	....

NOTE.—(1) Straw boards and not country paste boards should be used for covers.
(2) Card boards with full leather lining removed from duplicate indexes volumes will be supplied to the successful tenderer for the use of covers for original indexes.
(3) The rate for binding indexes should be exclusive of the cost of card boards and leather supplied departmentally.
(4) The rate for each style of binding should be quoted separately.

II. Every tender should be superscribed as follows,—"Tender for binding the registration records of the Coimbatore district". It should be addressed to the Registrar of Coimbatore and should reach him on or before the 15th March 1923. It should specify the rates at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the several items of work.

III. Each tender will be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 10 The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be refunded as soon as possible after the result of tenders has been decided with the approval of the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras

IV. The successful tenderer will be required to execute the necessary agreement on the date to be fixed by the undersigned. If he fails to do so within that date, his tender will be rejected and his deposit forfeited.

V. The work should commence immediately after the execution of the agreement and be completed before the end of December 1923. It should not be sublet.

VI. Intending tenderers may apply to the undersigned for any further information required as regards the nature of binding, etc.

VII. Payment for the work done will be made only after the bill is checked and passed by the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, whose decision will be final.

VIII. The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

P. KARUNAKARA MENON,
District Registrar.

Coimbatore, 3rd February 1923.

TENDERS FOR CONVEYANCE OF STAMP CASES AND STATIONERY ARTICLES, Etc

Tenders for conveyance of the stamps and stationery to and from the undermentioned places during the official year 1923-24 will be received by the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Madras, at his office up to 12 noon on Monday the 26th February 1923 :—

A.—Rate for the conveyance of stationery articles.

Stationery Office (Old High Court Buildings) or (New Stationery Stores)—		
to the Salt Cotours	and vice versa	Per 100 lb.
to the Central Station	"	"
to the Penitentiary Press	"	"
to the godowns of the Agent for Government Consignments	"	"
to the Government Press, Mint Buildings	"	"
to the Government Branch Press, Mount Road ..	"	"
to the Public Works Stores	"	"
to the Beach Goods Station	"	"
to the Beach Railway Station	"	"
to the Royapuram Railway or Goods Station ..	"	"
to other places not mentioned above within the limits of Madras, per mile or fraction of a mile ..	"	"
to stations outside Madras, such as Poonamallee ..	"	"

For parcels below 100 lb.

Stationery Office (Old High Court Buildings) or (New Stationery Stores)—		
to the Salt Cotours	and vice versa.	Per package.
to the Government Press, Mint Buildings	"	"
to the Government Branch Press, Mount Road ..	"	"
to the Penitentiary Press	"	"
to the Royapuram Railway Station	"	"
to the Beach Goods Station	"	"
to the Beach Railway Station	"	"
to other places not mentioned above within the limits of Madras	"	"

Piling charges.

Charges for removing and piling in the New Stationery Stores at Old High Court Buildings. } Per case / Per bale.

Charges for the removal of empty dealwood cases from offices in the city to the New Stationery Stores irrespective of the size or weight of the case or the distance. Per case.

B.—Rate for the conveyance of stamps.

Stamp Office—		
to the Royapuram Railway Station	and vice versa.	Per case.
to the Beach Goods Shed	"	"
to the Beach Station	"	"
to the Salt Cotaurs	"	"
to the Egmore Station	"	"
to Saidapet	"	"
to the Taluk Office, Madras	"	"
to the Government Press, Mint Buildings	"	"
to the do. Penitentiary Branch	"	"
to the do. Mount Road Branch	"	1 to 5 cases.
to the Royapuram Railway Station	"	"
to the Beach Goods Shed	"	"
to the Beach Station	"	"
to the Salt Cotaurs	"	"
to the Egmore Station	"	"
to Saidapet	"	"
to the Taluk Office, Madras	"	"
Removing stamp cases from Superintendent's Stores for issue and arranging	and vice versa.	Per case.
Arranging and piling stamp cases (from England) and removing to Superintendent's Stores	"	"
Removing stamp cases from the packing room into the verando	"	"
Coolie for removing and arranging stamp cases for addressing		Per coolie.
Weighing and loading 25 stamp cases at railway stations		

Conditions.

1. Tenders must be sent in sealed envelopes superscribed "Tender for conveyance of stamps and stationery articles, etc."

2. A deposit of Rs. 100 must be paid into the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, and the receipt of the Bank annexed to the tender. This amount will be returned to the tenderer on his executing the required bond, or on his tender being rejected. Deposits in any other shape will not be accepted.

3. If a tenderer withdraws his tender before settlement, his tender deposit will be forfeited to Government.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 200 with the necessary stamp duty, and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date on which the acceptance of his tender is intimated to him. If he fails to do so, the deposit amount received with his tender will be forfeited, and his tender will be considered to have been cancelled.

5. The form of contract bond to be executed can be seen at the Stamp and Stationery Office.

6. The contractor must execute the orders of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, or any other officer on his behalf, within one hour's notice when not more than three carts are required, within three hours' notice when not more than six carts are required, and within six hours' notice when more than six carts are required for a trip during the day.

7. The contractor must take delivery of goods despatched to and from the Stamp and Stationery Office as directed by the consignor and, if required, pile and arrange the packages as directed by the servants within the premises of the offices without extra charge.

8. All cases and bales of papers intended for issue to the several branches of the Government Press on account of forms, etc., or to mofussil stations, shall be taken delivery of by the contractor at the places where they are piled in the godowns and shall be removed into the carts by his own men at his own cost.

9. When packages are despatched to railway stations, the contractor must obtain the railway receipts and deliver them at the Stamp and Stationery Office on the same day that they are granted.

10. The contractor must examine the seals of packages received from the jails and mofussil offices, and have the packages weighed in the presence of the railway authorities before taking delivery of the packages, and must bring promptly to the notice of the Superintendent any differences in weight, failing which he will be held responsible for such differences.

11. The Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

12. For forms of tender and other particulars, tenderers may apply at the Stamp and Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Stationery Office, Madras,
7th February 1923.

A. R. COX,
Superintendent of Stationery.

SALE OF RIGHT OF MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

THE public are hereby informed that the right of manufacture of salt under the modified Excise system in the undermentioned salt pans in the Adirampatnam factory now known as section 2II, block I (gross area 41 acres 21 cents, exempted area 27 acres 84 cents), will be resold by auction by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Negapatam subdivision, at the office of the Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Adirampatnam Circle, at Adirampatnam on 28th February 1923 subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The upset price will be Rs. 8,000.

(2) A deposit of Rs. 200 must be made by every prospective bidder before bidding

(3) No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him authorising him to do so.

(4) The selling officer may for valid reasons refuse to accept any bid and in case of dispute his decision shall be final. If for any reasons the highest bid is rejected, the selling officer may at his discretion either accept the next highest bid or commence the auction again.

(5) The sale will be subject to formal confirmation by the Board which will not necessarily accept the highest bid and it may either accept or reject the final bid at its discretion. Such formal confirmation will be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid

(6) As soon as possible, after the auction is completed the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them.

(7) On receipt of intimation of the final acceptance of the bid by the Board, the successful bidder shall at once pay half the bid amount after deducting from it the amount of deposit already paid by him and the other half in five equal instalments payable on 1st April 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928. Should he fail to do so the deposit made by him under condition (2) supra will be forfeited and the salt pans will be resold or otherwise disposed of as the Board may direct, and the defaulter may be debarred from bidding again at any subsequent sales of salt pans by the Deputy Commissioner.

(8) Besides effected under condition (7) will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder who will forfeit all gain and, in the event of loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the amount payable under the terms of the original sale and that payable by the successful bidder at the resale. In the latter case the forfeited deposits will be deducted from the loss arising from the resale and the remainder, if any, will be recoverable from the defaulter in the manner laid down in section 64 of Madras Salt Act of 1889. Should however the forfeited deposits be greater than the loss by resale, the whole of such deposits will be credited to Government The defaulting bidder will be summarily liable to pay the whole amount if the salt pans are disposed of otherwise than by resale and such disposal results in loss to Government as compared with the original sale.

(9) The purchaser will be required to sign and deliver to the Commissioner a lease deed. Licence for manufacture of salt under the modified excise system will be granted to the successful individual after he has occupied the lease. The prescribed form of the modified excise lease and the licence deed can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Negapatam subdivision, or of the Inspector, Adirampatnam Circle. The lease shall run for a period of twenty years from 1st January 1923 On the expiry of the lease or on resumption of pans for failure to fulfil the conditions of sale notice and performance of the terms and condition of the lease, but shall not be entitled to any compensation for any expenditure that may have been incurred The licence granted will be in force during the continuance of the lease and the lessee shall duly observe the terms of such licence or any statutory modification thereof which the Government may in their discretion make.

(10) The licence and the lease shall contain the following special conditions:—

(a) The lessee shall adopt such methods of manufacture and shall lay out the reservoir-condenser and pans on such lines as the Commissioner may from time to time direct and shall comply with such rules in respect of storage and sale of salt as may be enacted from time to time.

(b) No salt below the standard of purity fixed by the Commissioner should be manufactured and stored. No salt will be demanded from him for the first five years and in subsequent years the lessee shall, if so required, sell to Government the whole or any part of the salt so manufactured in the leased land in each year on receiving kudivaram at the rate prescribed for the Adirampatnam factory or such rates as the Commissioner may prescribe.

(c) The lessee shall maintain and repair at his own cost all the works incidental to manufacture as relating to the leased land, and if the lessee fails to do the necessary maintenance and repairs, these may be done by the lessor and the cost recovered from the lessee.

(d) The lessor may determine the lease in case of breach of lease conditions by the lessee or in case of delay in payment of dues by the lessee and cancel and forfeit the licence.

Subject to these conditions and those set forth in the licence and lease deed which will be read over to the successful bidder, he shall as lessee continue to enjoy the leased land undisturbed for a period of twenty years from 1st January 1923. Any further information may be had from the office of the undersigned or the Inspector, Adirampatnam Circle, during office hours on working days

T. K. SIVARAMA SASTRI,

Negapatam, 3rd February 1923. *Acting Asst. Commr., Salt, etc., Dept., Negapatam Subdivision.*

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF GUNNY COVERS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of gunny covers for use in boats employed in the transport of salt from the Ennore factories to Madras Depot during the 1923 season will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the Office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 2 p.m. on Monday the 26th February 1923. The number of gunny covers to be supplied is given below:—

First size 30' × 12'	56
Second size, 20' × 12'	14
Third size, 20' × 9'	Nil.
Fourth size, 15' × 12'	Nil.
Fifth size, 12' × 9'	121

2. Tenders can be made for the supply of any sizes of gunny covers.

3. Covers containing the tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of gunny covers and should be accompanied by a sample of the articles in any of the sizes to be supplied and a treasury receipt for payment of a deposit of Rs. 50 in the Salt Treasury at Madras Depot. Samples of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned, while those of successful ones will be taken as part of the supply towards its close.

4. Tenders must state the rate per gunny cover of each of the sizes at which they are prepared to supply the articles to be delivered at the Madras Salt Depot.

5. Tenderers should undertake to supply half the number of articles of each size required before 15th February 1923 and the other half before 15th April 1923.

6. The successful tenderer must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 100 in each case for the due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement (copy of which can be seen at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner or at the Madras Salt Depot) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender and in case of failure to do so the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by himself.

7. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

8. The deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on the fulfilment of the contract.

M. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Asst. Commr., Salt, etc., Dept., Chingleput Subdivision.

Madras, 10th February 1923.

SALE OF 9-TON TOP BOAT OF THE KRISHNAPATAM CIRCLE.

The following notice regarding the sale of the 9-ton top boat of Krishnapatam Circle is issued for the information of the public.

2. The boat will be sold in auction by the Inspector, Krishnapatam Circle at the Salt Circle office, Krishnapatam, between 8 and 11 a.m. on 20th March 1923.

3. Each bidder must deposit Rs. 25 before the commencement of sales.

4. The deposit will be returned to the unsuccessful bidderers as soon as the auction is completed.

5. The successful bidder will be required to deposit one-fourth of the bid amount in addition to the deposit under paragraph 3 above immediately after the bid is knocked down to him.

6. The sale is subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, Northern division.

7. The purchaser must pay the full amount of the bid within a fortnight of the receipt of notice of confirmation of sales. Should he fail to do so, the boat will be resold and the amounts referred to in paragraphs 3 and 5 above will be forfeited to Government.

8. If the bid is not accepted by the Deputy Commissioner, Northern division, the amounts deposited as per conditions 3 and 5 will be returned to the bidder.

9. Intending purchasers should apply to the Inspector, Krishnapatam Circle, for any further particulars required.

B. M. MARRIOTT,
Asst. Commr., Salt, etc., Dept., Nellore Subdivision.

Nellore, 9th February 1923.

TENDERS FOR CLEARING SILT IN PELANDORAI MAIN CHANNEL

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 4 o'clock on 2nd March 1923 for clearing silt in Pelandorai main channel, 1 reach. Estimate, Rs 9,809—C.E. No. 280 of 1922-23.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer and should be superscribed "Tender for clearing silt in Pelandorai main channel."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 10 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 190 which with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Fee
684 000 cft.	Earthwork excavating in ½ silt and ½ light soil with four extra lifts	1,000 n.R.
645 000 cft.	Earthwork excavating in ½ silt and ½ light soil with two extra lifts	1,000 ,,
300 00 cwts.	Removing prickly-pear and weeds and destroying	100 ,,

N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.

Cuddalore N.T., 10th February 1923.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF OILS, ETC., TO THE PUBLIC WORKS STORES, MADRAS, FOR 1923-24.

Tenders for the supply of the following articles to the Public Works Stores for twelve months from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924 will be received by the undersigned on Monday the 5th March 1923.

Tenders should be sent in sealed covers, superscribed as "Tender" and accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 200. Samples of oil should be sent with the tenders.

Tenders with which cash deposit is not furnished will not be considered.

Serial number and names of the articles	Unit.	Probable quantity required.
1. Heavy engine oil	Gallon .	2,000
2. Golden Spindle oil	Do. ..	700
3. Crank case oil ..	Do .	30
4. Shafting oil	Do ..	100
5. Machine oil	Do ..	10
6. Special gas engine oil ..	Do ..	150
7. Cylinder oil	Do ..	250
8. Kerosene oil 120 degrees ..	Do. ..	10,000
9. Double boiled linseed oil ..	Gallon ..	2,500
10. Pale boiled linseed oil ..	Do ..	500
11. Raw linseed oil	Do. ..	200
12. Wood oil (tudiwa) ..	Do. ..	100
13. Coconut oil	Do. ..	150
14. Kerosene oil 150 degrees ..	Do. ..	50
15. Turpentine . ..	Do. ..	300
16. Mineral grease	Ton. ..	1

Public Works Stores, Madras,
1st February 1923.

W. A. BASKETT,
Acting Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR CARTS AND COOLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 6th March 1923, for the supply of carts and coolies for despatch of articles from Public Works Stores during 1923-24.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 in cash or currency notes as earnest money which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 100 and enter into an agreement within seven days from the date of acceptance of his tender.

4. Tenders should specify rates for the following :—

(i) Rate per coolie per mile.
(ii) Rate for 1 to 5 cwt. per cart per mile for light or heavy articles.
(iii) Rate from 5 to 10 cwt. per cart per mile for light or heavy articles
(iv) Rate from 1 to 10 cwt. per truck per mile for light or heavy articles.
(v) Rate from 10 to 20 cwt. per cart per mile for light or heavy articles.
(vi) Rate from 10 to 20 cwt. per truck per mile for light or heavy articles.
(vii) Rate per ton for article or articles put together weighing one ton.
(viii) Rate per ton for articles weighing more than one ton, per mile, whether each article or articles put together weighing more than one ton.
(ix) Rate empty trucks going to or returning from stations on their actual weights per ton per mile
(x) Rate loading and unloading heavy articles per ton.
(xi) Rate loading and unloading other articles per ton.

Note.—Heavy articles—engines, pumps, girders, angles, flats, rounds, etc., of over 10 feet length, cement and coal tar in barrels, etc., and the like. Light articles—panels, bags, bolts, nuts, buckets, scientific instruments, stores, mercuries, hammers, pick axes, crow-bars and the like.

N.B.—Separate rate in tender for light articles and heavy articles to be given

Note.—Carts and trucks should be supplied by the contractor

5. That the contractor will be present once a day to see that all the articles delivered over to him are despatched on the same day without delay.

6. The contractor will obtain and deliver the Railway receipts from the Railway station and be answerable for demurrage caused by delay.

7. The contractor should accept the distance laid down in the Madras Hackney Carriage Act of 1911, published in Supplement to *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th December 1912, pages 24 and 25, between Medical Stores and other places, as being the same as those from the Public Works Stores.

8. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of carts and coolies".

9. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Stores, Madras.
10th February 1923.

W. F. ROBERTS,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF FIREWOOD.

Sealed tenders for the supply of firewood to the Hospitals, Lunatic Asylum and Medical School specified in the subjoined schedule, for the period from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924, will be received by the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, 1st March 1923, and opened in the presence of those who may choose to attend at the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras at No. 81, Mount Road, Madras.

2. Cover to be superscribed "Tender for supply of firewood to the Madras Government Hospitals, Medical School and Lunatic Asylum."

3. Tender must not only contain the rate but the total value of the item of supply.

4. Tender must be accompanied by an earnest security money of Rs. 500 (in Government promissory note or Bank receipt); and, in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the date fixed for the opening of tenders. No cash will be received. The deposit will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 6.

5. No tenderers shall be allowed to withdraw their tenders for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and, in the event of their so doing, their deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent on the total value of the article, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

8. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the article.

9. A fine not exceeding Re 50 will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and if frequently repeated, the contract will be cancelled and the security confiscated to Government.

10 The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

11. The Surgeon General reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

12 The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

13. The Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered on the contract or other documents executed by the depositor.

14 With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 13, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest security, if in the Government promissory notes, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract.

15. The system of rounding off fractions of a rupee to the nearest rupee sanctioned by G.O. No. 709, Finance, dated 21st August 1922, will be adopted in all contractor's bills.

SCHEDULE.

Institutions.	Firewood.		Earnest security money.	Remarks.
	Probable requirement of each Institution during the year	Probable quantity to be tendered for by the contractor.		
	tons.	tons.	Rs.	
General Hospital	100	1,555	300	(a) Information as to dimensions, etc., of firewood may be had on personal application of the hospitals concerned. The wood must be well dried and ready for use.
Maternity Hospital	318			
Ophthalmic Hospital . ..	70			
Leper Hospital . ..	80			
Royapuram Hospital	280			(b) There should be only one rate for the requirements of all the institutions irrespective of size, etc., of wood.
Lunatic Asylum, Madras .	160			
Medical School, Royapuram ..	4			
Royapetta Hospital	34			(c) The Medical Officers in charge of the institutions will indent on the contractor for the quantity they need from time to time during the year.
Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras .	25			
Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital.	30			(d) The contract rate should include delivery charges.

(By order)

Madras, 21st February 1923. T. M. K. NEOGNOADI,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DIET AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS HOSPITAL, MASULIPATAM.

SEALED tenders will be received by the District Medical Officer, Kistna, Masulipatam, up to 10 a.m. on 1st March 1923, for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries required for the Government Headquarters Hospital, Masulipatam.

2. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of diets and hospital necessaries for the Government Headquarters Hospital, Masulipatam". Articles required are detailed in the schedule annexed.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts as earnest money. In default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected. No cash will be received. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as the security is lodged.

5. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security at 10 per cent on the total value of the articles or, Rs. 200, and execute a bond at his cost for the due performance of his contract, failing which the deposit will be forfeited to Government.

6. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit will be levied for any infringement of stipulation of the bond and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

7. The contract must not be sublet. The security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

8. The District Medical Officer reserves to himself the right to decline tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

9. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the District Medical Officer, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G O No. 1358, dated 31st March 1880, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents.

SCHEDULE.

Article	Rate per
Rice, old and well-cleaned	One pound.
Rice, old and raw, cleaned	"
Raw rice	"
Tamarind without seeds	"
Salt, white	"
Dhal, first sort	"
Curry powder including all ingredients	"
Onions	"
Garlic	"
Turmeric	"
Coriander	"
Asafœtida	One ounce.
Cummin seed	"
Chillies, dried	One pound.
Vendium	One ounce.
Vegetables	One pound.
Vegetables, root	"
Ginnelly oil	"
Ghee, first sort	One viss.
Kerosine oil, white	One bottle
Do. yellow	"
Olive oil	One pound.
Castor oil	"
Linseed oil	One bottle,
Hoppers, 2 in each	One
Mutton, with bones	One pound.
Mutton, without bones	"
Mutton broth (6 oz. of mutton without bones)	One pint.
Fish	One pound,
Sheep feet	One pair
Bread	8 ounces.
Soda, split	One.
Lemonade, split	"
Egg, raw	"
Calokya	"
Coffee powder	One pound.
Tea, Lipton's	"
Sugar, sakkaram	"
Jaggery	"
Sago	"
Milk (refined at hospital specific gravity not below 1.025).	One pint.
Milk (refined at hospital specific gravity 10.0).	"
Firewood, well dried	One pound.
Bundu	One.
Mats	"
Chatties, large	"
Do. small	"
Water pot, large	"
Do. small	"
Goglets, large	"
Do. small	"
Coal tar	One pound.

Article	Rate per
Charcoal	One bag.
Cocoa, nut	One.
Saw dust, dealwood	One bag.
Do. teakwood	"
Country spoon	One.
Coconut brooms	Each.
Country soft broom	"
Coconut oil	One pound.
Winnowe	One.
Wooden skimmer	"
Basket, bamboo, large	"
Do. small	"
Basket, palliah, large	"
Do. small	"
Tinpot, big	"
Do. small	"
Cloth unbleached, for bandage	One yard.
Cotton, aloes	One pound.
Jute, flax, well cleaned	"
Muslin, 1¼ yards breadth	One yard.
Gauze cloth	"
Cloth, bleached (for plaster)	"
Carbolic soap	One cake.
Brown soap	"
Sunlight soap	"
Country soap	"
Borax soap	"
Linseed	One pound.
Honey, pure	One ounce.
Dried ginger	"
Extract of liquorice	"
Copper sulphate	"
Camphor	"
Ammonia chloride	"
Alum	"
Cinchona	One pound.
Resin	"
Barley	One ounce.
Cornflour, tin	One pound.
Oatmeal	"
Arrowroot, first sort	"
Quinine	One ounce.
Candle, Belmont	Each.
Candles, country	"
Wick	One yard.
Waste paper	One viss.
Mat	One.
Sharpening knives	"
Cinnamon bark	One pound
Chimneys, 1"	One.
Do. ½"	"
Do. wall-light	"
Do. Murrayana lantern (Dietz)	"
Benzoin	One ounce.
Straw bundle	One.

Article.	Rate per
Lime fruit	One
Oranges (country)	"
Oranges (Nagpur)	"
Borak plantains	"
Plantains	"
Buttermilk	One pint.
Pepper water	"
Milch horses (Star)	One dozen
Peas, safety, big	"
Do. small	"
Washing soda	One pound.
Table salt	One packet.
Kanta polish	"
Nail brush	One.
Gun paper	One dozen.
Biscuits (arrow root)	One packet.
Bran, wheat	One pound.
Ice	"
Chalk	"
Glove pins	One dozen.
Nails, wire, 1", 1½" and 1" ..	"
Nail screw, brass	"
Hooks and eyes	"
Nail screw, iron	"
Iron hinges, 2"	"
Do. 3"	"
Vinegar, Europe	One bottle.
Brandy (Hennet)	"
Country arrack	"
Mustard, Europe	"
Essence of chicken	One tin.

Article.	Rate per
Brand's essence of mutton	One tin.
Do. beef	"
Lemon, jar	One.
Barrel	One jar.
Vermicelli	One packet
Muslim food	One bottle.
Hornick's	"
Liquid peptonoids	"
Gum, white	One pound.
Blue pipe	Each.
Chassey	One pound.
Thread roll	Each.
Bamboo stick	One.
Straw rings	"
Punkah rope	One yard.
Comb	One.
Sulphur	One ounce.
Carbic	"
Yellow beeswax	"
Stove nipples	One dozen.
Needles	"
Shaving patients	Each.
Country twine	Pound.
Tin funnel	One.
Eye shades (green), cloth	"
Do. silk	"
Bowl	"
Perri sulphas	One ounce.
Pullock, liver, leg	Each.
Do. small	"
Oil pump, tin	One.

G. L. KANTA RAO,
Asst. District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kistna, in charge.

Masulipatam, 6th February 1923.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DIET AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT PENTLAND HOSPITAL, VELLORE.

SEALED tenders will be received by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot, up to 10 a.m. on the 5th March 1923 for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries required for the Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore.

2. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries for the Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore." Articles required are detailed in the schedule annexed.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 100 in Government promissory notes or bank receipts as earnest money. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected. No cash will be received. The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to successful tenderer as soon as the security is lodged.

5. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security at 10 per cent on the total value of the articles and execute a bond at his cost for the due performance of his contract. Failing which the deposit will be forfeited to Government.

6. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit money will be levied for any infringement of stipulation of the bond and, if frequently repeated the contract will be cancelled and the security confiscated to Government.

7. The contract must not be sublet. The security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

8. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer reserves to himself the right to decline tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

9. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to District Medical and Sanitary Officer but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G O No. 2358, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to that effect—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money if in Government promissory notes or bank receipts, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

10. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

11. No articles shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Medical Officer or by some responsible person authorised by him in writing to do so.

SCHEDULE.

Article.	Rate per.
1. Rice, old and well cleaned ..	One pound.
2. Rice, old and raw, cleaned ..	"
3. Raw rice	"
4. Tamarind without seeds	"
5. Salt, white	"
6. Dhall, first sort	"
7. Curry powder including all ingredients.	"
8. Onions	"
9. Garlic	"
10. Turmeric	One pound.
11. Coriander	"
12. Asafœtida	One ounce.
13. Cummin seed	"
14. Chillies, dried	One pound.
15. Vendium	One ounce.
16. Vegetables	One pound.
17. Vegetables, root	"
18. Gingelly oil	One ounce.
19. Ghee, first sort	"

Articles.	Rate per
20. Kerosene oil, white	One bottle.
21 Do. yellow	"
22. Olive oil	"
23 Castor oil	One pound.
24. Linseed oil	"
25. Lippare, 2 oz. each	One bottle.
26. Mutton with bones	One.
27. Mutton without bones	One pound.
28. Mutton broth (8 oz. of mutton without bones).	One pint.
29. Sheep feet	"
30. Bread	One pair.
31. Soda, aplil	8 ounces.
32. Lemonade, aplil	One.
33. Egg, local	"
34. Chicken	"
35. Coffee powder	One pound.
36. Tea, Lipton's	"
37. Sugar vellingtam	"
38 Jaggery	"
39. Sago	"
40. Milk (milked in hospital sp. gr. not below 1,025)	One pint.
41. Milk (milked in hospital sp. gr. not below 1,020).	"
42. Firewood, mangoes, well dried	One pound.
42a. Do. jungle wood	"
43 Meethay	One.
44. Mallay	"
45. Chatties (large)	"
46. Do. (small)	"
47 Water pot (large)	"
48. Do. (small)	"
49. Goglets (large)	"
50. Do. (small)	"
51. Coal tar	One pound.
52. Charcoal	One bag.
53 Ovens (mud)	One
54. Sawdust (hollowood)	One bag.
55. Sawdust (teakwood)	"
56. Country spoon	One
57 Coconut brooms	Each.
58. Country soft broom	"
59. Saws	One.
60. Winnows	"
61 Wooden churner	"
62. Basket (bamboo) (large)	"
63. Do. (small)	"
64. Basket (rattan), (large)	"
65. Do. (small)	"
66. Tin pot (big)	"
67 Do. (small)	"
68. Cloth, unbleached for bandages, ½ yard breadth.	One yard.
69. Cotton, clean	One pound.
70. Jute, fine, well cleaned	"
71. Muslin, 1¼ yards breadth	One yard.
72. Gauze cloth	"
73. Cloth, bleached	"
74. Carbolic soap	One cake
75 Brown soap	"
76. Sunlight soap	"
77. Country soap	"
78. Borax soap	"
79. Linseed	One pound.
80. Honey, pure	One ounce.
81. Dried ginger	"
82. Extract of Liquorice	"

Articles.	Rate per
83. Copper, sulphate	One ounce.
84. Camphor	"
85. Ammonia chloride	"
86. Alum	"
87 Chiretta	One pound.
88. Senna	"
89. Barley	"
90. Corn flour lin	One ounce.
91 Oat meal	One pound.
92. Arrow root, first sort	"
93 Chunam	"
94. Candles, Belmont	One measure.
95 Do. (country)	Each.
96 Wine	"
97 One sheet, 1 inch	One yard.
98. Do. ½ inch	One.
99. Big wall light	"
100. Do. hurricane lantern	"
101. Do. No. 2 (for municipal lanterns).	"
102. Benzin	One ounce.
103 Straw berries	One.
104 Lime fruit	"
105. Buttermilk	"
106. Dutch hoe (Star)	One measure.
107. Pine, safety, (big)	One.
108. Do. (small)	Dozen.
109 Washing soda	"
110 Fabin milk	One pound.
111 Knife polish	"
112. Nail brush	One tin.
113. Cork paper	One.
114. Peanuts arrow root	One dozen.
115. Bran, wheat	Packet.
116. Im	One pound.
117 Chalk	"
118. Stove pans	"
119. Nails, wire, ½", ¾" and 1"	One dozen.
120. Nails, screw (iron)	"
121 Nails screw (brass)	"
122. Hooks and eyes	"
123. Iron hinges, 2"	"
124. Do. 3"	"
125. Vinegar, Europe	One bottle.
126. Mustard, Europe	"
127. Brand's essence of chicken	One tin.
128. Do. mutton	"
129 Do. beef	"
130. Lemon jar	One
131 Beetel	One jar.
132. Vermicilli	One packet.
133. Malted food	Bottle.
134. Anaphylogentin	One tin
135. Lugol's paint, small	One bottle
136. Gum, white	One pound.
137. Blue pipe	Each.
138. Thermey	One pound.
139. Flannel roll	Each.
140. Bamboo stick	One.
141. Straw rugs	"
142 Punkah rope	One yard.
143. Cocoa	One
144. Sulphur	One ounce.
145. Carbin	"
146. Yellow bees wax	"
147. Steam nipples	One dozen.
148. Do. needles	"

Vellore, 30th January 1923. R. G. G. CROLY, Major, I.M.S., *Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot.*

AUCTION SALE.

Ten undermated cases of liquor bonded under section 52 of the Sea Customs Act and stored in the Public Bonded Warehouse attached to the Custom-house will be sold by auction at 11 noon on Thursday the 1st March 1923 in the Public Bonded Warehouse under section 101 of the Sea Customs Act with a view to the recovery of the warehouse rent due in respect of the goods warehoused by the owners. The goods will be sold including duty—

Marks and numbers.	Number of cases.	Quantity.	Description.	Name of bonder.
Diamond with B O C in the centre within 1/42	24	One dozen qts. each.	Pure grape brandy.	Messrs The Alliance Trading Co
R. C. & Co., Madras within 1/65	49	Do.	Mater-car brandy	Do.
Do.	14	Two dozen pints.	Do.	Do.

Madras, 19th February 1923. A. E. BOYD, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 76 of Act VIII of 1850 that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Chief Engineer, Port Trust, Madras :—

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
		1923.	
One square iron for axle	Nil	9th February ..	Madras Harbour.
One C.I. cope	M.S. & Co.	Do. ..	
Two bundles of Aluminium Ingots wg. 218 lb.	Nil	Do. ..	
One round iron bar	Nil	10th February ..	
Two flat iron bars	Nil	Do. ..	
Seven flat iron pieces	Nil	Do. ..	
Three flat iron bars	Nil	12th February ..	
Four square iron bars	Nil	Do. ..	
One iron pipe 18' × 6"	Nil	Do. ..	
Do 18' × 4"	Nil	Do. ..	
One iron pipe piece	Nil	Do. ..	
One G.I. corrugated sheet 8'×2' 6" ..	Nil	14th February ..	
One G.I. Telegraph post tube	Nil	Do. ..	
One jangiwood mantling	Nil	Do. ..	
Do.	Nil	Do. ..	
Do.	Nil	Do. ..	
Ten G.I. base plate for stay wire	Nil	16th February ..	
Two fire bricks	Nil	Do. ..	
One round iron bar	Nil	Do. ..	
Five G.I. base plate for stay wire	Nil	18th February ..	
Fifteen G.I. base plate stay wire	Nil	Do. ..	

இதனால் 1910-ஆம் இரண்டாம் 7-வது அதிகார 76-வது செக்ஷனைக்கு விளைப்பதற்கு மாதகாலம், மதராஸ் போர்ட் எல்லைக்குட்பட்ட கடலிலும் கரைகளிலும் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட இவைகளின் விபரத்தை கொடுத்தால் மற்றும் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. கொடுத்தவர்கள் தங்கள் தகுதியை பரிசோதனை இந்த விளைப்பதற்கிருந்து ஒரு மாதத்திற்குள்ளாக தெரிவித்த சம்பளம் கட்டி விட்டு அந்த மாதம் முடிவதற்குள்ளாக கொடுத்தவர்கள் அப்புறப்படுத்தவேண்டியது. அப்படி செய்யத் தவறினால் மதராஸ் போர்ட் ட்ரஸ்ட் இஞ்சினியர் அதை மாதத்தில் விற்பனை செய்யப்படும் :—

சாமான்களின் விபரம்.	குறி.	அகப்பட்ட தேதி ஆ.	அகப்பட்ட இடம்.
		1923-ம் ஆண்டு	
1 சதுர இரும்புக் கம்பி	பூச்சியம்	பிப்ரவரி 9வ..	மதராஸ் துறைமுகம்.
1 தண்டோன இரும்புக் குறடு ..	M.S. & Co. ..	Do. 9வ..	
1 அலுமினியம் பாளம் (218 பவுன் எடையுள்ளது).	பூச்சியம்	Do. 9வ..	
1 உருண்ட இரும்புக் கம்பி	Do.	Do. 10வ..	
2 தட்ட இரும்புச் சட்டங்கள் ..	Do.	Do. 10வ..	
7 தட்ட இரும்புத் துண்டுகள் ..	Do.	Do. 10வ..	
3 தட்ட இரும்புச் சட்டங்கள் ..	Do.	Do. 12வ..	
4 சதுர இரும்புக் கம்பிகள்	Do.	Do. 12வ..	
1 இரும்புக் குழாய் 18'×4"	Do.	Do. 12வ..	
1 Do. 14'×3'	Do.	Do. 12வ..	
1 இரும்புக் குழாய் துண்டு	Do.	Do. 12வ..	
1 கலப்பில்லாத இரும்புத் தகடு 8'×2' 6".	Do.	Do. 12வ..	
1 கால்பூசிய இரும்புத் தகடு குறடு.	Do.	Do. 14வ..	
1 காட்டோச் சங்கிலி	Do.	Do. 14வ..	
1 Do.	Do.	Do. 14வ..	
1 Do.	Do.	Do. 14வ..	
10 தண்ணீர் இரும்புத் தகடுகள் ..	Do.	Do. 14வ..	
15 Do.	Do.	Do. 15வ..	
2 வளையங்கள்	Do.	Do. 16வ..	
1 உருண்ட இரும்புக் கம்பி	Do.	Do. 16வ..	
5 தண்ணீர் இரும்புத் தகடுகள் ..	Do.	Do. 16வ..	

Harbour Office, Madras,
19th February 1923.

C. R. CAMPBELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Engineer of Works for the Port of Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 195, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[*A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Publications Depot, Moot Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.*]

[*The words in within parentheses are for packing and postage.*]

List of Gazetted Officers in the Madras Police Department, corrected up to 1st February 1923. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (1 a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers in Madras Presidency (with Coorg), corrected up to 1st January 1923. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1 (1 a.).

Board's Standing Orders. 1920 Edn. Correction slip No. 76. As. 2–6 (1 a.), and 87 to 105 to Vol. I Each Pies 9 (9 *p.*); and Nos 67 to 70 to Vol. II. Each Pies 9 (9 *p.*)

Legislative Assembly Debates, 1922. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Vol. III, Nos. 13 to 28. Each. As. 2 (3 a.). Vol. III—Part I Appendices (Vernacular speeches and Translations), 1922. As. 2 (3 *p.*).

Council of State's Debates, 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Vol. III. Nos. 11 to 13. Each. As. 3 (1 a.).

List showing the names of towns and villages in the Registration Districts. South Arcot, Nos. 81 and 82. Each. Pies 9 (6 *p.*); Trichinopoly, Nos. 78 to 79 and Guntur, Nos 31 to 53, Each Pies 9 (6 *p.*). Nellore Nos 34 and 35. Each. Pies 6 (9 *p*); Vizagapatam Nos. 7 to 9. Each. Pies 3 (6 *p.*)

The Indian Ephemeris 700 to 1799 A.D. by Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai. Vols. I to 6. Rs 45 (*Rs.* 7–4).

Proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council, Vol. X, Nos. 1 to 9 (18th to 22nd December 1922), Each. As. 2 (1 a. 6 *p.*).

Addenda and Corrigenda to the List of General Rules and Orders. List No. 1 of 1921, dated 30th June 1922. As. 3–9 (3 *p.*).

Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for 1921-22. As. 14 (4 *as.*).

United Provinces Code, Vol. I. Imperial 8vo. Cloth 1922. Rs 4 (12 *as*); Vol. II. Rs 5 (14 *as*) ; Vol. III Rs. 4 (9 *as*.)

Import Tariff Schedule, 1923. As. 2 (1 a.).

Index to the Proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council, Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 to 5. Vol. IX—Third Session. Nov. 1922. Each. As. 2 (1 a.).

Village Officers Manual, Kanarese. Correction slip, 1923. Anna 1 (3 *p.*).

Diary of the Ananda Ranga Pillai, Vol. VIII. Rs. 3 (12 *as.*).

Records in Fort St. George, Diary and Consultation Book, 1708. Foolscap folio. Wrapper. Rs. 2–2–0. (6 *as.*).

Madras Fisheries Bulletin No. XIV—Fisheries Investigations, 1921. (Second Series). Rs. 2–12 (10 *as.*).

Manual of Business and Procedure in the Council of State. Second edition 1923. Royal 8vo. Re. 1 (3 *as.*).

Report No. 5 of 1922. Fisheries Bulletin No. XV—Aims and achievements of the Madras Fisheries Department. As. 5 (1 a.).

Teachers' College, Saidapet—Bulletin No. 3. Detailed syllabus for teaching Botany. Pies 3 (3 *p.*).

Report of the Committee appointed to consider the racial distinctions in Criminal Procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians, 1922. As. 2–6 (2 as.).

India Act No. XI of 1922. Income-tax. Telugu. As. 2 (1 a.).

India Act No. XVI of 1922. Indian Extradition Amendment. English. Anna 1 (3 *p.*).

India Act No. XVIII of 1922. Negotiable Instruments Amendment. English. Anna 1 (3 *p.*).

India Act No. XX of 1922. Parsi Marriage and Divorce Amendment. English. Anna 1 (3 *p.*)

India Act No. XXI of 1922. Official Trustees and Administrator-General's Acts Amendment. English. 1 a. 3 *p.* (3 *p.*).

India Act No. XVII of 1922. Indian Museums Amendment. English. Anna 1 (3 *p.*).

India Act No. XIX of 1922. Court Fees Amendment. Foolscap folio English Pies 3 (3 *p.*). Tamil and Malayalam. Each Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

India Act No. XXII of 1922. Police Incitement. Foolscap folio. Oriya. Pies 3 (3 *p.*).

India Act XXIII of 1922. Indian Transfer of Ships (Repeal). Anna 1 (3 *p.*).

Madras Act I of 1923. Malabar completion of Trials. Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (3 *p.*). Malayalam. Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

Corrections to the Madras Treasury Manual, Vol. I (8th December 1922), Anna 1 (3 *p.*).

Fourth list of corrections to the Madras Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Manual. Pies 3 (3 *p.*).

Ninth List of corrections to the Madras Taluqdari Manual. Pies 3 (3 *p.*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[*A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.*]

Table showing effect of Legislation in the Governor-General's Council during 1920. Royal 8vo. As. 12 (1 a.)

Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders (Edition 1917), List No. 1, dated 30th June 1919. As. 2–9 (1 a.).

Unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General in Council. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth lettered. Re. 1 (6 *as.*).

VACANCIES.

WANTED Additional Translator on piece-work in Marwadi. Applicant should be fully qualified. Apply in person to the Registrar, High Court, Madras.

High Court, Madras,
10th February 1923.

F. G. BUTLER,
Registrar.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination Rules and who have also passed Translation Test in Tamil and Telugu under the present rules (or Translation Higher in Tamil and Translation Lower in Telugu under the old rules) for the post of the Translator in this Court on a salary of Rs. 60 + 15 temporary additice, per mensem. The vacancy occurs on 1st March 1923 and is likely to continue for a long period. The selected candidate must be prepared to join at *once* on receipt of order.

Subordinate and Assistant Sessions Court,
Salem, 12th February 1923.

V. S. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Subordinate and Assistant Sessions Judge.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I, Stephen Antony Dominic, shall henceforth be known as Stephen Antony Dominic Fernandez.

Mangalore, 13th February 1923.

S. A. D. FERNANDEZ.

I, M. Noreddin, shall hereafter be known as William Joseph Edwards.

Cuddalore, 12th February 1923.

W. J. EDWARDS.

ESTATE OF V. C. SRINIVASACHARI, LATE OF TRIPLICANE, MADRAS (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras, hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 8th day of February 1923 the estate of V. C. Srinivasachari, late of Triplicane, Madras, but now deceased, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 8th day of January 1923 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 28th March 1923 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 12th February 1923.

ESTATE OF GOVINDA NAYUDU, LATE A CLEARING AGENT, SEA CUSTOMS, MADRAS (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 15th day of February 1923 the estate of Perungadi Govinda Nayudu, late a Clearing Agent, Sea Customs, Madras, but now deceased, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 25th day of January 1923 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 28th day of March 1923 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

ESTATE OF CHOOKALINGAM CHETTI (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 15th day of February 1923 the estate of O. Chookalingam Chetti deceased, late of Madras, but now deceased, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 18th day of January 1923 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 28th day of March 1923 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

ESTATE OF IDA HAMMOND DIGNUM, LATE OF BANGALORE (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 15th day of February 1923 the estate of Ida Hammond Dignum, late of Bangalore, but now deceased, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 19th day of January 1923 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 28th day of April 1923 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 15th February 1923.

H. D. CORNISH,
Administrator-General.

LOST.

THE Government Promissory Note No. D 064047 of the 5½ per cent Second Indian War Loan for Rs. 100 (one hundred only) originally standing in the name of Nalam Venkata Brhamananda Rao, being minor by guardian Nalam Padmanabham by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Madras, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Nalam Raghavamma, mother and guardian of Nalam Venkata Brhamananda Rao, Temple Street, Cocanada (Godavari).

The upper halves of Government Promissory Notes—No. G 927603 six per cent loan of 1930, for Rs 1,000 and No. F 911774, six per cent loan of 1930, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras and last endorsed by me to Rev. C. Lobo or order, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned securities.

Name of the advertiser—Rev. M. Lucassi, S. J.
Residence—Bishop's House, Mangalore, South Kanara.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 2 OF 1923 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH KANARA.

Venkatramana Bhatta and another .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*
Shankra Bhatta and others .. .. *Respondents.*

IT is hereby notified that the petitioners aforesaid have applied to adjudge the first respondent Shankra Bhatta an insolvent and the said petition comes on for hearing on 26th February 1923 at 11 a.m. in the District Court of South Kanara.

Mangalore, 12th February 1923. K. R. KARANT, *Vakil for petitioners.*

TAKE notice that the insolvency petition No. 5 of 1923 filed by Battala Raghavayya and another in the District Court, Guntur, for adjudging Vallampatla Adinarayana of Pamuru, Narasaraopet taluk, as an insolvent stands posted to 5th March 1923 for hearing.

Guntur, 12th February 1923. A. SITAPATI RAO, *Pleader for petitioner.*

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1923.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometer: Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Relative Humidity. Maximum. Hour Most in Vapour.	Minimum. Hour Least in Vapour.	Humidity.	Wind: Prevailing direction	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
February.	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.			Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
11th Mon. ..	29·817	77·4	71 6	86 0	68 5	150·5	76	..	..	..	..	28	6·4	Fine.
13th Tues. ..	·828	76 7	72 6	87 5	70 5	162 5	78	..	..	..	..	15	9·6	Do.
14th Wed ..	·854	79·5	75·0	84·0	73 1	158 5	80	..	..	..	..	18	7·4	Do.
15th Thurs. ..	·918	79 8	73 8	85·8	71·6	147 4	77	..	..	..	..	10	8·2	Fine with passing clouds.
16th Fri. ..	·928	78·4	73·6	86 3	73 0	149·5	80	S.		21	..	38		
17th Sat. ..	·904	76 5	73·5	86 0	71 8	150 5	79	S.S.E.		76	..	18	6 6	Fine.
18th Sun. ..	826	79 7	73 6	85 6	73·5	152 5	76	S.S.E.		69	..	35	5 5	Fine with passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 4·46 inches, the average due for the same period being 1 15 inches.

Madras Observatory,
19th February 1923.

S. B. U SAVOOR,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1923. [Price, 8 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH FEBRUARY 1923.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 17th February 1923.—*Dry weather in week. Rainfall to-date below average generally in Circars and Deccan.* Transplanting paddy and sowing cholam, ragi and gingelly. *Sowings to-date restricted in Anantapur.* Standing crops generally fair *but dry crops adversely affected in parts of Kurnool and Bellary.* Harvested cereals, groundnut and sugarcane; outturn generally fair but *poor in parts of Kurnool and Bellary; paddy above normal on the West Coast;* cotton fair in Guntur. Irrigation water generally sufficient. Pasture sufficient *except* in *Bellary and parts of Kurnool.* Fodder available *except in parts of Bellary and Chittoor.* Prices steady. *Prospects poor in Bellary; Land Revenue postponed in six taluks.*

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE,
MADRAS, 24th *February* 1923.

R. D. ANSTEAD,
Director of Agriculture.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

AGENCY DIVISION.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Standing crops fair. Prospects favourable.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Rasselkonda 20·7 feet; Surada 19·75 feet. *Sowings to-date of dry crops satisfactory; sowings to-date of wet crops a little greater than average and last year.* Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane; outturn fair. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply sufficient *except in parts.* Sowing late gingelly. *Sowings to-date of dry crops more than average and last year; sowings to date of wet crops greater than average but less than last year.* Standing crops thriving. Harvested sugarcane; outturn fair. Season generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient *except in the taluks of Rajahmundry, Peddapur and Tuni.* Godavari 0·3 feet below sefasi. Transplanting second crop paddy; planting sugarcane; sowing late gingelly. *Sowings to-date greater than last year for dry crops and less than last year for wet crops.* Standing crops fair. Harvested cholam and sugarcane; outturn fair. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient, Kistna 1·6 feet above anicut. Transplanting second crop paddy. *Sowings to-date more than normal.* Standing crops fair. Harvested cholam; cutturai fair; castor, poor. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Transplanting second crop paddy. *Sowings to date* about *the same as last year for dry crops and more than average and last year for wet crops.* Standing crops fair. Harvested wet paddy, cutturai normal; cotton, fair. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient for irrigation *except in rain-fed tanks generally; drinking water insufficient in parts of the taluks of Dhone and Pattikonda.* Tungabhadra 3·6 feet below crest. Average discharge through the head sluice at Sunkesula 530 cubic feet per second. *Sowings to-date of dry crops more than average, but less than last year.* Standing crops generally *fair except in parts of the taluks of Kurnool, Dhone and Pattikonda when a late cholam has been affected by drought.* Harvested paddy, cholam, korra, varagu, groundnut, castor and cotton; cutturai normal *except in parts of the taluks of Kurnool, Dhone and Pattikonda.* Prospects generally fair, *except in parts of the taluks of Kurnool and Dhone. Rise in the price of cholam in Pattikonda.*

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient *except in tanks generally; drinking water getting insufficient in parts of the taluk of Harpanahalli. Sowings to date less than last year but more than average.* Standing crops generally fair, *but white cholam adversely affected generally; cotton stunted in growth and poor in the taluks of Siruguppa, Alur, Rayadrug and Harpanahalli.* Harvested paddy and sugarcane; cutturai fair; cotton, poor to fair; cholam and korra, bad to poor; castor, poor. *Prospects not fair. Suspension of land revenue collection granted in the taluks of Bellary, Siruguppa, Alur, Rayadrug, Kudligi and Harpanahalli.*

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient *except under tanks in parts.* Transplanting paddy and ragi; sowing cholam. *Sowings to-date less than average and last year* Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam and groundnut; cutturai fair. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplanting and sowing paddy; transplanting ragi. *Sowings to-date less than average and last year.* Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and groundnut; cutturai fair Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient *except in the Nellore delta.* Sowing paddy. *Sowings to-date of dry crops about the same as average and last year; sowings to-date of wet crops more than average but less than last year.* Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cutturai fair. Prospects generally fair.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient Transplanting paddy and ragi. *Sowings to-date greater than average; sowings to date a little greater than last year for dry crops and a little less than last year for wet crops.* Standing crops good Harvested paddy; cutturai fair. Prospects good.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Transplanting paddy and ragi; sowing late gingelly and indigo. *Sowings to-date about the same as average for dry crops and greater than average for wet crops; sowings to date of dry crops less than last year.* Standing crops fair Harvested paddy, varagu and sugarcane; cutturai fair. Prospects fair. *Fall in the price of rice in parts.*

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply sufficient *except in parts of the taluks of Madanapalle, Puyalpad* and *Palmaner.* Transplanting and sowing paddy, transplanting ragi. *Sowings to date of dry crops less than average and last year; sowings to-date of wet crops less than last year.* Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and sugarcane; cutturai fair to normal. Prospects fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient *except in tanks in parts of the taluks of Wallajah, Vellore, Gudiyattam, Tiruvannamalai and Tirupattur.* Transplanting and sowing second crop paddy; transplanting ragi. *Sowings to-date more than last year for dry crops; sowings to-date of wet crops restricted* Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and ragi; cutturai fair. Prospects fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient *except in parts of the taluks of Krishnagiri, Uthangarai, Omalur and Tirutheni-gode.* Transplanting and sowing paddy; transplanting ragi; sowing cholam. *Sowings to-date of dry crops a little more than average and last year; sowings to-date of wet crops greater than average.* Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; cutturai fair. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Four feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Transplanting and sowing paddy; transplanting ragi; sowing cholam and late gingelly. *Sowings to-date about normal.* Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, sugarcane and tobacco; outturn fair to normal. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplanting and sowing paddy. *Sowings to-date satisfactory.* Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, cumbu, varagu, groundnut and sugarcane; outturn fair. Prospects fair. *Rain in the areas of rare in parts.*

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Discharge over the Grand Anicut 2·2 feet. Discharge over the crest of the Lower Anicut in the Coleroon northern and southern branches 2·8 feet in each. *Sowings to-date a little less than average and last year.* Standing crops generally fair. Harvested samba paddy; outturn fair. Prospects generally fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient. Average discharge through Periyar main canal 781 cubic feet per second. *Sowings to-date of dry crops less than average; sowings to-date of wet crops a little greater than average and last year.* Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing cholam. *Sowings to-date of dry crops same as average and last year; sowings to-date of wet crops greater than average and last year.* Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi; outturn fair. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Srivaikuntam Anicut. Discharge through vents adequate. Sowing cholam and late gingelly. *Sowings to-date of dry crops less than average and last year; sowings to-date satisfactory for wet crops.* Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Rainfall to-date above average. *Sowings to-date satisfactory.* Standing crops good. Harvested second crop paddy; outturn above normal. Prospects favourable.

SOUTH KANARA.

Rainfall to-date above average. Sowing third crop paddy. *Sowings to-date a little greater than average and last year.* Standing crops generally good. Harvested second crop paddy; outturn above normal. Prospects satisfactory.

THE NILGIRIS.

Rainfall to-date above average. *Sowings to-date about normal.* Standing crops fair. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Harvested second crop paddy; outturn fair.

COCHIN.

Rainfall to-date above average.

NOTE.—(1) *Fodder* is insufficient in the taluks of Bhadrachalam and Yellavaram of the Agency division, the taluks of Dhone and Pattikonda of Kurnool, the district of Bellary, the taluk of Podili of Nellore, and the taluks of Udipi, Coondapoor and Upputangadi of South Kanara.

(2) *Fodder* is insufficient in the taluk of Chodavaram of the Agency division, parts of the taluks of Kudligi, Koyadrug and Harpanahalli of Bellary, the taluk of Raper of Nellore, parts of the district of Cuddapah, and the division of Arni of North Arcot. The non-cession of free removal of grass from forest reserves continues in Kurnool.

(3) *Cattle-disease.*—(1) *Anthrax* is reported from the taluk of Nandikotkur of Kurnool.

(2) Foot-and-mouth disease is reported from the taluks of Markapur and Sirvel of Kurnool, the taluks of Krishnagiri, Hosur, Dharmapuri, Gudalur and Coonur of Salem, and the taluks of Wynaad and Malabar.

(4) *Employment.*—Local fund works have been arranged for to provide employment for the labouring classes in the taluks of Alur and Bruppa of Bellary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH FEBRUARY 1923.

Division.			Rainfall in inches. In the week. 1923.	In the week. Average of 20 years ending with 1923.	Up to the end of the week from 1st April. 1922.	Up to the end of the week from 1st April. Average of 20 years ending with 1923.	Price of Rice (in 80 pollis) per Rupee. Rice. Average for Feb.*	Rice. Last week.	Rice. This week.	Ragi. Average for Feb.*	Ragi. Last week.	Ragi. This week.	Cholam. Average for Feb.*	Cholam. Last week.	Cholam. This week.	Cumbu. Average for Feb.*	Cumbu. Last week.	Cumbu. This week.	District.		
Circars.	Agency Division.	..	(a) 0·1	67·5	(a)55·6	..	(b)9·0	8·3	..	(c)20 3	20·4	..	(b)17·6	16 6	..	(b)17·6	15·8	Agency Division.	..	Circars.	Orissa.
	Ganjam	0·3	0 2	69 5	47 3	7·4	(b)9 7	8 8	14·0	17 0	12·2	..	..	.	..	..	..	Ganjam	..		
	Vizagapatam	0·7	0 3	32·1	37 8	7·8	(b)6·4	9 4	13 4	(c)13 8	12·7	..	(b)13·8	13 9	13·8	(c)13·4	13 8	Vizagapatam	..		
	Godavari	..	0·1	32 8	41 8	8·8	6 8	8·8	13·6	12·8	13·1	12 9	14 0	13·5	..	13 0	13 0	Godavari	..		
	Kistna	0·2	0·1	32 1	36 0	7·9	6 2	6·3	12 9	11·7	11·7	11·6	9 9	10·2	..	11·2	11 2	Kistna	..		
	Guntur	..	0·1	30·3	32·5	9·2	6 0	6·0	..	10·9	11·8	11·5	10·4	10·4	12·1	9·3	9 8	Guntur	..		
Deccan.	Kurnool	..	..	..	17·7	25 0	7·1	5·8	5·9	..	11 8	11 6	13 5	11·8	10 9	10·5	9·4	8·1	Kurnool	..	Deccan.
	Bellary	..	..	..	17·0	23 4	6·6	(b)5 4	5 4	..	10·9	12·6	12·4	9 1	9·1	..	..	..	Bellary	..	
	Anantapur	..	..	..	18 8	22 1	7·3	5 8	5·7	13·9	10·4	10·8	12 8	9·2	9 1	13 1	10 2	10 2	Anantapur	..	
	Cuddapah	..	..	..	27·7	27·2	8·3	5·4	6·6	12 4	10·6	9 9	12 6	10·7	10·8	12 2	8·4	8 4	Cuddapah	..	
Carnatic.	Nellore	..	..	0·1	37 3	24 6	5 0	3·9	5 9	12 9	8·7	8·7	11·9	8·8	8·4	11·3	8 0	8·1	Nellore	..	Carnatic.
	Chingleput	..	..	0 1	58·2	43·7	7·6	8·4	6·4	10·8	8·7	8·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput	..	
	Madras	..	..	0·1	56·7	46·7	8·4	5·2	6 2	11·1	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras	..	
	South Arcot	..	..	0·3	61·7	44 8	7·8	5·8	6·1	11 8	(b)8·7	8 7	..	..	..	10·8	8·1	8 1	South Arcot	..	
Central.	Chittoor	..	..	0·1	36·0	32·3	7·3	3·8	3·8	12·4	9·4	9 8	..	..	..	12·9	10·7	10 7	Chittoor	..	Central.
	North Arcot	..	..	0·1	41·7	30·2	7·8	5·8	5·8	11·8	8·2	8 2	..	..	..	11 8	8·4	8·3	North Arcot	..	
	Salem	..	..	0·1	38 8	34·5	6·8	5·3	5 4	15·0	9 6	9·5	10·8	9·1	8·8	11·8	7 7	7·8	Salem	..	
	Coimbatore	..	..	0·1	32·0	29·6	8·7	8·6	6·3	11·4	8·3	8·6	11·6	8·1	8 8	10·3	8·8	8 7	Coimbatore	..	
	Trichinopoly	..	..	0·3	41 7	32·9	6·8	8 8	6 8	12 7	8·0	9·0	12 2	8 0	8 8	10·6	8·3	8 4	Trichinopoly	..	
South.	Tanjore	..	..	0 5	38·3	43 8	6·8	5·4	6·8	12·0	7 7	7·7	..	..	..	..	6·3	6 9	Tanjore	..	South.
	Madura	..	..	0 2	40 0	30 8	7·3	4·0	6 2	12 5	8 8	8 6	10 4	9·8	9 2	10·0	7 2	7 0	Madura	..	
	Ramnad	..	..	0 8	38·7	30 3	7·0	(b)4·7	4 7	12 8	(d)8 3	8·4	10 3	8·1	8·1	10 1	8·6	8·9	Ramnad	..	
	Tinnevelly	..	..	0·3	38 8	28·9	7·5	(b)8 7	5·6	13 8	9·3	9 3	10·7	8·0	8·0	9 9	7·9	7 8	Tinnevelly	..	
West Coast.	Malabar	..	..	0 1	138 2	117·6	7 3	3·8	3·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar	..	West Coast.
	South Kanara	..	..	..	164·8	151·3	8·0	3 2	3·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara	..	
	Travancore	..	..	† 0·1	77 9	† 87 2	..	(b)4 4	4 5	..	5·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore	..	
	Cochin	..	..	..	139·1	† 109 7	..	3·1	3·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cochin	..	
Hills, The Nilgiris		..	..	0·3	75·1	75·4	9 7	5·3	5·0	11·4	7·2	7·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hills, The Nilgiris.		

* Average of the 16 years ending 1921-22. † Average of 10 years. (a) Average of the Agency division of the old Vizagapatam district. (b) Revised figures.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1923. [Price, 9 *pies*.

Part III.—Proceedings of the Indian Legislature.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Bill No. 3 of 1923.—The Criminal Law Amendment Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons 85

Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly, and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

No. 38-A.C.—Under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules, the Governor-General has been pleased to order the publication in the *Gazette of India* of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information :—

BILL No. 3 OF 1923.

A Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, and the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1917, in order to provide for the removal of certain existing discriminations between European British subjects and Indians in criminal trials and proceedings.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, and the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1917, in order to provide for the removal of certain existing discriminations between European British subjects and Indians in criminal trials and proceedings; It is hereby enacted as follows:— V of 1

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 192 . IX of 1908, I of 1914, V of 1

Amendment of section 4, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. 2. (*1*) In sub-section (*l*) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as the said Code), for clause (*i*) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

European British subject. "(*i*) 'European British subject' means—

(*i*) any subject of His Majesty of European descent in the male line born, naturalized or domiciled in the British Islands or any Colony, or

(*ii*) any subject of His Majesty who is the child or grand-child of any person by legitimate descent."

(*2*) In clause (*j*) of the same sub-section, for the words "and Lahore and the Chief Court of Lower Burma" the following words shall be substituted, namely :—

"Lahore and Rangoon, and the Courts of the Judicial Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind."

Amendment of section 22, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

3. In section 22 of the said Code, the words and brackets "(other than the presidency towns)" shall be omitted, and for the words "European British subjects" the words "persons resident within British India and not being the subjects of any foreign State" shall be substituted.

Repeal of sections 23 and 24, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

4. Sections 23 and 24 of the said Code shall be omitted.

Insertion of new section 29A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

5. After section 29 of the said Code the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Trial of European British subjects by second and third class Magistrates.

"29A. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 28 or section 29, no Magistrate of the second or third class shall inquire into or try any offence which is punishable otherwise than with fine not exceeding fifty rupees where the accused is an European British subject who claims to be tried as such."

Insertion of new section 34A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

6. After section 34 of the said Code the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Sentences which Courts and Magistrates may pass upon European British subjects.

"34A. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 31, 32 and 34—

(a) no Court of Session shall pass on any European British subject any sentence other than a sentence of death, penal servitude, or imprisonment with or without fine, or of fine, and

(b) no District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class shall pass on any European British subject any sentence other than imprisonment which may extend to two years, or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or both."

Repeal of section 111, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

7. Section 111 of the said Code shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 206, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

8. In sub-section (2) of section 206 of the said Code, the words and figures "Subject to the provision of section 443" shall be omitted.

Repeal of section 214, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

9. Section 214 of the said Code shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 215, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

10. In section 215 of the said Code, the words and figures "or section 214" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 260, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

11. In section 260 of the said Code, for the words "the Chief Court of Lower Burma" the words "the Courts of the Judicial Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 274, Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

12. In sub-section (2) of section 274 of the said Code, for the word "three" the word "five" shall be substituted; and to the same sub-section the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, where any accused person is charged with an offence punishable with death the jury shall consist of not less than seven persons and, if practicable, of nine persons."

Substitution of new section for section 275, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

13. For section 275 of the said Code the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Jury for trial of European and Indian British subjects and others.

"275. (1) In a trial by jury before the High Court or Court of Session of a person who has been found under the provisions of this Code to be an European or Indian British subject, a majority of the jury shall, if such person before the first juror is called and accepted so requires, consist, in the case of an European British subject, of persons who are Europeans or Americans and, in the case of an Indian British subject, of Indians.

(2) In any such trial by jury of a person who has been found under the provisions of this Code to be an European (other than an European British subject) or an American, a majority of the jury shall, if practicable, and if such European or American before the first juror is called and accepted so requires, consist of persons who are Europeans or Americans."

Amendment of section 284, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

14. In section 284 of the said Code, for the words "two or more shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit," the words "not less than three and, if practicable, four shall be chosen" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 284A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

15. After section 284 of the said Code the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Assessors for trial of European and Indian British subjects and others.

"284A. (1) In a trial with the aid of assessors of a person who has been found under the provisions of this Code to be an European or Indian British subject, if the European or Indian British subject accused, or, where there are several European British subjects accused or several Indian British subjects accused, all of them jointly, before the first assessor is chosen so requires, all the assessors shall, in the case of European British subjects, be persons who are Europeans or Americans or, in the case of Indian British subjects, be Indians.

(2) In a trial with the aid of assessors of a person who has been found under the provisions of this Code to be an European (other than an European British subject) or an American, all the assessors shall, if practicable and if such European or American before the first assessor is chosen so requires, be persons who are Europeans or Americans."

Insertion of new section 285A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

16. After section 285 the following heading and section shall be inserted, namely:—

"DD.—*Joint trials.*

Trial of European or Indian British subject or European or American jointly accused with others.

285A. In any case in which an European or American is accused jointly with a person not being an European or American, or an Indian British subject is accused jointly with a person not being an Indian, and such European, Indian British subject or American is committed for trial before a Court of Session, he and such other person may be tried together, but if he requires to be tried in accordance with the provisions of section 275 or section 284A and is so tried, and the other person accused requires to be tried separately, such other person shall be tried separately in accordance with the provisions of this chapter."

Substitution of new section for section 312, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

17. For section 312 of the said Code the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Number of special jurors.

"312. The High Court may prescribe the number of persons whose names shall be entered at any one time in the special jurors list:

Provided that an definite number of Europeans or of Americans or of Indians shall be so prescribed."

Amendment of section 326, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

18. (1) In sub-section (1) of section 326 of the said Code, after the words "for any such trial" the following words shall be added, namely —

"and including, where any accused person is an European or an American, as many Europeans or Americans as may be required for the purpose of choosing jurors or assessors for the trial."

(2) In the same section the following sub-sections shall be added, namely —

"(3. Where the accused requires and is entitled to be tried under the provisions of section 275, there shall be chosen by lot, in the manner prescribed by or under section 276, from the whole number of persons returned the jurors who are to constitute the jury until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Europeans and Americans or of Indians, as the case may be, has been obtained:

Provided that, in any case in which the proper number of Europeans or Americans cannot otherwise be obtained, the Court may, in its discretion for the purpose of constituting the jury, summon any person excluded from the list on the ground of his being exempted under section 320.

(4) Where, under the proviso to sub-section (3), the Court proposes to summon as a juror any person in His Majesty's Army, the provisions of section 317 shall apply in like manner as they apply for the purpose of the summoning of military jurors for a trial under section 316."

Repeal of section 336, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

19. Section 336 of the said Code shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 408, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

20. In section 408 of the said Code, clause (*a*) of the proviso shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 413, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

21. In section 413 of the said Code, the words "or the District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class" shall be omitted; and after the words "one month only or" the words "in which a Court of Session or District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 414, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

22. In section 414 of the said Code, the words "of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or" shall be omitted.

Repeal of section 416, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

23. Section 416 of the said Code shall be omitted.

Substitution of new chapter for Chapter XXXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

24. For Chapter XXXIII including sections 443 to 448 of the said Code the following chapter and sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"CHAPTER XXXIII.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CASES IN WHICH EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BRITISH SUBJECTS ARE CONCERNED.

Determination regarding applicability of this chapter.

443. (1) Where, in the course of the trial outside a presidency-town of any offence punishable with imprisonment, the accused person, at any time before he is committed for trial under section 213 or is asked to show cause under section 213 or enters on his defence under section 256, as the case may be, claims that the case ought to be tried under the provisions of this chapter, the Magistrate inquiring into or trying the case, after making such inquiry as he thinks necessary, shall if he is satisfied—

(*a*) that the complainant and the accused persons or any of them are respectively European and Indian British subjects or Indian and European British subjects, or

(*b*) that, in view of the connection with the case of both an European British subject and an Indian British subject, it is expedient for the ends of justice that the case should be tried under the provisions of this chapter,

record a finding that the case is a case which ought to be tried under the provisions of this chapter, or, if he is not so satisfied, record a finding that it is not such a case.

(*3*) Where the Magistrate rejects the claim, the person by whom it was made may appeal to the Sessions Judge, and the decision of the Sessions Judge thereon shall be final and shall not be questioned in any Court in appeal or revision.

(*4*) Where the Magistrate rejects the claim, he shall stay the proceedings until the expiration of the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal or, if an appeal is presented, until it has been decided.

Extension of "complainant".

444. For the purposes of section 443, "complainant" means any person making a complaint or, in relation to any case of which cognizance is taken under clause (*b*) of section 190, sub-section (*1*), any person who has given information relating to the commission of the offence within the meaning of section 154:

IX of 1890.

Provided that a Public Prosecutor, a public servant, a member, officer or servant of any local authority, a railway servant as defined in section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or an officer or servant of any company, association or other body to which the Local Government may, by general or special order published in the local official gazette, declare the provisions of this section to apply, shall not, by reason only of the fact that he has made a complaint of, or given information of, an offence in his capacity as such Public Prosecutor, public servant, railway servant, member, officer or servant, be deemed to be a complainant within the meaning of this section, nor shall a police-officer be so deemed by reason only of the fact that a report under section 173 relating to a case has been made by or through him.

Procedure in summons-cases.

445. (*1*) Where a Magistrate or a Sessions Judge decides under section 443 that a case ought to be tried under the provisions of this chapter and the case is a summons-case, the Magistrate trying the same shall direct that the case be referred to a Bench of two Magistrates and shall send a copy of such order to the District Magistrate who shall forthwith provide for the constitution of a Bench of two Magistrates of the first class, of whom one shall be an European and the other an Indian, for the trial of the case.

(*2*) Where the Magistrates constituting the Bench by which a case is tried under this section differ in opinion, the case, together with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before the Sessions Judge, who may examine any party or recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and may call for and take any further evidence, and shall thereafter pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he thinks fit and as is according to law.

(*3*) Any person convicted by a Bench under this section shall have the same right of appeal as if he had been convicted by a Magistrate of the first class, and any person convicted by a Sessions Judge under sub-section (*2*) shall have the same right of appeal to the High Court as if he had been convicted by the Sessions Judge at a trial held by the Sessions Judge under this Code.

(*4*) In any case in which it is impracticable to constitute a Bench in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*1*) in any district, the District Magistrate shall transfer the case for trial by a like Bench to such other district as the High Court may, by general or special order, direct.

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, direct that all summons-cases tried under the provisions of this chapter in any district specified in the notification shall be tried as if they were warrant-cases in accordance with the provisions hereinafter in this chapter laid down for the trial of warrant-cases.

Procedure in warrant-cases.

446. (*1*) Where a Magistrate or a Sessions Judge decides under section 443 that a case ought to be tried under the provisions of this chapter and the case is a warrant-case, the Magistrate inquiring into or trying the case shall, if he does not discharge the accused under section 209 or section 253, as the case may be, commit the case for trial to the Court of Session, whether the case is or is not exclusively triable by that Court.

(*2*) Where an accused is committed to the Court of Session under sub-section (*1*), the Court shall proceed to try the case as if the accused had required to be tried in accordance with the provisions of section 275, and the provisions of that section and the other provisions of Chapter XXIII, so far as they are applicable, shall apply accordingly:

Provided that where the trial before the Court of Session would in the ordinary course be with the aid of assessors and the accused, or all of them jointly, require to be tried in accordance with the provisions of section 284A, the trial shall be held with the aid of assessors all of whom shall, in the case of European British subjects, be persons who are Europeans or Americans [or, in the case of Indian British subjects, be Indians].

Court to inform accused persons of their rights in certain cases.

447. If at any stage of an inquiry or trial under this Code it appears to the Magistrate that the case is or might be held to be a case which ought to be tried under the provisions of this chapter, he shall forthwith inform the accused person of his rights under this chapter.

References to Sessions Judge to be construed as references to High Court in Rangoon.

448. For the purpose of the trial in Rangoon of any person under the provisions of this chapter, references to the Sessions Judge shall be construed as references to the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon.

Special provisions relating to appeal.

449. (*1*) Where—

(*a*) a case is tried by jury in a High Court or Court of Session under the provisions of this chapter, or

(*b*) a case which would otherwise have been tried under the provisions of this chapter is under this Code committed to or transferred to the High Court and is tried by jury in the High Court, or

(*c*) a case is tried by jury in the High Court in a presidency-town and the High Court grants leave to appeal on the ground that the case would, if it had been tried outside a presidency-town, have been triable under the provisions of this chapter,

then, notwithstanding anything contained in section 413 or section 423, sub-section (3), or in the letters patent of any High Court, an appeal may lie to the High Court on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the letters patent of any High Court, the Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original order of acquittal passed by the High Court in any such trial as is referred to in sub-section (1).

(4) An appeal under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) shall, where the High Court consists of more than one judge, be heard by two judges of the High Court.

Amendment of section 472, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

25. In sub-section (2) of section 472 of the said Code, the words and figures "subject to the provisions of section 443" shall be omitted; and, after the word and figures "Chapter XVIII" the words and figures "and of Chapter XXXIII in cases where that chapter applies" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 489, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

26. In section 489 of the said Code,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the words "whether he is a European British subject or not" shall be omitted; and

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words and figures "section 443 or section 444" the words and figures "section 29A or in Chapter XXXIII" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 491, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

27. (1) In sub-section (1) of section 491 of the said Code,—

(a) for the words "Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay" the words "Any High Court" shall be substituted; and

(b) for the words "ordinary original civil jurisdiction" the words "appellate criminal jurisdiction" shall be substituted.

(2) In sub-section (2) of the same section, for the words "Each of the said High Courts" the words "The High Court" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 491A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Powers of High Court outside the limits of appellate jurisdiction.

28. In Chapter XXXVII of the said Code, after section 491 the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"491A. Any High Court established by letters patent may exercise the powers conferred by section 491 in the case of any European British subject within such territories, other than those within the limits of its appellate criminal jurisdiction, as the Governor General in Council may direct."

Insertion of new section 526A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

29. After section 526 of the said Code the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

High Court to transfer for trial to itself in certain cases.

"526A. (1) Where any person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to Army Act or to the Air Force Act is accused of any offence such as is referred to in proviso (a) to section 41 of the Army Act, the Advocate General shall, if so instructed by the competent authority, apply to High Court for the committal or transfer of the case to that High Court and thereupon the High Court shall order that the case be committed for trial to or be transferred to itself and shall thereafter proceed to try the case by jury. 29 and 30 Vic., c. 49 and 44 Vic., c.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare any officer to be the competent authority for the purpose of issuing instructions under sub-section (1) in regard to any class of cases specified in the notification."

Insertion of new Chapter XLIVA in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

30. After Chapter XLIV of the said Code the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:—

"CHAPTER XLIVA.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS RELATING TO EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BRITISH SUBJECTS AND OTHERS.

Procedure of claim of a person to be dealt with as European or Indian British subject, or as European or American.

"528A. (1) Where, in any case to which the provisions of Chapter XXXIII do not apply, any person claims to be dealt with as an European or Indian British subject, or where any person claims to be dealt with as an European (other than an European British subject) or an American, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purpose of the inquiry or trial; and such Magistrate shall inquire into the truth of such statement and allow the person making it a reasonable time within which to prove that it is true, and shall then decide whether he is or is not an European British subject or an Indian British subject, or an European or an American, as the case may be, and shall deal with him accordingly.

(2) When any such claim is rejected by the Magistrate and the person by whom it was made is committed by the Magistrate for trial before the Court of Session, and such person repeats the claim before such Court, such Court shall, after such further inquiry, if any, as it thinks fit, decide the claim, and shall deal with such person accordingly.

(3) When any Court before which any person is tried rejects any such claim as aforesaid the decision shall form a ground of appeal from the sentence or order passed in such trial.

Failure to plead status a waiver.

528B. If in any such case an European or Indian British subject or an European (other than an European British subject) or an American does not claim to be dealt with as such by the Magistrate before whom he is tried or by whom he is committed, or if, when such claim has been made before and rejected by the committing Magistrate, it is not repeated before the Court to which such person is committed, he shall be held to have

relinquished his right to be dealt with as an European British subject or an Indian British subject, or an European or an American, as the case may be, and shall not assert it in any subsequent stage of the case.

Trial of person not belonging to class to which he does not belong.

528C. Where a person, not being an European British subject, is dealt with as an European British subject or, not being an Indian British subject, is dealt with as an Indian British subject or not being an European other than an European British subject) or American, is dealt with as an European or American, and such person does not object, the inquiry, commitment, trial, or sentence, as the case may be, shall not, by reason of such dealing, be invalid.

Application of Act enlarging jurisdiction of Magistrates or Courts of Session.

528D. (1) Unless there is something repugnant in the context, all enactments made by the Governor General in Council or the Indian Legislature which confer on Magistrates or on the Court of Session jurisdiction over offences shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons are not expressly referred to therein.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise any Court to exceed the limits prescribed by this Code as to the amount of punishment which it may inflict on an European British subject or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate of the second or third class for the trial of such subjects."

Amendment of section 534, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

31. For section 534 of the said Code the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Omission to give information under section 447.

"534. An omission to inform under section 447 any person of his rights under Chapter XXXIII shall not affect the validity of any proceeding."

IX of 1874 V of 1923.

Amendment of section 4, Act IX of 1874.

32. In section 4 of the European Vagrancy Act, 1874 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), for the words "the nearest Justice of the Peace exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class under the Code of Criminal Procedure", the words "the nearest Magistrate of the first class" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 5, 8 and 24, Act IX of 1874.

33. In sections 5, 8 and 24 of the said Act, for the word "Justice" the words "Magistrate of the first class" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 7, 8, 10 and 24, Act IX of 1874.

34. In sections 7, 8, 10 and 24 of the said Act, for the words "Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid" the words "Magistrate of the first class" shall be substituted; and, in section 10 of the said Act, the words "Justice of the Peace," wherever they first occur, shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 16, Act IX of 1874.

35. In section 16 of the said Act, for the words "Justice of the Peace," wherever they occur, the words "Magistrate of the first class" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 30, Act IX of 1874.

36. In section 30 of the said Act, the words "beyond the limits of the said towns", the words and brackets "(other than those contained in Chapter XXXVIII of the same Code)", and the words "If from any cause he is committed or held to bail by a Justice of the Peace to take his trial before a High Court, he shall not be at liberty to object to the jurisdiction of such Justice of the Peace or High Court on the ground of anything contained in the former part of this section" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 35, Act IX of 1874.

37. In section 35 of the said Act, the words "Justice of the Peace for exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class" shall be omitted.

Amendment of the First Schedule to Act IX of 1874.

38. In the First Schedule to the said Act, for the words "Justice of the Peace for exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the class" the words "Magistrate of the first class" shall be substituted.

IX of 1908.

Amendment of First Schedule to Act IX of 1908.

39. In the First Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, the following item shall be inserted after item 150, namely :—

150A.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, from a finding rejecting a claim under section 443 of that Code.	Seven days.	The date of the finding.

I of 1917.

Amendment of section 3, Central Provinces Courts Act, 1917.

40. In section 3 of the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1917, the words "except in reference to proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with the European British subjects" shall be omitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

At the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 15th September 1921, a Resolution was adopted by the Assembly recommending to the Governor General in Council the appointment of a Committee to consider what amendments should be made in those provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate between Indian and European British subjects, Americans and Europeans who are not British subjects, in criminal trials and proceedings. This recommendation was accepted by the Government of India, and a Committee was appointed in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department No. F. 466 (Judicial), dated the 27th December 1921, to consider the existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians and to report to the Government of India the modifications of the law which they recommend should be adopted. The Committee included judicial authorities, and representatives of the Bar and of the interests mainly affected. The Report of the Committee was received by the Government of India in July 1922, the last signature having been appended to it on the 29th day of that month.

2. The proposals in the Report of the Committee represent a compromise between the interests mainly effected. The Committee recognised that in the existing circumstances cases do arise in which racial consideration between Europeans and Indians are involved. For these cases the Committee proposed the adoption of special procedures for the trial of offences committed outside the presidency-towns, which would normally be triable as summons-cases, warrant-cases or in Courts of Session, which would be applicable whether the accused were a European or an Indian subject of His Majesty. So far as the existing distinctions are concerned, the Committee proposed either that the existing privileges in criminal procedure applicable to European subjects of His Majesty should be accorded to Indian subjects of His Majesty or that they should be taken away, save in a few cases which are referred to hereinafter.

The Committee considered that public opinion should be invited as regards the offences for which the punishment of whipping may be inflicted, and that enquiry should be made as to the necessity of retaining the provisions of sections 30 and 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Government of India propose to make separate enquiries regarding these questions. The Committee further suggested that the Penal Servitude Act of 1855 and section 56 of the Indian Penal Code should be repealed. The repeal of these provisions has been included in the Bill to provide for the abolition of the punishment of transportation in respect of criminal offences which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 13rd September 1922. Apart from these questions the present Bill seeks to give effect to the proposals of the Committee subject to the modifications mentioned below.

3. The manner in which it is proposed to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee so far as they involve amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure is explained in detail in paragraphs 8 and 11 below. But it seems advisable at this stage to refer to points in which the Bill modifies to any extent the proposals of the Committee. The main modification in the proposals which has been included in the Bill is in regard to the changes proposed in the definition of the term "European British subject" as used in the Code of Criminal Procedure. The existing definition is contained in clause (r) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code. It includes any subject of His Majesty born, naturalised, or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in certain specified European, American or Australian Colonies or possessions of His Majesty and the children or grand-children of any such person by legitimate descent. The Committee proposed that the existing definition should be amended by excluding references to British possessions other than Great Britain and Ireland, but they further proposed that European subjects of His Majesty serving in His Majesty's British Navy, Army or Air Force should be included in the definition, and that such persons who were serving on the date of the adoption of the proposals in His Majesty's Indian Army, Royal Indian Marine or the Indian Air Force should also be included, even if in both cases they were themselves born, naturalised or domiciled in British possessions other than Great Britain and Ireland and were also not the children or grand children of His Majesty's subjects born, naturalised or domiciled in Great Britain or Ireland. A minority of the Committee recommended that no distinctions should be made in this respect between persons serving in His Majesty's British forces, and those serving in His Majesty's Indian forces. In the Bill, however, subjects of His Majesty who were born, naturalised or domiciled in any Colony and their children and grand-children by legitimate descent are included within the category of European British subjects for the purposes of criminal procedure. Indians in the Dominions are not subjected to disabilities as regards the procedure applicable to them in criminal trials, and under the principle of reciprocity it would not be possible to accord to Dominion subjects in India less favourable treatment than is accorded to Indians in the Dominions. Any other decision might prejudice rather than improve the prospects of obtaining for Indians in the Dominions better treatment in matters outside the sphere of judicial procedure. His Majesty's Government are particularly interested in the Imperial aspect of the proposal, and they consider that the proposal of the Committee would raise an invidious and controversial question throughout the Empire. The Secretary of State for India in Council whose specific approval was required under section 65 (3) of the Government of India Act for certain provisions of the Bill has accordingly only accorded his sanction on the understanding that the definition proposed in the Bill will be accepted. On the other hand it is recognised that the Committee have indicated clear grounds for regarding the existing definition as unsuitable, and accordingly the persons who are included in the definition at present have been restricted, in analogy with the definition of "European" in the Rules governing the elections to legislative bodies constituted under the Government of India Act, to persons of European descent in the male line.

4. The procedure which should be applicable to Europeans other than European British subjects and Americans is connected with the above question. Such persons are at present empowered to claim in sessions trials that they shall be tried, if practicable, by jurors or with the aid of assessors of whom the majority shall be Europeans and Americans. The Committee proposed that unless these privileges possessed by these persons were found to be based on treaty they should be abolished. It has since been ascertained that by treaties with Italy, Switzerland, Argentina, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Colombia the same privileges as regards procedure in criminal trials are secured in India to nationals of those countries as are given to Indian subjects of His Majesty. The possible contingency which was foreseen by the Committee has therefore arisen, and it is necessary to retain these privileges because Indian subjects of His Majesty are to be given by the proposals in the present Bill a complete right to claim trial by jurors at whom the majority shall be Indians or with the aid of assessors who shall all be Indians. It is impracticable to maintain any differentiation between the nationals of the six States in question and those of other European or American States, and accordingly the Bill proposes to retain the privileges for all. In analogy with the provisions as regards Indian and European subjects of His Majesty it has moreover been provided that instead of a majority of assessors they shall be allowed to claim, if practicable, trial with the aid of assessors all of whom are Europeans or Americans. These provisions are included in clauses 13 and 15 of the Bill in the proposed sub-section (2) of the proposed sections 275 and 284-A.

5. The Bill also includes another provision relating to the position of persons serving in His Majesty's Navy, Army or Air Force which is not dealt with in the proposals of the Committee. A person who is subject to military law, is normally triable either by Courts-martial or by the ordinary Courts. But, by proviso (a) to section 41 of the Army Act, Courts-martial may not try persons who are subject to military law and who are not on active service, if they are accused of the commission of

an offence of either treason, murder, man-slaughter, treason-felony or rape, within one hundred miles of a competent civil court. The Bill proposes to make Courts of Session competent Courts for the trial of such cases instead of High Courts as at present, whether the alleged offence is committed by a European Civilian or by a European soldier. It is thought, however, that in particular cases in which European soldiers are concerned it may be desirable to ensure that the case shall be tried by a High Court. The Bill accordingly gives power to a "competent authority" when a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to the Army Act or to the Air Force Act is accused of one of the five offences, to instruct the Advocate-General, who will then move the High Court as defined in the Bill. The High Court will then transfer the case to itself, or order that it be committed to itself for trial, when it will be tried by jury in the High Court. In this respect a reference may be made to the provisions of section 526 of the Code, of which section the present proposal is an extension. The provision is contained in clause 29 of the Bill. Sub-section (2) of the proposed section 526-A which is contained in that clause proposes to empower the Governor-General in Council to declare by notification the officers who shall be the "competent authority" for the purpose. The Governor-General in Council proposes to appoint the following authorities to be "competent authorities" if the Bill is enacted.—

(1) For persons subject to the Naval Discipline Act,—"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies";

(2) For persons subject to the Army Act,—"The General Officer Commanding either the Northern, the Southern, the Eastern or the Western Command, to whom the person is subordinate", and, if he is not subordinate to any of these Army Commanders,—"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief"; and

(3) For persons subject to the Air Force Act,—"The Air Vice-Marshall".

In this respect the Government of India have thought that it was desirable to give the proposed power of issuing instructions to the Advocate General only to officers who are already entrusted with very high responsibilities, and they are confident that it will be only in exceptional cases that these officers will use the power which it is proposed to vest in them.

6. It has further been found necessary to amplify the proposals of the Committee in regard to the trial of summons cases in which racial considerations are found to be involved. The Committee proposed that if such an offence were punishable with imprisonment, and a claim for a trial according to a special procedure were advanced and acceded to, the case should be sent for trial to a Bench of two Magistrates of the first class, one Indian and one European. In the event of a difference of opinion between the Magistrates the case with the opinions of the Magistrates would then be laid before the Sessions Judge who after taking such further evidence, if any, as he may think fit would pass such judgment, sentence or order in it as he thinks fit and is according to law. The local Governments and High Courts were consulted on this and the remaining proposals of the Committee. From the opinions received it is clear that in many areas in India these proposals will be impracticable, and it is considered that in any case the adoption of the procedure proposed for similar warrant cases, namely, commitment to and trial in a Court of Session by jury, would not be more expensive than the proposals of the Committee. Accordingly the procedure proposed by the Committee is provided for by sub-sections (1) to (4) of the proposed section 445, included in clause 24 of the Bill, but by sub-section (5) it is proposed, in analogy with the powers given to local Governments by section 269 of the Code to direct the classes of offences which shall be triable before the Court of Session in particular districts by jury, to permit local Governments to direct that in particular districts such cases shall be triable according to the provisions laid down for the trial of similar warrant cases.

7. The remaining modifications of the proposals of the Committee which are embodied in the Bill are all intended to secure such reductions of the additional expenditure in criminal trials which would follow from the adoption of the proposals of the Committee as is possible without affecting the basis of the compromise. They are as follows:—

(*a*) At present under section 414 of the Code convicted persons are not allowed to appeal in any case tried summarily in which a Magistrate empowered to act under section 260 passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding Rs. 100 only, or of whipping only. These provisions do not apply to sentences passed on European British subjects. The Committee proposed to equalise the law in this respect for Indian and European subjects of His Majesty. They proposed to give the right of appeal in such cases when any sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or any sentence of fine not exceeding Rs. 50 only, was imposed. In order to reduce expenditure the Bill, in clause 22, proposes to retain the existing restriction on the right of appeal in cases of sentence of fine not exceeding Rs. 200 only in the case of Indians; to apply the same restriction on the right of appeal to European subjects of His Majesty; and to give to all persons sentenced to any sentence of imprisonment in such cases a right of appeal.

(*b*) The Committee proposed that an appeal should be admissible in any case where the trial was by jury on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law. Investigation has indicated that the expenditure involved by the proposal is likely to be very heavy. It is essential that an appeal should lie in certain of these cases as acquittals by jurors the majority of whom are of the same nationality as the accused is the gravamen of the charge against the present system. The Bill accordingly in the proposed section 439, included in clause 24, proposes only to give such an appeal on a matter of fact in cases tried by jury,—

(i) when the case is one in which racial considerations have been found to be involved and has been tried in a Court of Session by jury;

(ii) when the case is one in which racial considerations have been found to be involved and it has been committed to or transferred to the High Court and is tried by a jury in the High Court; or

(iii) when the case is tried by jury in the High Court in a presidency town, and the High Court grants leave to appeal on the ground that the case would, if it had been tried outside the presidency-towns, have been triable in accordance with the procedure laid down for the trial of cases in which racial considerations are involved.

It is believed that these are the only cases in which it is necessary to provide for such appeals, and that this will result in a very considerable saving on the proposals of the Committee.

(c) The Committee proposed that such appeals should not lie if the jurors were unanimous and the Judge agreed with the verdict of the jury. In view of the modification referred to under the head (3) it is considered to be unnecessary to retain this restriction. The Committee further proposed that such appeals on questions of fact from a decision in a jury trial held in a High Court the appeal should be heard by three Judges. The Bill merely provides that where the High Court consists of more than one Judge such appeals shall be heard by two Judges of the High Court. This provision will apply whether the case were tried by jury in a Court of Session or in a High Court.

(d) The Committee proposed that the number of jurors in murder trials in a Court of Session should, if practicable, be nine, the same number as is required in all trials before a High Court by section 274, sub-section (1), of the Code. In lieu of this proposal, the Bill provides, in clause 13, that where an accused person is charged with an offence punishable with death, the jury shall consist of not less than seven persons, and, if practicable, of nine persons.

(e) The Committee proposed that both the accused and the complainant should be able to claim that a case should be triable according to the special procedure applicable to cases in which racial considerations are involved. It is thought that it could never serve the purposes of a complainant to make such an application, and accordingly the Bill proposes to give the right only to the accused.

3. The principal existing distinctions between the procedure in criminal trials applicable to Indian and European subjects of His Majesty and the manner in which they are dealt with in the Bill are as follows :—

(i) European British subjects are not triable by a second or a third class Magistrate and are only triable by a first class Magistrate, if he is a Justice of the Peace and is also himself a European British subject unless he is the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate.

The Bill does away with all provisions under which a person who may try a European British subject must be a Justice of the Peace. Except in cases punishable with sentences of fine only not exceeding rupees fifty, the Bill still provides that European British subjects shall not be triable by second or third class Magistrates, but all first class magistrates are given power to try European British subjects no matter what their nationality may be.

(ii) The jurisdiction of Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges over European British subjects is restricted to cases where they are themselves European British subjects, and in the case of Assistant Sessions Judges to those who have been Assistant Sessions Judges for at least three years and have been specially empowered in this behalf by the local Government.

The Bill abolishes all these restrictions.

(iii) The sentences that may be awarded by Magistrates of the first class, District Magistrates and Courts of Session in the case of European British subjects are limited to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000; and one year's imprisonment and unlimited fine, respectively.

The Bill proposes that so far as sentences of death, penal servitude or imprisonment with or without fine or of fine only are concerned, the powers of these officers shall be identical in the case of European British subjects and Indian British subjects, except as regards Magistrates who have been specially empowered under section 30 of the Code. Such Magistrates will only be able to pass these sentences on European British subjects which could be passed by ordinary first class Magistrates. Such Magistrates will, however, have power to try European British subjects for the same additional offences as they are able to try Indian British subjects under their special powers.

(iv) In the case of trials before a High Court, Court of Session or a District Magistrate European British subjects are entitled to be tried by a jury of which not less than half the jurors shall be Europeans or Americans.

The Bill abolishes trial by jury before a District Magistrate, it removes distinctions between European and Indian British subjects as regards the classes of offences for which in particular districts trial before the Court of Session is by jury or with the aid of assessors, and it gives to Indian British subjects equal privileges with European British subjects as regards the constitution of the jury in all jury cases.

(v) European British subjects are able to obtain remedies in the nature of *Habeas Corpus* which are more extensive than those provided for Indian British subjects.

So far as British India is concerned the Bill equalises the privileges by the amendment to section 491 of the Code contained in clause 27. The only difference will be in the power given to the Governor General in Council by clause 28 to empower High Courts of Judicature established by letters patent to exercise the same powers in the case of European British subjects who are outside the limits of their appellate criminal jurisdiction. The provision will be a re-enactment with modified form of the provisions of the existing section 455 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and will only be effectual outside British India.

(vi) European British subjects are vested with more extensive rights of appeal, and they also have the option of appealing in the alternative to the High Court or to the Court of Session.

So far as appeals from sentences of imprisonment are concerned, these existing rights of European British subjects are retained, but they are also given, by clauses 21 and 22 of the Bill, to all convicted persons; the remaining more extensive rights of appeal are withdrawn by clause 23; and the right of European British subjects to appeal at their own option either to the High Court or to the Court of Session is abolished by clause 20 of the Bill.

(vii) Under section 111 of the Code the provisions of sections 109 and 110 relating to proceedings to obtain security for good behaviour do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

Clause 7 of the Bill repeals the section.

(viii) Certain Courts which are High Courts for Indians under the Code are not High Courts for European British subjects.

Under clause 2, sub-clause (2), of the Bill the Courts of the Judicial Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind will become High Courts in reference to proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

9. If the Bill is enacted the only privileges as regards the criminal procedure applicable to them which will be retained for European subjects of His Majesty as compared with Indian subjects of His Majesty will therefore be as follows:—

(a) the privilege of not being tried by Magistrates of the second or third class, save for offences punishable with fine only not exceeding Rs. 50;

(b) the privilege of being under a different High Court in the case of a few areas in which the general Judicial Administration is not very highly developed;

(c) the privilege of being able to obtain writs in the nature of *Habeas Corpus* from High Courts of Judicature established by letters patent when outside the limits of British India; and

(d) the exemption from the jurisdiction of Magistrates and Sessions Judges as regards sentences of whipping and from the jurisdiction of special power Magistrates as regards the infliction of sentences of imprisonment exceeding two years.

The Committee accepted the retention of each of these few privileges for one reason or another. Incidentally the number of persons who will be entitled to the privileges will be reduced by reason of the fact that they will only be claimable by persons of European descent in the male line.

10. The only existing distinction between the procedure in criminal trials applicable to Indian subjects of His Majesty and Europeans (other than European British subjects) and Americans is that referred to in paragraph 4 of this Statement. The existing privileges are retained for these persons, but they are also accorded by the Bill to Indian subjects of His Majesty.

11. In the Bill the procedure for the trial of cases in which racial considerations are involved is included in a Chapter which takes the place of the existing Chapter XXXIII of the Code. The remaining provisions of that Chapter which it is necessary to retain are distributed in appropriate places throughout the Code, as is indicated in the notes on clauses which are appended to this Statement.

As regards the new Chapter XXXIII it will be observed that it applies to offences punishable with imprisonment which are alleged to have been committed outside a presidency town. The first step to be taken to secure that such a case shall be tried under the provisions of the Chapter is a claim to be made by the accused person before the Magistrate. Unless such a claim is made at one of the stages indicated for the trial of a summons case, or of a warrant-case, or for the inquiry preliminary to commitment, the provisions of the chapter will not apply. The Magistrate then makes such enquiry as he thinks necessary. As a guide to the Magistrate in coming to a finding as to whether the case should be tried under the provisions of the Chapter or not, it is provided that if the complainant and the accused persons or any of them are respectively European and Indian British subjects or Indian and European British subjects he shall find that the case should be tried under the provisions of the Chapter. For other cases with which both European British subjects and Indian British subjects are connected the Magistrate must be satisfied that it is expedient for the ends of justice that the case shall be so tried. This it is observed is the same criterion as that now contained in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to the powers of a High Court to transfer criminal cases. If the Magistrate rejects the claim the person has a right of appeal to the Sessions Judge whose decision is final, and if the claim is rejected by the Magistrate, the Magistrate is required to stay the proceedings until the expiration of the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal or, if an appeal is presented, until it has been decided. The period allowed for the presentation of an appeal is fixed by the amendment of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, made by clause 36 of the Bill at seven days. The persons who will be included within the term "complainant" for the purpose of these provisions are then defined by the proposed section 444. Incidentally public servants and officers and servants of companies, associations or bodies to which the local Government by general or special order may declare the provisions of the section to apply will not be included within the definition merely because they have made a complaint or given information in their official or quasi official capacity. The procedure in summons cases punishable with imprisonment which has been referred to in paragraph 6 of this statement is then laid down. For warrant-cases which would normally be triable under the provisions of Chapter XXI of the Code, if it is found that the case ought to be tried under the provisions of the Chapter, a Magistrate is required, if he does not discharge the accused, to commit the case for trial to the Court of Session, whether the case is or is not ordinarily triable by that Court. Normally in the Court of Session the case will then be tried by a jury of mixed nationality, the majority of the jurors being either Indians or Europeans and Americans according as the accused person is an Indian or a European subject of His Majesty. The remaining provisions of the Bill which have not already been referred to are explained briefly in the following Notes on Clauses:—

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clauses 3 and 4.—These clauses assimilate the existing provisions of sections 22 and 25 of the Code and remove the qualification for being appointed a Justice of the Peace in areas outside the presidency-towns of being a European British subject. Section 24 of the Code is incidentally repealed as being spent.

Clauses 5 and 6.—These clauses provide for the few remaining restrictions on the powers of Magistrates and Sessions Judges in regard to the sentences which they may pass upon European British subjects.

Clause 13.—In the proposed sub-section (1) of the new section 276 the existing powers of an Indian British subject to claim that in a trial by jury before a Court of Session the majority shall consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans is extended to trials before the High Court and is applied to European British subjects equally.

Sub-section (2) repeals the existing privileges of Europeans (other than European British subjects) or Americans now contained in section 450 of the Code in regard to trials by jury.

Clause 15.—In sub-section (1) of the proposed section 284-A, the proposal of the Committee that European and Indian British subjects on trials with the aid of assessors should be able to claim that all the assessors shall be Europeans or Americans or, in the case of Indian British subjects Indians, is provided for.

Sub-section (2) contains a similar provision for Europeans (other than European British subjects) or Americans and continues that portion of the existing section 460 which deals with trials with the aid of assessors with the minor modifications referred to in paragraph 6 of the Statement.

Clause 26.—This clause relates to the procedure for the appointment of jurors or assessors in cases in which the accused person is a European or an American or an Indian British subject and is a repetition of the existing section 450 amplified so as to apply to persons other than European British subjects who are entitled to claim jurors or assessors of particular nationality.

Clause 27.—The first part of the proposed section 312 repeats the provisions contained in clause 82 of the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Court Fees Act, 1870. Under that provision the High Court would be able to prescribe the number of persons whose names shall be entered at any time in the special jurors' list. At present it is provided by the rules of certain High Courts that the special jurors' list shall contain the names of 200 Europeans and 200 non-Europeans. The Committee recommended that it should include all persons who are qualified to whatever nationality they may belong. The proviso accordingly restricts the powers of the High Courts so as to secure that they shall not prescribe a definite number of Europeans or of Americans or of Indians.

Clause 28.—Section 326 of the Code deals with the summoning by District Magistrates of jurors and assessors. Section 462 deals with the summoning of jurors when one of the accused persons is entitled to claim to be tried by a jury of whom not less than half shall be Europeans and Americans. In this clause it is proposed to amalgamate the provisions, and at the same time to extend, where necessary, the machinery provided for by section 462 to the cases of Indian subjects of His Majesty who are accused of offences. With the extension of the powers of Courts of Session to try European British subjects accused of offences it is considered that the provisions of section 317 which apply in certain cases to the summoning of military jurors for trials in High Court should be extended to trials before a Court of Session. Such military jurors would be summoned only when it is necessary for the Court to summon persons who would normally be excluded from liability to serve as jurors or assessors because they fall within one of the categories specified in sect on 320 of the Code.

Clause 30.—In the proposed new Chapter XLIV A, the provisions of sections 453, 454, 455 and 456 are proposed to be re-enacted with such additional provisions as are required in the case of Indian subjects of His Majesty by reason of the privileges which it is proposed to extend to them.

Clauses 32 to 38.—These clauses provide for formal amendments to the European Vagrancy Act, 1874. In substance they practically merely provide for the substitution of a Magistrate of the first class for a Justice of the Peace.

Clause 40.—By section 3 of the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1917, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces is constituted as the highest Court of Criminal Appeal and Revision for the Central Provinces except in reference to proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects. The amendment proposed in the clause is consequential upon the proposal in sub-clause (2) of clause 2 of the Bill to make the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces into a High Court for proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

W. M. HAILEY.

DELHI:
The 29th January 1923.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secy. to Govt., Law (Legislative) Dept.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.